

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1344 Fash

(6th October 1934 A.D. to 6th October 1935 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

HYDERABAD-DECCAN
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
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GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The total area of the *Diwani Ilaga* was 30,962,748 acres, which formed 58.50 per cent. of the total State area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The land revenue from *ryotwari* including *ijara*, *peshkush* and *panmakhta*, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads realised both on account of the current year's demand and previous arrears, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,14,08,498 as against Rs. 3,07,95,394 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,08,104 or 1.97 per cent. The total remissions granted were of two kinds, *viz.*, the usual seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 34,01,216 or 9.69 per cent. and remissions on account of general economic depression at 12½ per cent. each of *Kharif* and *Abi* which amounted to Rs. 22,71,284 or 6.47 per cent. of the assessment. The total number of occupants or landholders, including *pattadars*, *joint pattadars* and *shikmidars* increased from 1,215,121 to 1,234,883 or by 19,762. There was an increase of 14,948 landholders in Marathwara and 4,819 in Telingana.

Original survey operations were undertaken in 22 villages, covering an area of 33,027 acres as against 18,999 acres in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 16,617 or an average of Re. 0-8-1 per acre. Original classification was carried out in 24 villages with a total area of 31,183 acres as against 18,025 acres in the previous year. Revision work including re-survey and subdivision (*phodi*) was carried out in 66 villages covering a total area of 114,295 acres. In view of the prevailing economic conditions, no revised rates were announced in any taluq of the Dominions.

Inams of an assessed value of Rs. 32,117 were confirmed in perpetuity and those of the value of Rs. 4,601 were resumed. The number of *inam* certificates issued was 23 as against 50 in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year and those that were instituted during the year was 1,199 ; of these 508 were disposed of leaving 691 cases pending.

The tree-tax system was introduced in Osmanabad and Adilabad districts from Mehir 1343 F. and in Bir and Bidar districts from Shehrewar 1344 F. The total demand on account of all heads of *abkari revenue* during the year was Rs. 1,87,43,635 as against Rs. 1,85,41,096 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,02,539. The collections against the year's demand amounted to Rs. 1,77,28,584 as against Rs. 1,74,47,117 in 1343 F., leaving a balance of Rs. 10,15,081.

Auction or Madras System would be successfully introduced throughout the Dominions by the end of 1345 F. or 1936 A.D. The year 1344 F. saw the gradual consolidation of reforms, as more than half the Dominions came under the new system. The question of closing over 200 "*Mourusi*" or hereditary shops and pot-stills was also nearing settlement. With the closing down of 200 country liquor shops and regulation of over 400 *toddy* shops, it was expected that *abkari* reforms in the City of Hyderabad would follow the lines of ordinary evolution, *i.e.* "maximum revenue from minimum consumption." The inauguration of reforms in the Distilleries would commence with the closing of pot-stills in Hyderabad City and Adilabad district. It was decided to take over the Alcohol Factory at Kamareddy from the Commerce and Industries Department and to convert it into a modern Distillery to take the place of pot-stills. The scientific method of manufacturing

and supplying pure liquor would secure for Government a closer control of those aspects of the trade in intoxicants which concern the welfare of the people.

The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the two years 1343 F. and 1344 F. were 9,676.37 and 9,699.68 respectively. The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated was 504.47 miles. The working plans parties dealt with an area of 465,376 acres or 72.71 sq. miles. Nearly 41 miles of roads were constructed in different divisions. The fire-protected area was 1,471,89 acres as against 1,103,415 in the previous year. Regeneration by seed as well as shoots was satisfactory in exploited areas protected from grazing and fire. The total area exploited under different silvicultural systems was 50,709 acres. The total revenue was Rs. 13,56,402 as against Rs. 14,44,089 in the previous year.

The rates of duty on cotton, groundnuts, castor-seed, til and jawar were enhanced as their prices rose, while the duty on rice and paddy had to be reduced in view of a drop in prices. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,12,04,268 against Rs. 1,22,16,288 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 10,12,020 or 8.28 per cent. The revenue from imports (excluding miscellaneous) amounted to Rs. 66,80,335 against Rs. 67,68,503 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 88,168 or 1 per cent. Simultaneously the revenue from exports decreased from Rs. 54,14,551 to Rs. 44,96,079 or nearly 17 per cent. The total value of imports was Rs. 11,98,46,000. The value of exports was Rs. 9,29,84,000. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free was Rs. 3,61,81,000. The value of articles which received special exemptions decreased from Rs. 1,43,03,000 in 1343 Fasli to Rs. 1,23,95,000. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 20,66,509 against Rs. 21,76,104 in the previous year.

The number of registration offices in the Dominions was 194. The total registered documents increased from 41,717 in 1343 F. to 44,470 in 1344 F. while their aggregate value showed an increase from Rs. 352.78 lakhs to Rs. 365.51 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper were Rs. 3,32,583 and Rs. 1,47,602 respectively as compared with Rs. 3,16,095 and Rs. 1,46,322 in 1343 Fasli.

There were 38 estates at the commencement of the year under the supervision of the Court of Wards. The nature of the 34 estates which remained under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was (1) *Jagirs* 27; (2) *Maqtas* 2; (3) *Rusum* 1; (4) *Pattadari* 2 and (5) *Samasthans* 2. There were 353 villages under the supervision of the Court. Of these, 113 villages were surveyed and settled. The invested amount in profitable concerns on behalf of several estates amounted to Rs. 52,11,162 at the commencement of the year. A fresh investment of Rs. 1,66,100 was made during the year. The investments (out of two anna fund) amounted to Rs. 2,75,000. Expenditure on account of public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 3.83 lakhs as against Rs. 1.71 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of wards undergoing education under the guardianship of the Court of Wards was 88.

PROTECTION.

Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held and the following Acts were passed:—(1) The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, (2) The Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, (3) The High Court (Amendment) Act, (4) The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, (5) The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, (6) The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act, (7) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, (8) The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act. 33 meetings of Select Committees of the Legislative Council were held to consider the Bills that had been referred to them by the Council for report.

The question of the reform of the Judicial Committee continued to receive the consideration of Government. A fair number of Civil Appeals were disposed of and very few of the Criminal Appeals remained pending.

On the original Civil side, the institution of cases went up from 51,406 to 55,064 and the total disposal of cases rose from 51,722 to 54,225. The average duration of original Civil cases went down from 127 days to 119 days. On the Civil Appellate side, the work of the High Court rose up from 5,030 cases to 6,398. The disposals were 5,803 as against 4,131, showing an increase of 40 per cent., the average duration of these cases being 265 days as against 275 days. The number of fresh regular institutions in all the courts, having Small Cause Court powers rose from 5,008 to 5,841 and the disposals of cases numbered 5,754 as against 4,706. The Small Cause Courts were not only self-supporting but made a substantial contribution to revenue.

On the original Criminal side the institution of cases went up from 53,909 to 55,296 and the total disposals rose from 53,431 to 55,176. The average duration of cases was 27 days as against 26. On the Criminal Appellate side, the High Court work rose from 1,712 to 2,135, showing an increase of 24 per cent., and the disposals rose from 1,160 to 2,414, which denoted an increase of 107 per cent. in the quantity of Appellate Criminal business disposed of by the High Court.

An additional Small Cause Court Judge of the cadre of an additional Sessions Judge was appointed to cope with enhanced work. The standard of qualifications for entering the Judicial Service had already been raised so that only law graduates, barristers or civilians were recognized as qualified even for the lowest post in Judicial Service. During the current year, His Exalted Highness sanctioned the new rules of efficiency bar under which no judicial officer could be raised to the High Court Bench unless he came up to the above standard of legal qualifications. The High Court Act was amended to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of single judges and Divisional Benches of the High Court. Though the High Court Judges had almost doubled the quantity of yearly disposals, yet the arrears were increasing year by year on account of constant rise in new institutions. An additional High Court Judge was therefore appointed for two years.

A redistribution work in Lower Courts was urgently needed. It was decided to empower the High Court to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of those Lower Courts where the work was found to be light. With this object, Civil Courts Act was amended. This resulted in a better distribution of work.

The total valuation of suits in Khalsa was Rs. 1,88,94,531 as against Rs. 1,76,41,489 in 1343 Fasli. In other words, there was an increase of Rs. 12,53,042 or of 7 per cent., in valuation. In the Jagir courts the valuation of suits was Rs. 14,39,575 as against Rs. 15,02,842 in 1343 Fasli. Total receipts (both Civil and Criminal) were Rs. 19,02,547 as against Rs. 17,81,860 in 1343 Fasli, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,687 or 7 per cent. Total expenditure was Rs. 23,14,964 as against Rs. 22,68,584.

The State Police was as before in two sections, the City Force under its Commissioner and the District Force under the Director-General of District Police and Jails who was also in charge of the *Sarfi-Khas* Police. The total strength of the Police (excluding office establishment and menials) showed a slight decrease. About 56 per cent. of the Force was literate. An increase of 12.6 per cent. occurred in cases of true cognizable crime, the actual number of such cases being 14,617 against 12,985 in the previous year. The main cause for this increase appears to have been better reporting, and registering of crime. Out of the 14,617 true cases of cognizable crime, 10,759 were prosecuted. Including arrears, 10,559 cases were decided, and convictions were given in 7,727 cases (including compounded cases). In 73.2 per cent. of the cases, therefore, there was conviction or compounding. The total number of persons

under trial during the year was 22,901 as against 20,638 in the previous year. Out of these, the cases of 18,856 were decided. Of these 10,753 were convicted, working at 50.7 per cent. There was a decrease in the value of property stolen as also in that recovered, the former being worth Rs. 2,17,989 against Rs. 2,54,826. The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs. 67,63,065 as against Rs. 68,07,419 in the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 10,38,011 were spent on the City Police.

The year opened with a population of 3,153 prisoners of all classes: 11,907 were admitted and 11,893 discharged, leaving 3,167 in confinement at the close of the year. The total admissions were 11,907. The total number discharged from all causes was 11,893. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,083, of whom 2,041 were men and 42 women. The daily average was 2,068 against 1,944 in the preceding year.

Two hundred and eighty-four convicts were taught reading and writing in the jail schools. Out of the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 548 were employed in jail factories, 161 in the Government Central Press, 128 in the jail gardens, 35 on building and repairing works. Thus in all, 867 or 56.0 per cent. were employed on remunerative works. The remaining 683 consisted of those employed as cooks, prison officers, scavengers, orderlies to sick and infirm persons, disabled persons as well as those supplied to Government Departments. The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount spent on the purchases of raw materials and building works was Rs. 4,35,833-4-3, which distributed on the daily average of convicts and under-trials (3,310) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 131-10-9 per prisoner as against Rs. 125-9-9 in the previous year.

The military strength of the State comprised of the Regular and the Irregular Forces separately organised. The Regulars consisted of three cavalry regiments, two regiments styled the Hyderabad Imperial Service Regiments, two batteries of artillery and five battalions of infantry. The total strength of the Army was 19,737-7,200 Regulars and 12,537 Irregulars, and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,06,980 as compared with Rs. 82,74,773 in 1343 F. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State was 9.4 as against 9.8 in the preceding year.

Important schemes were discussed and prepared as regards the provision of better facilities to some of the infantry units of the Regular Forces. 'C' class units were re-armed during the year with the 410 smooth bore musket and received initial training in the use of this weapon. The Executive Council agreed in principle to the proposal that the aim of Headquarters should be to send all cadets selected for the Hyderabad Regular Forces to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, where they would receive a thorough Military education on the most modern lines. The advantage to State officer cadets of mixing and training with the future officers of the Indian Army in one Academy could not be overestimated. The good effect of close liaison with units of the Bolarum and Secunderabad Garrisons was clearly demonstrated in the progress in training made by the earmarked unit and by the Horse Artillery Battery. Commanding Officers and other officers of A and B class units on the whole displayed great keenness and there was a definite advance in training. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers returning from courses of Instruction in British India held training courses immediately on return. Training on the whole was satisfactory and progressive.

The Irregulars consisted of 11,217 (foot) and 1,244 Ras (Sowars). The former included 5,001 Arabs of whom 351 were under the City Police Commissioner and the latter included 210 Sowars of the Princes' Body Guard. 3,178 men and 53 Sowars were stationed in the district and taluqa headquarters and the rest were at the Capital.

PRODUCTION.

The main work of the Department may be classified according to its nature as (a) *Research* :—This is where most of the work of an agricultural department begins. It includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice, for instance, plant breeding on scientific lines with the object of evolving new kinds or strains of crop plants which would give more or better outturn to the grower. This part of the Department consisted of the sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry. (b) *Experimentation* :—The promising results obtained from Research are tested at Government farms and gardens to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of crops and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere are also tested here with regard to their suitability to the local conditions. (c) *Demonstration and Propaganda* :—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from Research and Experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable. The introduction of improved varieties of crops, better kinds of manures and modern implements and control of pests, which the Department was able to do, added to the agricultural wealth of the State. The area under improved varieties of crops alone during the year under report was 79,470 acres. Taking one crop alone as an instance, the area under improved varieties of sugar-cane was 14,359 acres, most of which was under Nizamsagar Canal, Mahbubnagar and Fatehnagar. It was estimated that the cultivators in those areas earned Rs. 100 to 200 per acre profit from cultivation of the improved varieties, over and above what they would have got by growing the local variety.

Societies newly started during the year including those of the British Administered Areas numbered 123. Of these, 79 were of agriculturists, 16 of salary earners, 3 of artisans and 12 of miscellaneous types, one was a housing society and 12 urban banks. The number of societies which were cancelled during the year was 28 and was made up of 16 agricultural, 7 salary earners, 2 artisan societies, the remaining being one housing, one consumers' and one miscellaneous society. As a net result there were 2,835 societies at the end of the year as against 2,739 of the previous year. Their membership was 88,759 and working capital Rs. 2,35,42,391 as compared with 83,010 and Rs. 2,39,72,996 respectively. The largest increase was in agricultural credit societies which stood at 2,335 as against 2,272 and had a membership of 46,282 as compared with 45,065 of the preceding year.

The Central Co-operative Union had for its members 120 individuals and 1,190 societies and received Rs. 13,575 as annual subscription. A conference of urban societies working in the City was held under its auspices. Co-operative rallies of village societies were held which ranked among the important activities of the Union. The Union conducted a training class of rural reconstruction and continued to publish its quarterly journal on Co-operation. The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank worked with 257 individual and 226 society members. It received Rs. 17,81,081 in deposits from individuals and Rs. 1,35,406 from societies and banks. The financial position of the bank was exceptionally strong; for, with a reserve of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, it could afford to meet losses to the extent of 30 per cent. of loans outstanding in principal and interest with banks and societies, which at the end of the year totalled Rs. 25 lakhs. There were 39 central banks with a total membership of 1,925 individuals and 2,564 societies. The owned capital increased by Rs. 1,99,551. Compared with the total outside liabilities of Rs. 42,13,584 in loans and deposits, the banks held assets valued at Rs. 69,72,340 out of which Rs. 47,89,968 was owed by societies in principal and Rs. 11,29,230 in interest. Urban banks increased from 29 to 41 in

number with the registration of 12 new ones. Their membership nearly doubled from 2,380 to 4,253, while the working capital went up similarly from Rs. 2,11,665 to Rs. 3,96,147.

Rinderpest in goats was investigated while Osteomalacia in cattle continued to be under investigation along with other cattle diseases. 18,573 deaths from contagious diseases and 1,131 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported of whom 464 were of Rinderpest and 205 of Foot and Mouth. Of the outbreaks reported, 510 were attended to by the officials of the Department. District vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest by goat-virus-alone vaccination was undertaken in villages which are the routes of cattle trade. The total number of inoculations during the year was 2,19,276. Goat-virus-alone vaccination and serum-simultaneous-inoculation against Rinderpest were continued.

The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 3,90,708. There were 33 stallions at the Hingoli Stud. The number of stallion stands was 16. There were 25 breeding bulls on the register. Sixteen horses and cattle shows were held while experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikaner sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. Rural uplift work was carried on as before in the 14 villages of the Pattancheroo Rural Uplift Centre.

The expenditure on original works was Rs. 42,20,966 against Rs. 27,02,439 of the previous year. Besides the completion of important works like the 2nd Lancers buildings, Cavalry Training Squadron, Chandrayangutta, Mallapally Lines, Osmania Jubilee Hall and State Library building. The work on Police Barracks at Petla-Burj, Hyderabad, was taken on hand. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,30,000.

The investigations of the three projects, viz., Krishna, Thungabhadra and Jaldrug or Upper Krishna, which were undertaken in 1340 F., under three separate divisions were placed under the control of one division called the Combined Survey Division. During the year, the Combined Survey Division was engaged in the preparation of plans and estimates of the three projects, but in view of the discussions in the Conferences held at Hyderabad and Bangalore, in regard to the division of the waters of the Thungabhadra, work was mainly directed to the Thungabhadra project. The site selected by the Madras Government for the location of the surplus works, was jointly inspected by the Engineers of the Hyderabad and Madras Governments in March 1935 as a result of which the designs were slightly modified. Accordingly some of the important works of the Thungabhadra project has to be re-designed and re-estimated. According to the decision reached in the Technical Conference held at Bangalore on 30-9-1344 F., between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad, the work of joint gaugings was commenced. The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works alone was Rs. 12,11,880, besides Rs. 3,92,255 spent on Establishment.

The Expenditure on "Works" was as follows :-

	Rs.
Original works including Tank Restoration ..	3,75,670
Maintenance and repairs ..	7,07,494
Buildings ..	1,20,988
Communications ..	7,728

The activities of the Department may be dealt with under three main heads, viz., (1) Industrial Laboratory, (2) Industrial Engineering and (3) Textile. The work of the Laboratory consisted of (1) Analytical, (2) Researches of Scientific importance, (3) Investigation of Technical processes of Industrial importance and Technical Advice to Industrialists, (4) Training of Apprentices and (5) Publications.

Exclusive of permissions granted to existing factories for extensions and additions of extra machineries 121 new factories received permission. Government Alcohol Factory continued to be in charge of the Industries Department, but the Committee, constituted to look into its future working decided to transfer the same to the Revenue Department with effect from 1st Azar, 1345 F. The three Industrial schools at Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Nampalli continued to work as before.

Cottage Industries Institute :—In addition to the sanctioned sections of the Institute, a Silk Weaving Section financed by the Industrial Trust Fund was started. The products of the Institute were shown at the Institute for sale and attracted great public attention. They were also sent to various *Jatras* and *Urses* where the Department held demonstrations of hand-weaving and dyeing and printing. The apprentices trained at the Institute were taken as artizan assistants in the District Demonstration Parties. There was a stock worth Rs. 17,324-3-5 in the Cottage Industries Sales Depot at the beginning of the year. Fresh purchases amounting to Rs. 25,879-11-0 were made. The year was a busy one on the whole owing to large purchases of select and representative exhibits from the districts for the coming Silver Jubilee Exhibition at Hyderabad. The Sales Depot participated in the Dassara Exhibition, Mysore.

The position of various important industries in the State continued to improve. The outturn of yarn and cloth during the year amounted to 1,51,63,183 lbs. 10 oz. and 1,54,17,907 lbs. 8 oz. respectively as against 1,11,74,187 lbs. and 62,25,045 lbs. during the previous year. Since the Oil Industry was well established and was a paying proposition, it was decided that export duty on oil should be renewed to the extent of 2½ per cent. The total output of cement during the year amounted to 1,11,197 tons as compared with 90,235 tons in the previous year. The Deccan Marble and Mining Company Ltd., reported excavation of 35,670 cft. blocks of various sizes and 18,638 cft. ballast. The output of matches of the three factories was 1,42,100, 3,93,503 and 1,78,589 packets respectively. The establishment of a sugar factory in Nizamsagar Canal Area was receiving the attention of Government.

The Industrial Trust Fund paid particular attention to the encouragement of hand-made paper-making industry. The work of the Osman Shahi and the Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., remained under the management of the Industrial Fund Trustees. Total Managing Agency Commission received from both the Mills amounted to Rs. 106,975-5-3 and the same was credited to the Industrial Trust Fund in 1345 F. A debenture loan of B.G. Rs. 12 lakhs which was advanced to the Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., was redeemed from time to time so that B.G. Rs. 9 lakhs were outstanding at the end of the year.

The number of factories on the register increased from 446 to 469, of which 326 factories worked during the year and the others remained closed. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries was 29,318, or an increase of 3,022 over the figure of the previous year. This increase was due to the increase in the number of factories on the register as well as to increased activity in certain classes of factories. Health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory. The scale of wages remained unchanged. No strikes were reported. Protection of machinery was generally satisfactory. There were three fatal accidents during the year. However none of these accidents was due to want of protection of machinery. Besides there were 26 serious and 54 minor accidents.

The number of boilers on the register was 493 as against 484 at the end of the preceding year. The existing Hyderabad Boiler and Machinery Inspection Act was replaced and the newly legislated Hyderabad State Boiler and Machinery Act was enforced from 2nd Farwardi 1344 Fasli, and all the provisions thereunder were given effect to from that date.

There were 37 Joint Stock Companies in operation. The aggregate authorised and paid up capitals of the companies at work during the year under report and the preceding year were as follows :

Capital			Currency	1343 F.	1344 F.
Authorised	..	..	B. G.	2,90,80,000	2,90,80,000
			O. S.	1,61,40,000	1,71,60,000
Paid up	..	..	B. G.	1,65,51,300	1,75,88,203
			O. S.	36,24,306	40,14,311

Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd. in the Coal-fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kanala and by Sir Manickji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Panni Collieries.

There was a decrease in the aggregate output of coal of 75,080 tons, the corresponding decrease in Royalty amounting to Rs. 8,183-0-11. This was due to the fact that the output of Singareni Collieries was decreasing and that there was a keen competition between the Collieries Companies affecting the local output. There were 30 quarries with a total output of 88,85,290 sq. ft.

As usual, the Famine Board consisted of the Honourable Members of the Finance, Revenue and P.W.D. together with their Secretaries. Its activities were confined to three spheres, viz., (a) General Economic Depression, (b) Scarcity in Raichur, Gulbarga and Karimnagar districts and (c) Famine prevention.

There was a slight improvement in prices of agricultural produce but not sufficient to improve the general condition of the agricultural classes. Government in the Revenue Department continued to afford necessary relief to the ryots.

The concession granted to agriculturists during the year were as follows:

1. Collections of the revenue *kists* without adopting coercive measures.
2. Suspension of the collection of arrears under all heads.
3. General remission of 12½ per cent. on the collection of *Kharif* and *Abi kists*.
4. Extension of the concessions given in *Khalsa ilaqa* to *Jagir* areas.
5. Postponement of *Kharif kist* to the extent of Rs. 20,67,261.

Owing to the untimely and uneven distribution of rainfall, the *Kharif* and *Abi* crops were affected. Scarcity conditions prevailed in (1) all taluqs of the Karimnagar district (2) five taluqs of the Raichur district and (3) three taluqs of the Gulbarga district. Government granted the following further concessions to the ryots of the affected tracts:

1. Postponement of an additional 12½ per cent. (2 annas) in *Kharif* in all the scarcity affected taluqs of Karimnagar.
2. Postponement of an additional 14 annas, in *Kharif* in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga.
3. Postponement of *Rabi kist* in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

Arrangements were made to start the sanctioned P.W.D. works in the affected parts of the three districts as relief works. On the recommendation of the Famine Board, Government accorded sanction to an aggregate amount of Rs. 20,33,281 from the Famine Reserve for relief operations. A sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was also made available for village works from Local Funds.

The Well-Sinking Department completed during the year such works as were incomplete at the end of 1343 F. and extended its operations to the north in the taluqs of Raichur, Manvi and Devdrug with Sirwar. In addition to 131 wells in different stages of progress, 388 wells were fully completed at the total cost of Rs. 2,81,584-6-1. From the date of inception of the Department to the end of 1344 F., 1,245 wells were provided in villages of the Raichur district for drinking water purposes.

In view of the famine conditions, relief works in Gulbarga and Raichur districts were started, as per programme sanctioned by the Famine Board which cost Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A sum of B.G. Rs. 40,127 was spent during the year on the surveys of six lines. It was decided that the line to Adilabad, if constructed, should connect with the H.G.V. Railway at Nanded. Detailed engineering and traffic surveys of the alignment from Nanded to Hadgaon were in progress.

The capital cost of the Railway including R.M.T. Service at the end of 1343 F. was B.G. Rs. 14,19,98,005. During the year, a sum of B. G. Rs. 4,80,265 was spent on open line capital works and B.G. Rs. 6,60,832 on Bus Service. At the end of the year, the capital at charge was B. G. Rs. 14,31,79,229. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,98,84,012 working expenses including a contribution of B.G. Rs. 14,91,301 towards depreciation fund, to B.G. Rs. 1,13,26,556, leaving a net income of B.G. Rs. 85,57,456. This gives a return of 6.1 per cent. on the capital invested.

Due to constant demand from the public, the services inaugurated in June 1932, were extended to various other places. B.G. Rs. 6,60,832 were spent on capital account, bringing the capital at charge at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 16,17,641. The gross earnings of the service amounted to B.G. Rs. 12,14,813 against B.G. Rs. 7,84,098 in the preceding year.

The expenditure incurred on original works was Rs. 15,06,127 against Rs. 16,62,453 of the previous year, while a sum of Rs. 21,57,895 was spent on repairs and maintenance. Important bridges and roads each costing Rs. 25,000 and above which were either in progress or completed during the year under review were 42 in number. The total length of roads under the control of the P.W.D. was 4,659. The total length of new roads completed and opened for traffic was 83 miles, while the total number of new roads under construction by the P.W.D. was 15, their aggregate length being 191 miles. The estimated cost of these roads amounted to Rs. 23.07 lakhs of which Rs. 9.84 lakhs were incurred before the close of the year. The total estimated cost of these works (including two irrigation projects) surveyed during the year was Rs. 47.01 lakhs.

19 new post-offices were opened and 6 unremunerative ones were closed, raising the total post-offices in the State from 807 to 820. One hundred and thirty-five letter-boxes were newly added and 10 were removed, their total number at the end of the year being 1,263. Thus there was one post-office for 109 sq. miles in the State. The number of post-offices authorised to conduct savings banks work was 337. 10,866 new accounts were opened and the deposited amounts aggregated Rs. 79,36,457. As before, all the post-offices in the Dominions did money-order business. Their aggregate amount showed a slight increase, with a corresponding increase in the commission realised. The total income of the Department was Rs. 10,71,396.

A net increase of 13 exchange lines and 36 extension lines as compared with the increase of 8 exchange lines and 24 extension lines in 1343 Fasli. The value of bills for fees and capital works and other charges issued by the Department during the

year and the amount received in respect of them were Rs. 2,45,347 and Rs. 1,96,701 respectively. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,00,686-7-1 while Rs. 1,97,685 were realised as revenue. As regards district lines the capital outlay on the Raichur installation was Rs. 49,467 and on the Aurangabad and Jalna installations Rs. 1,36,299. The Warangal installation cost Rs. 2,66,393.

An agreement was entered into by H.E.H.'s Government with Messrs Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay for the diversion of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service *via* Hyderabad.

It was decided to acquire the site selected at Begumpet for the establishment of a Government Aerodrome at Hyderabad and an expenditure of O.S. Rs. 50,000 was approved for the levelling and preparation of the site. In view of the importance of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India Ltd., at New Delhi and the practical benefits likely to accrue to Hyderabad in the way of assistance in the matter of Mulki candidates being afforded facilities for training, it was decided to purchase Founders Shares of the company to the value of O.S. Rs. 50,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In nearly all the district headquarter towns, new vegetable and meat markets, wells, and slaughter-houses were constructed according to the sanctioned type designs recommended by the Public Health Department. Progress in this direction extended to some taluq headquarters. With the employment of a large and expert staff, plague was kept under control. In many districts Town Improvement Schemes were under contemplation by the Revenue Department. "The Village Improvement Association" with its headquarters in Patancheroo aims at improving sanitary conditions not only of the town but also of the adjoining villages. Rural development was progressing in Armoor, Yedpalli and Mosra in Bodhan taluk, Kamareddy, Biknur and Sardana in Kamareddy taluk, also in Borlam, Ibrahimpet and Mohamednagar.

A detailed scheme for the medical examination of the Government Schools in Hyderabad City and in the districts was sanctioned.

All District Health Officers were called to a Conference at which the general policy was discussed and detailed instructions circulated. Co-operation with the Revenue Department, the Police, Talukdars and District Boards, was secured. All that was possible was being done to secure the co-operation of the people and to gain their confidence. The progress during the year was encouraging, the staff worked well and evidence of improved health throughout the Dominions was not wanting. The newly inaugurated Public Health Scheme worked satisfactorily as far as control of plague and other epidemics was concerned. The various plague and malarial surveys which were undertaken, the facilities provided by the travelling dispensaries and the comprehensive preventive measures adopted at the time of all urses and jathras not to say of the country-wide health propaganda that was carried on, all combined to improve the situation considerably as regards Public Health. The Isolation Hospital where cases of infectious diseases are treated worked satisfactorily. Under the auspices of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board 23 classes in First Aid were held representing 364 candidates. Three Infant Welfare Centres, financed by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and controlled by the Director, Health Department continued to work satisfactorily. Experience showed that the work was of real value.

In the Centres and under pardah arrangements Magic lantern lectures on maternity and child welfare, plague prevention, etc., were delivered.

The year opened with 148 Medical institutions. Attendance of patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries continued to increase. The number of new patients treated during the year was 2,452,181 against 2,401,906 in the previous year, showing an increase of 50,275. The daily average of patients was 17,659. 33,952

new in-patients were admitted in all the hospitals and dispensaries against 30,356 last year, and the daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 1,230.70 to 1,393.19. The results of treatment of those leaving the hospitals were as follows:—20,993 cured, 5,265 relieved and 4,260 discharged otherwise. 2,244 beds were available. 2,418,229 new outpatients were treated in all the hospitals showing an increase of 46,679 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 16,266 against 15,815 last year. 76,406 surgical operations were performed, of which 10,056 were major and 66,350 were minor operations. The ratio of deaths per cent. worked out to 0.31 against 0.33 in 1343 Fasli.

Qualified Women Doctors were attached to various city and all district headquarter hospitals where reasonable privacy for women was provided. 954 beds were maintained for women indoor patients and the total number of women including girls treated as indoor patients was 15,997. The number of women out-patients treated including girls was 847,275. The number of maternity cases attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries was 3,808 compared with 2,745 in the year before; of these, 2,950 were cases of normal labour and 858 of abnormal labour. Besides these, 1,899 labour cases (including 215 abnormal) were conducted outside the hospitals. 1,445 cases of labour were attended in Hyderabad City by the trained *Dais* working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 3 Infant Welfare Centres.

Including 32 patients who continued from the previous year, 856 persons were given Anti-Rabic inoculations. No death or complication (*e.g.*, Paralytic accidents) were noticed or reported.

The sanctioned number of beds for the Osmania General Hospital was only 400, the daily average number of in-patients was 621. As far as possible chronic and incurable cases were transferred to other institutions, and the majority of T. B. cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The practice of selecting only serious cases for admission was continued.

Government accepted the recommendations of the Medical Department that a Tuberculosis Sanatorium should be provided in the Anantagiri Hills as part of a complete scheme to deal with Tuberculosis, and made definite proposals regarding provision of funds for a Sanatorium and the acquisition of a suitable site. The Sanatorium would provide accommodation for 120 selected cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment. All the amenities for modern treatment of Tuberculosis including X-Rays, etc., would be provided. The area set apart for buildings is at an altitude of about 2,280 feet above sea level, the highest point being over 2,300 feet. In the meantime the work in Hyderabad City was not being neglected. The nucleus of a Tuberculosis Clinic was placed at Bayroon Balda Dispensary. Patients were treated there and received advice on home treatment, how to regulate their lives and how to protect their relatives from infection. Suitable cases were recommended to special institutions where home treatment was undesirable. A limited amount of accommodation for Tuberculosis cases of both sexes was provided at the Osmania Hospital. Chronic and very infectious cases requiring institutional treatment were admitted to special open air wards in the Isolation Hospital. The latest forms of treatment were available in these two institutions and good results were achieved.

The total number of dispensaries at the Capital increased from 26 to 28—
 10 Government and 18 aided (15 Unani, and 2
 Unani and Ayurvedic Department. Ayurvedic and one Alopathic). 13.47 lakhs patients
 against 13.91 lakhs were treated in these institutions
 and of them 10.22 lakhs were old patients and only 3.26 lakhs were new
 ones. The daily average of the men patients was 2,308 and that of the
 women patients 1,384. Besides there were Unani dispensaries in the districts
 subsidised by the Local Boards. The total expenditure on the Unani
 Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,26,533.

The total number of house connections on the record of the Hyderabad
 Water Supply. Water Works was 14,132 against 12,092 in the pre-
 vious year. The plans and estimates for Warangal
 Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were carefully examined, resurveyed

and estimated to enable the starting of the works at the shortest possible notice. The works of Raichur and Latur, though taken up at the end of 1342 Fasli, had been pushed on to completion by the beginning of 1344 Fasli. Towards the end of the year under report, preliminary arrangements were set on move for the starting of Nanded Water Supply and Drainage Schemes. The maintenance of Gulbarga Water Works was placed under the supervision of the District Water Works Department.

All the main and important branch sewers as per estimate sanctioned were completed and only Sub-Branch Sewers were being constructed according to requisitions received from house owners, for connecting their houses with public sewers. The total length of Sub-Branch Sewers so constructed during the year 1344 F., was 47,049 ft. or nearly 8 miles and 7 furlongs and the number of manholes completed was 112. The total length of Sewers completed in the City to the end of 1344 F., was 126 miles and the number of manholes constructed was 4,281. The number of houses connected in the City with Sewerage System during the year was 617 and the total number of house connections was 944 including public Flushing Latrines. The total expenditure on original works of the Drainage Scheme to the end of 1343 F. was Rs. 76,34,279.

The following roads were constructed with cement concrete during the year 1344 F. :—

Names of Roads	Length
1. Road from Moazzam Jahi Market to Nampalli Central Belt 40' wide .. ..	.. 0.64 miles
2. Roads from Narayanguda Police Station to Bakaram Chowrastha Central Belt 20' wide .. ..	.. 1.00 miles
Total	.. 1.64 miles

The total length of roads constructed with cement concrete in the City to the end of 1344 F. was 27.60 miles.

The total amount allotted to the C. I. Board during 23 years came to Rs. 199.31 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during this period was Rs. 190.50 lakhs. Various slum clearance schemes were continued during the year under report and some new ones taken in hand. Thus the Khairatabad scheme, the Red Hill scheme and Feekkhana work was carried on briskly. The Lingampally scheme was almost completed during the year under report. The Noorul Umra Bazar scheme consists of opening of a thickly populated area of 82 acres at an estimated total cost of Rs. 12,30,000. The slum clearance work was being pushed on.

The construction of Muazzam Jahi Market was started in 1342 F. on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,00,000 and completed during the year under report. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of this Market.

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted for constructing Model Houses. From this sum houses were built at Noorul Umra Bazar and Moghalpura. The total amount spent on "Housing Scheme" up to the end of 1344 F. was Rs. 29,98,975.

Government sanctioned creation of Municipalities with non-official majorities in the 7 big towns of Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Nander, Latur, Jalna, Raichur and Warangal. New rules were issued under the Local Taxes Act for the guidance of Municipalities and Town Committees. In addition to a grant of Rs. 50,000 to meet the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors, a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 was allotted to the smaller district headquarter towns. The Drainage and Water Works of Raichur and Latur were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,99,257

and Rs. 7,42,804 respectively. The total income realised from towns showed an increase of Rs. 1,20,155. Excluding deposits and loans, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,88,417 in 1343 F. to Rs. 12,92,723 in 1344 F. From 1345 F. the system of budgeting would be standardised and allotments would be made in the budgets from *Silak* for works and it was intended that part of the balances should be spent on works of public utility such as wells, *chawdies*, improvement of village sites and village communications during the course of the next few years, to the increasing welfare of the people.

The total Municipal area of the City of Hyderabad comprises 31.37 square miles which has been divided into 13 Wards. Each Ward elects a member for the Municipal Corporation. The first elections under the new Municipal Act were held in Azur 1344 F. which thus marks an important step forward in the history of Local self-government in the State. The Municipal Corporation consists of 36 members of whom 13 are elected by the general constituencies, 10 represent special constituencies and 13 are nominated from among officials as well as non-officials. Besides containing a majority of elected members, the Corporation enjoys large powers of administration and taxation. The total income for 1344 F. was Rs. 11,44,774 as compared with Rs. 10,33,203 in 1343 F. The total expenditure in 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 11,61,179 as compared with Rs. 10,77,711 in 1343 F. The rise in 1344 F. in income and expenditure is largely due to the inclusion of the Residency area now known as Sultan Bazaar. The analysis of the main items of expenditure reveals that out of the total expenditure 27.73 per cent. represents the amount spent on Public Works ; 24 per cent. was spent on Health and Sanitation ; 10.08 per cent. on Lighting, Workshop and Fire Brigade.

INSTRUCTION.

The total number of students in all the faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,379 as against 1,279 of the preceding year. The demand for admission to the Science classes accounts for most of the increase. B.Sc. classes were started in the Women's College. At the beginning of the Session a School of Economics was opened.

It was decided that some members of the University Staff should receive military training for a period of six months, at the end of which a beginning should be made with the formation of a platoon. The appointment of a whole-time Medical officer was sanctioned. The University made arrangements for the physical training of students. A special feature of the Games activities this year was the engagement by the University of Mr. Bill Hitch the famous County Cricket Coach for the purpose of training the University Cricket Elevens.

If the University were ultimately to develop into a unitary, teaching, residential University, the reorganisation of the residential life was one of the first needs. Various steps were taken to achieve this end. In accordance with its best traditions the University tries to maintain in the forefront of the students the universality of culture, and among the several functions arranged towards this objective were the special lectures by Dr. James H. Cousins and by Madame Halide Edib Hanum. The University maintained a high position among Indian Universities for the research work done and published by members of the staff and students, in the following subjects : Mathematics (2), Chemistry (2), Physics (1), Urdu (1), History (1), Theology (1), Marathi (1). The Board of Research was reconstituted, and a new set of rules and regulations for the award of research scholarships was framed.

EDUCATION.

The total number of public schools and the scholars reading in them increased from 4,607 and 3,39,589 to 4,736 and 3,51,902 respectively, thus showing a net increase of 129 schools and 12,313 scholars. The number of private schools and their scholars was 938 and 26,756 respectively as against 868 and 25,262, there

being an increase of 70 schools and 1,494 scholars. The total expenditure incurred on Education during the year under report excluding University Education was Rs. 84,59,201 as against Rs. 83,67,863 in the previous years.

The number of High Schools remained the same as before, but the number of scholars rose from 26,710 to 28,525. As regards primary education, there was an increase of 10 schools and 4,060 pupils, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,88,941 as against Rs. 25,18,695 in the previous year.

The number of schools of all grades for girls in the Dominions was 704 with 49,763 girls. There were in all 9 Industrial and Vocational Schools in the Dominions, the number being the same as last year with 833 students attending.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides :—Movements were spreading gradually and the quality of the work improved. The scheme for the expansion of education of the children of the Depressed Classes was sanctioned.

The percentage of scholars at schools to the population of school-going age was 17.5 as against 16.9 in the year 1343 F., that of boys to the male population of school-going age being 29.6 as against 28.6.

The number of students at the close of the academic year 1934-35 was 303.

Physical Training was compulsory for all. The Tutorial System made every student an active player of games. During the year, this college again had the lion's share of honours in local competitions.

The total number of books published during the year were 499 of which the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University published 6 books comprising 3 on History, 1 on Philosophy, 1 on Science and 1 on Medicine and 6 books were published by the Dairatul Maarif Press. 12 presses were opened 7 in the Capital and 5 in the districts. No press was closed during the year under the orders of Government. License was given for the publication of 2 magazines and one newspaper.

FINANCE.

The service receipts amounted to Rs. 862.21 lakhs in 1344 F., as against Rs. 795.27 lakhs in 1343 F. which meant an increase of Rs. 66.94 lakhs. The ordinary Receipts rose from Rs. 791.18 lakhs to 842.01 lakhs and the Extraordinary Receipts from Rs. 4.09 lakhs to 20.20 lakhs. The increase under ordinary receipts was mainly due to betterment of Rs. 62.71 lakhs in the Railway earnings. The decreases were mainly under Customs (Rs. 8.58 lakhs), Opium and Ganja (Rs. 2.74 lakhs) and interest (Rs. 17.05 lakhs). The main increases were under Land Revenue (Rs. 4.41 lakhs), Excise Duty on matches (Rs. 7.78 lakhs), Mines (Rs. 1.23 lakhs), Paper Currency (Rs. 1.22 lakhs) and Railways (Rs. 62.71). The Service Expenditure was Rs. 842.97 lakhs against Rs. 841.36 lakhs in 1343 Fasli. Of this, Rs. 795.89 lakhs was from current Revenues and Rs. 35.88 lakhs extraordinary from past surplus, and Expenditure of Rs. 1.07 lakhs and Rs. 10.13 lakhs was met from the Industrial and the Famine Reserves respectively.

The investments made during 1344 F. amounted to Rs. .94 lakhs. Debt Head transactions recorded receipts to the extent of Rs. 867.53 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 684.75 lakhs which meant an addition of Rs. 182.78 lakhs to the Cash Balance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 164.59 lakhs. The excess of Service Receipts over expenditure was Rs. 10.49 lakhs. Transfer from Government Moiety Balances amounted to Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The Departmental Balances carried to the credit of the Departments exceeded those brought over for expenditure by Rs. 39.20 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and the Investments amounted to Rs. 21.75 lakhs. The Incomings

under the Debt Heads were more than the Outgoings by Rs. 182.78 lakhs. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 305.91 lakhs.

Mint. During the year under review, pure gold weighing 3,784.59 O.S. tolas was purchased through the Imperial Bank of India at the cost of O.S. Rs. 1,52,077-1-7.

Issue of gold coins during the year were :—

Full Ashrafies	2,982
Half Ashrafies	181
Quarter Ashrafies	523
One-eighth Ashrafies	1,405
Total	5,091

Pure silver was not purchased. The silver balance in the Mint at the end of 1344 F. was :—

1. Solid and Refined Silver. .. O.S. tolas	34,142.7
2. Standard Silver.	9,50,666.9
3. Small Silver Coins (face-value) .. Rs.	1,95,500

Pure copper ingots weighing 6,13,436 O. S. tolas for Rs. 5,392-1-6 were purchased. No tin or zinc was purchased during the year. Bronze coins were not minted. 19,44,000 one-anna nickel coins of the face-value of Rs. 1,21,500 were minted.

Coins issued for circulation during 1344 Fasli were :—

	Face-value Rs.
Half rupees	25,000
Quarter rupees	25,000
One-eighth rupees	25,000
One-anna pieces	75,000

Notes of the denomination of 5,10,100 and 1,000 were in circulation.

Paper Currency. The average gross circulation increased in the year by 8.5 per cent. and the average net circulation by 6.86 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the different denominations, ten rupee notes had the highest circulation and the thousand rupee notes the lowest according to number. Of recalled one rupee notes, 2,498 remained in circulation as against 2,668.

The composition of the balance in currency chests at the close of the year was :—Notes—55,13,000 and Coins 54,88,000. The paper currency reserve stood at O.S. Rs. 12,26,89,339. The addition to the Securities in the year was of 10 lakhs $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Nizam's Government Promissory Notes. The interest was expected to be O. S. Rs. 19,90,772 approximately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The duties of the Ecclesiastical Department include the investigation and supervision of the trusts for Waqf property and religious buildings, management and supervision of maashes and ecclesiastical services, construction and repairs of places of worship, arrangements in connection with religious festivals and removal of causes likely to create communal misunderstandings. As against Rs. 13,15,014 spent in 1343 F. the total expenditure under different heads amounted in 1344 F. to Rs. 11,06,052. The Waqfs in the city and districts numbering 1,031 yielded an income of Rs. 3,41,589 in the year under report.

Besides the Mint and Electricity Department the Workshop supplied articles to various Government Departments and private firms. Thus demands from the Revenue, Settlement and Excise Department, the Regular Forces, the Public Works Department, the Water Works, Veterinary and Medical Departments, Osmania University and the Education Department, the City Improvement Board and from many other offices and firms were promptly attended to.

There were 15 main feeder lines and 85 sub-stations. The increase in revenue from the sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 39,233. Cash discount of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. was allowed on lighting consumption bills for prompt payment. A special reduced rate for shop-window lighting and advertising, of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas per unit as against the former rate of 6 annas per unit was introduced on 1st Amerdad 1344 F. In addition to the improved price per unit sold and the increased profits, it was interesting to note that the monthly rate of increase in the number of consumers for the year under review was nearly 50 per cent. higher than during the preceding year. With a view to increasing domestic and other forms of load, a special Publicity Department was formed. Following the completion of the Nizamabad and Raichur Schemes, schemes such as those for Warangal, Nander and Gulbarga were taken up. Detailed plans and estimates for these schemes were prepared. Negotiations to take supply in bulk for distribution in Warangal and Nander towns from the Azam Jahi and Osman Shahi Mills were being concluded.

The Department continued to collect and collate administrative statistics pertaining to (a) area and population, (b) season and crop reports, (c) agriculture and land tenure, (d) industries, (e) trade, (f) prices, (g) joint stock companies, (h) railway traffic, coaching and goods and (i) mechanical road transport, and presented them illustrated with tables, charts, graphs, maps, etc., weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bi-monthly, annually and periodically. The subjects dealt with by the department during the year numbered 26.

The compilation of the second volume of the District Gazetteer and Statistical Abstract for the Dominions was well advanced. At the close of the year statistics for 48 statements of the District Gazetteer and 123 for Statistical Abstract had been ready for the press, the remaining being under preparation. Besides the work of printing an Urdu version of the population census, a cattle census and simultaneously with it the work of preparing a Labour census was undertaken.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological importance were surveyed during the year in the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Atrai-Balda and Warangal districts. The most important of these was the fort at Kalyani in the Bidar district. The campaign of the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes continued as usual. The preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling and walls of cave No. 1 which mainly occupied the Department's attention in the previous year was continued along with the work of conservation in many other caves. At Ellora, in addition to the general conservation work executed to the caves, the huge heaps of debris which had accumulated on account of the land-slips and were obstructing a clear view of the caves, were removed. Conservation was carried on at Khuldabad, Bidar, Aurangabad and other places. The work of clearance and general repairs of the Daulatabad Fort was also continued.

Excavations of an important nature were conducted at Warangal Fort and Hashmatpet. In the domain of Hindu inscriptions the monograph on the Telugu inscriptions of the Dominions which was being compiled previously was completed and sent to the Press. In addition to the above, six important inscriptions were published, besides the publication of the Annual Reports for the years 1341 and 1342 Fasli and the Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 12.

Wages on productive work cost the Department Rs. 1,35,322-0-8 which combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,07,673-8-7 brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,43,005-9-3 as against Rs. 4,15,757-11-9, in 1343 F. The net outturn value of the Press during the year calculated on the basic rates amounted to Rs. 1,22,753-11-10. The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 312,107-4-11 as against Rs. 2,98,013-15-10 in 1343 Fasli, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 19,093-5-1. Since the grant for the Process Department was met entirely from the University budget, the whole plant inclusive of the men working in the Process

Department was transferred to the Osmania University Press. The work of printing the bilingual edition of the Holy Qur'an was in full operation towards the close of the year.

The opening value of stock carried over from the previous year was Rs. 2,96,086 which together with new stock to the Stationery. value of Rs. 5,26,228 purchased in the year under report, brought the total value of stock to Rs. 8,22,314. The value of issues during the year was Rs. 5,31,819 against Rs. 5,79,407, leaving a balance of stock to the value of Rs. 2,91,571 at the close of the year. The value of paper and stationery articles supplied to Government offices amounted to Rs. 5,73,618.

The usual astronomical periodicals continued to be received. The Nizamia Observatory. astrographic equatorial was in good order and was in fairly continuous use during the year except during the monsoon. Good progress was maintained with the measuring of plates for the Catalogue. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne Shaw seismographs during the period under report was 141. Of these, the most important was the devastating earthquake of May 31, 1935 with its epicentre near Quetta. Daily observations of air, temperature, humidity wind velocity and rainfall were continued and the self-recording instruments were maintained in operation. The Department continued to be the controlling office for the Dominion rainfall organization. The reports received from the rain-gauge stations maintained by the public Works Department and the State Railway were carefully scrutinized and from these reports, monthly tabular statements and an annual summary were compiled for publication.

A study of underground water conditions in parts of Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts was made in Geological Survey. order to facilitate the laying out of the work of the Well Sinking Department. A large number of brine samples from the eastern portion of the Raichur district were completely analysed. Besides this, the usual mineral and ore analyses were conducted. A large number of rock sections from specimens collected during the year were studied and microphotos of type rocks taken. Volume III Part I of the Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey, comprising the reports of the work done during 1343 F. was under publication. Papers for Vol. III, Part 2 were nearly ready for the press. The Department was given the opportunity to participate in the Indian Science Congress Session held in Calcutta during the first week of January 1935, at which 7 papers were read on interesting subjects. During the course of the field-work several sites of archæological interest were located and these were marked on the survey maps.

At the end of the year number of subscribers increased from 33,262 to 34,277. The number of proposals received during State Life Insurance. the year was 2,523. Policies numbering 2,567, aggregating to the face-value of Rs. 15,43,927 were issued yielding a premium income of Rs. 65,052 per annum. Refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity, and surrender value amounting to Rs. 3,40,767-9-2. It was decided that the valuation of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund from the inception of the Fund to the end of 1344 F. should be made.

During the year under review, 45 Communiques, 142 Press Notes, 65 Notifications and 61 Departmental Reports, Reviews, Information Bureau. etc., were issued to the press. Further, as many as 100 individuals were supplied with information or material for articles, etc., and 113 press reports were contradicted or further elucidated. Addresses presented on various occasions to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Royal replies were translated and given wide publicity. Of the 45 communiques 12 related to administrative matters, 4 were of a political nature, 18 general and 11 concerning matters of economic or agricultural interest. Of the 142 Press Notes 26 were about administrative matters, 53 about Statistics, 13 about the activities of the Agricultural Department, 3 about communal and religious affairs and 47 were general.

The Institution continued its work of editing and publishing rare Arabic manuscripts. Dr. Krenkow, the well-known Orientalist, was deputed by the Daira as its special representative to the Orientalist Congress held in Rome. A short history of the Daira including 10 years' programme of work was prepared and distributed to the delegates of this Congress. In pursuance of its policy of sending complimentary copies of its publications to eminent orientalists, scholars, and academic bodies, this year the Daira distributed books worth Rs. 9,190.

Dairatul Maarif.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F. on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history; and *vide* para. 2 part I, para. 2 table II part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1931

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

There was no change in the number of divisions in the State during the year; but there were some alterations in suba, district and divisional jurisdictions in as much as Yellareddy taluq which was formerly a taluq of Nizamabad district (Warangal Suba) was transferred to Medak district (Medak Suba); and division Kamareddy was abolished and division Armour was created in its place. There were 16,633 *khalsa* villages and 2,420 *Jagir* villages (total 19,053) as against 16,629 and 2,425 respectively (total 19,054) in the previous year.

2. The total area of the *Diwani ilaqa* was 30,962,748 acres, which formed 58.50 per cent. of the total State area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The remaining State area was occupied by the *Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, Paigahs, Jagirs, Magtas*, etc. The culturable *Diwani* area was 23,355,588 acres of which 21,743,309 acres or 93.09 per cent. was occupied. Of the occupied lands, an area of 1,323,205 acres or 6.09 per cent. was irrigated, 1,035,890 acres in Telingana and 287,315 acres in Marathwara; and the remaining area of 20,420,104 acres was dry land. The largest areas under irrigation, were in the district of Nizamabad (20.93 per cent. of the total irrigated area), Medak (19.56 per cent.), Karimnagar (15.74 per cent.), Baghat (15.56 per cent.) and Warangal (13.16 per cent.). The total occupied area measured 21,743,309 acres in 1344 F. as against 21,814,336 in 1343 F. resulting in a net decrease of 71,027 acres. The actual variations were that there was an addition of 198,376 acres and decrease of 269,403 acres in the occupied area. The above occupied area of 21,743,309 acres consisted of 1,323,205 acres of wet land and 20,420,104 acres of dry land as against 1,308,497 acres of wet and 20,505,839 acres of dry land in 1343 F. The total wet area increased by 14,708 acres while the dry area decreased by 85,735 acres. The assessed waste covered 1,612,279 acres, while unassessed waste was 7,607,160 acres or 24.57 per cent. of the total *Diwani* area; this *paramboke* area was mainly occupied by forests and very little land was left which could be brought under cultivation. There were 8,635 applications for an assessment of Rs. 1,51,656 of which 2,605 applications were sanctioned, granting an area of 19,965 acres with an assessment of Rs. 51,290.

3. The land revenue from *ryotwari* including *ijara, peshkush and pan-makhta*, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads realised both on account of the current year's demand and previous arrears, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,14,03,498 as against Rs. 3,07,95,394 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,08,104 or 1.97 per cent.

4. The total *ryotwari* assessment on account of occupied lands in 1344 F. was Rs. 3,51,03,717 as against Rs. 3,49,69,367 in the previous year, showing a slight increase of Rs. 1,34,350, change of crops and conversion of single crop to double crop land being the main causes of increase. Of this, the assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,06,89,505 and that on wet lands was Rs. 1,44,14,212. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 48,86,285 in Telingana and Rs. 12,86,215 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 56,72,500 or 16.16 per cent. of the assessment against Rs. 63,98,867 (or 18.30 per cent.)

Land Revenue :—
(a) *Ryotwari* (1) Current :
Assessment, Remissions, De-
mand, Collection and Balance.

in the previous year. The total remissions granted were of two kinds *viz.*, the usual seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 34,01,216 or 9.69 per cent. and remissions on account of general economic depression at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each of *Kharif* and *Abi* which amounted to Rs. 22,71,284 or 6.47 per cent. of the assessment. Excluding remissions and adding Rs. 13,75,733 on account of *sivai-jamabandi*, the net demand was Rs. 3,08,06,950 against Rs. 2,98,77,077 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,29,873 or 3.11 per cent. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,95,35,801 or 95.11 per cent. of the net demand and Rs. 23,388 or 0.07 per cent. was written off, leaving a sum of Rs. 12,47,761 in arrears. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 22,764.

5. The total number of occupants or landholders, including *pattadars*, *joint pattadars* and *shikmidars* increased from 1,215,121 to 1,234,883 or by 19,762. There was an increase of 14,943 landholders in Marathwara and 4,819 in Telingana. The average holding in Marathwara consisted of 21.22 acres of dry land and 0.49 acre of wet land, while in Telingana, it consisted of 12.35 acres of the former and 1.54 acres of the latter. There was very little change in the size of the average holding. In Marathwara, it ranged from over 17 acres in the Bir and Nander districts to over 31 acres in the Osmanabad district; while in Telingana, the area of the holding ranged from nearly 7 acres in the Nizamabad district to over 27 acres in the Baghat district. The average assessment per acre in Marathwara was Re. 1-1-11 for dry land and Rs. 5-14-2 for wet land, while in Telingana, it was 13 annas and 7 pies for the former and Rs. 12-4-6 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre for the whole district in Marathwara was, for dry land Re. 1-9-4 in the Nander district and for wet land Rs. 9-10-1 per acre in the Gulbarga district, while in Telingana, the highest average rate per acre for dry land was Rs. 1-5-10 in the Medak district and Rs. 19-10-9 for wet land in the Nizamabad district. For the Dominions as a whole the average dry and wet rates worked at Rs. 1-0-3 and Rs. 10-14-4 per acre respectively.

6. Of the previous arrears, including *sivai-jamabandi*, amounting to Rs. 42,54,874, Rs. 2,56,073 were collected and Rs. 7,99,145 were written off as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 31,99,656 outstanding at the close of the year. Including outstandings of the year under report, the total arrears amounted to Rs. 44,47,417 as against Rs. 41,26,272 at the close of 1343 F. The amount of arrears had to some extent mounted up owing to the continuation of the general economic depression.

7. The total demand on account of *peshkush* and *panmakhta*, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads, including *sivai-jamabandi*, amounted to Rs. 15,98,203, of which Rs. 14,17,932 were collected and Rs. 3,651 were written off (as being irrecoverable), leaving Rs. 1,76,620 outstanding at the close of the year.

The demand on account of previous arrears including *sivai-jamabandi*, amounted to Rs. 13,34,795. Of this Rs. 1,58,227 were collected and Rs. 29,427 were written off (as being irrecoverable), leaving Rs. 11,47,141 outstanding at the close of the year. Including the outstandings of the year under report, the total arrears of other sources of land revenue (other than *ryotwari*) amounted to Rs. 13,23,761 as against Rs. 12,24,359 at the close of 1343 F. Thus the total outstandings including arrears of the year under report and of the previous years, of all the heads of "Land Revenue," amounted to Rs. 57,71,178 as against Rs. 53,50,639 at the close of 1343 F.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

8. During the year, original survey operations were undertaken in 22 villages, covering an area of 33,027 acres as against 18,999 acres in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 16,617 or an average of Re. 0-8-1 per acre. The average cost during the preceding year was Re. 0-5-9 per acre. The increase of Re. 0-2-4 per acre was due to the fact that as work had to be carried out in remote and isolated villages of various taluqs, expenditure incurred in touring was somewhat heavy. Secondly, as most of the survey parties were working in the Headquarters, the survey work carried out in the districts was comparatively less than in the previous years.

9. Original Classification was carried out in 24 villages with a total area of 31,183 acres as against 18,025 acres in the previous year. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 6,995. The average cost per acre amounted to Re. 0-3-7 as compared with the average of Re. 0-2-11. The increase of Re. 0-0-8 per acre was due to the causes mentioned above.

10. Revision work including resurvey and subdivision (*phodi*) was carried out in 66 villages covering a total area of 114,295 acres as against 125,452 acres of the previous year. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 79,583. The average cost per acre worked at Re. 0-11-2 as against Re. 0-12-6 in the previous year. The decrease of Re. 0-1-4 is attributed to the fact that revision operations were carried out in a smaller area than in the previous year. Of the Survey Parties, only three were engaged in revision and subdivision work etc., two were engaged in subdivision work under the Nizamsagar Project and the remaining in the compilation of *jamabandi* announcement papers etc., in the Headquarters.

11. During the year, the Traverse Party completed traverse operations in the remaining three villages of the Paloncha taluq. 65 villages of the Paloncha *Samasthan*, 42 of the Baghat taluq, one of the Aurangabad taluq and two of Bhongir, bringing the total for the year to 113 villages in all as compared with 186 villages in the previous year.

12. In view of the prevailing economic conditions, no revised rates were announced in any taluq of the Dominions. But as per orders of Government, the existing rates as fixed in the original settlement in all the villages of 6 *khalsa* taluqs and one village in Banswada taluq, Nizamabad district (transferred to *khalsa* owing to the expiry of the *ijara period*), in all 907 villages were announced as against 1,285 in 1343 F. including *jagir* villages : the first revision settlement having been prolonged until 1350 F. (This was made with a view to allay anxiety on the part of ryots).

13. The cases of boundary disputes including arrears that came up for disposal numbered 203, out of which 45 cases were disposed of during the year.

14. In the *Ambarkhana* or Central Stores attached to the Commissioner's office, the work of map drawing, printing and binding was carried on as usual. 664 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 33,304, the corresponding figures for 1343 F. being 598, and the cost being Rs. 30,430. Besides this, 3,234 maps were coloured, and 1,362 maps were revised at a total cost of Rs. 11,869 as against 1,010 maps coloured and 1,263 maps revised at a cost of Rs. 5,809. The number of maps printed was 594 at a cost of Rs. 10,605 as compared with 464 maps at a cost of Rs. 7,641 in the previous year. The amount realised by sale of maps and other articles was Rs. 5,528.

15. The cost of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,79,322, as compared with Rs. 4,40,420 in 1343 F. The increase in expenditure was due to the grant of annual increments in pay of officers and establishment etc.

Cost.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

16. During the year under report, *inams* of an assessed value of Rs. 32,117 were confirmed in perpetuity and those of the value of Rs. 4,601 were resumed.

Result of *Inam* Enquiries.

17. The following table shows in detail, the nature and annual revenue of the *inam* claims disposed of during the year :—

Classification of *Inam* Claims.

Nature of <i>inam</i> claims				Value of <i>inams</i> con- firmed	Value of <i>inams</i> re- sumed
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Jagir</i>	..	..	..	19,527	3,085
<i>Malikhta</i>	..	..	..	6,137	596
<i>Inam</i> land	..	..	..	862	854
<i>Seri</i> land	..	..	..	2,681	66
Cash <i>rusum</i>	..	..	..	2,910	..
Total				Rs. 32,117	4,601

18. During the year, the number of *inam* certificates issued was 23 as against 50 in the previous year.

Inam Certificates.

19. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year and those that were instituted during the year was 1,199 ; of these 508 were disposed of leaving 691 cases pending.

Case Work.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

20. The tree-tax system was introduced in Osmanabad and Adilabad districts from Meher 1343 F. and in Bir and Bidar districts from Shehrewar 1344 F. The former two districts had been given on contracts for 3 years but as the contractors had fallen into heavy arrears, their contracts were attached and their *mamlas* were worked in *Amani* on tree-tax system, and the latter two were surrendered to Government voluntarily by contractors (as they could not run the contracts, the contractors paid damage or deficit amount fixed by Government, for the remaining period of the contracts). The rates of tree-tax in the districts of Osmanabad and Bir were Rs. 2/- for *sendhi* and *tad* trees, and Rs. 1/8 for both kinds of trees in Adilabad and Bidar districts. In the districts of Medak and Atrai-Balda, and in the Bhongir taluq, and the *pattis* of Kamareddy and Yellareddy, tree-tax was increased both for *sendhi* and *tad* trees from Rs. 2/- per tree to Rs. 2/4. In the district of Karimnagar, for local consumption, the *sendhi* tree-tax was increased from Re.1/- to Rs. 1/8, and on *tad* tree from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 ; for *sendhi* and *toddy* exported from Karimnagar district, the tax was increased from Rs. 1-8-0 per *sendhi*

Changes in Duty.

and *tad* trees to Rs. 2-0-0 per tree. In Parbhani district also tree-tax was increased from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per *sendhi* and *tad* trees, as trees in Parbhani district yield large quantity of *sendhi*. Outside the Hyderabad Municipal limits and in Secunderabad City, tree-tax was increased from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per *sendhi* tree, from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 per *tad* tree and from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per *Khajur* tree. In the case of "Rahdari" or transit fees for *toddy*, the reduced fee of one anna per gallon was ordered to be levied in Osmanabad and Adilabad, and one anna six pies per gallon in Bidar, the usual fee everywhere being annas two per gallon. The duty on *sendhi* and *toddy* transported from districts into Balda was increased from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per pot of 40 seers, the extra duty of Rs. 1-0-0 per pot of Jagir *toddy* remaining as before. As to still-head duty on liquor, the only change effected was in Bir and Bidar districts which were surrendered from 1st Shehrewar 1344 F. Still-head duty in Bidar was till now, Rs. 6-10-8 per L.P. gallon and in Bir, Rs. 8-10-8. (As auction system was introduced in these contiguous districts, advantage was taken with Government sanction, to equalise duty in both these districts so that there might not be smuggling from one district to another.) Duty was fixed in both the districts at Rs. 8-0-0 per L.P. gallon. Advantage would be taken next year when all long-term contracts in the Dominions would terminate, to introduce a scientific tariff of still-head duties so that uniformity might prevail between the bordered districts and those of Bombay and Madras Presidencies and of the Central Provinces. There was no change in duty on opium and *ganja* but duty on *charas* was reduced from Rs. 100-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 per seer.

21. The total demand on account of all heads of *abkari revenue* during the year was Rs. 1,87,43,635 as against Rs. 1,85,41,096 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,02,539. The collections against the year's demand amounted to Rs. 1,77,28,584 as against Rs. 1,74,47,117 in 1343 F., leaving a balance of Rs. 10,15,081. Of the arrears of the previous years amounting to Rs. 47,14,095 to the end of 1343 F., Rs. 8,75,667 were collected and Rs. 1,27,939 were remitted or written off owing to economic depression, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,10,489. Adding to this the arrears outstanding at the close of 1344 F. on account of Government demand amounting to Rs. 10,15,081, the total arrears to the end of 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 47,25,570.

22. The consumption in proof gallons (London) during the last seven years is noted below :—

1888 F.	1889 F.	1890 F.	1891 F.	1892 F.	1893 F.	1894 F.
910,427	824,897	686,091	554,387	497,325	477,034	450,512

As compared with previous year, there was a decrease of 26,522 proof gallons or 5 per cent. As compared with 650,027 proof gallons, the average of past 6 years ending 1343 F., there was a fall of 199,515 proof gallons or 31 per cent. From this it could be seen that there was a steady and continuous fall in demand for country liquor which could be attributed partly to the economic depression, and partly to reduction in the number of shops and tendency towards consumption of *toddy* which was sold cheaper than the country liquor. This reduction in consumption of country liquor gave rise to a regular trade in illicitly distilled liquor. The fall in consumption mostly affected the rural population which particularly suffered owing to great drop in the prices of staples. The incidence of consumption per 100 head of population was 3.09 proof gallons against 3.72 in the previous year, 3.41 in 1342 F., 3.84 in 1341 F., 4.53 in 1340 F., 6.61 in 1339 F. and 7.4 in 1338 F. The number of retail vend shops was reduced from 5,705 in 1343 F. to 5,259 in 1344 F., the decrease being 446 shops or nearly 8 per cent. There was scope for further reduction in the number of shops which would be brought into effect as soon as the contract system was terminated and auction system was introduced throughout the Dominions (*i.e.* from 1346 F.).

23. Indian made foreign liquor amounting to 11,375 proof gallons was manufactured as against 11,147 in the previous year. Foreign spirits and wines of the value of Rs. 6,45,937 were imported, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 6,28,022.

24. The revenue realised from *toddy* was somewhat in excess of what was realised in the previous year *i.e.*, Rs. 1,08,16,336 against Rs. 1,00,53,701, but the number of shops was reduced from 13,719 in 1343 F. to 13,515 in 1344 Fasli.

25. The revenue from opium was Rs. 11,25,646 against Rs. 11,98,792 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,461 or 6 per cent. The consumption of opium during the year was 7,676 seers as compared with 8,067 seers in 1343 F. The decrease was due partly to less consumption on account of prevailing economic depression and partly to the smuggling of opium in the border districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where opium was sold cheaper. The number of opium shops was reduced from 579 in 1343 F. to 571 in 1344 F.

26. The revenue derived from *ganja* and *bhung* amounted to Rs. 4,80,686 against Rs. 5,03,437 in the previous year. Consumption decreased from 8,993 seers in 1343 F. to 8,770 seers in the previous year and the number of shops remained unaltered *i.e.*, 569 as in the previous year.

27. The revenue from poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 36,265 against Rs. 35,862 in 1343 F.

28. The number of petty cases disposed of departmentally was 4,382 against 4,603 in the previous year and the number of cases sent to criminal courts was 663 against 809. Out of 663 cases sent to the criminal courts, convictions were obtained in 434 cases. The percentage of convictions was 65 per cent. against 62 per cent. in the previous year.

Rewards :—Rs. 4,661 were distributed as rewards.

29. The cost of the administration was Rs. 12,37,003 as against Rs. 12,14,217 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to increase in the establishment under the reorganization scheme and grade promotions.

30. Auction or Madras System which was approved by H.E.H. the Nizam under Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 27th of Shawal 1352 H. (13th February 1934) would be successfully introduced throughout the Dominions by the end of 1345 F. or 1936 A. D. That year, would see the termination of all contracts, consummation of the policy of reducing consumption of intoxicants everywhere in the State, realisation of annually increasing revenue due to elimination of vested interest and unhealthy rivalry from *jagir* contractors. The year 1344 F. saw the gradual consolidation of these reforms, as more than half the Dominions came under the new system. The question of closing over 200 "*Mourusi*" or hereditary shops and pot-stills is also ripe for solution. With the closing down of 200 country liquor shops and regulation of over 400 *toddy* shops, it was expected that *abkari* reforms in the City of Hyderabad would follow the lines of ordinary evolution *i.e.*, "maximum revenue from minimum consumption." The inauguration of reforms in the Distilleries would commence with the closing of pot-stills in Hyderabad City and Adilabad district. It was decided to take over the Alcohol Factory at Kamareddy from the Commerce and Industries Department and to convert it into a modern Distillery to take the place of pot-stills. The scientific method of manufacturing and supplying pure liquor would secure for Government a closer control of those aspects of the trade in intoxicants which concern the welfare of the people, just as by importing pure opium from Gazipur during the last five years, Government replaced adulterated Malwa opium which was deleterious to the health of the opium consuming public. The Flying Squad did

not work as successfully as it did in the previous years. The scheme which was sanctioned only for three years would have to be carefully revised before the end of that period, as Excise Superintendents did not favour independent Flying Squad being posted in their districts. The question was not free from difficulty and would have to be thrashed out at a conference of Divisional Officers and the Superintendents especially as illicit distillation was gaining ground on account of continuance of economic depression and superabundance of *gulmohra*.

SECTION V.

Forests.

31. The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the two years 1343 F. and 1344 F. were as shown below:-

Forest Area.		
	1343 F. Sq. Miles	1344 F. Sq. Miles
Reserved forests.	.. 85.39	223.84
Protected forests.	.. 7,756.86	7,653.78
Open forests. ..	.. 1,834.12	1,822.06
Total ..	9,676.37	9,699.68

The reserved forest area, though it rose during the year from 0.89 per cent. to 2.30 per cent. of the whole forest area, was still a very small fraction of it. It was distributed in 9 divisions out of 12. The area ranged between 4.70 sq.miles in the Aurangabad division to 49.85 in the Nander division.

32. The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 504.47 miles, 5,632 pillars were erected, 10,161.93 miles of old boundary lines were repaired (1,054.35 miles of boundary line did not require clearance, having natural boundaries), 136.89 miles of boundaries were newly cut and 546.03 miles were maintained. The work of demarcating, surveying and mapping was carried out in all the divisions where systematic fellings were in progress. Survey operations were carried out in Karimnagar, Medak and Nalgonda divisions.

33. Out of the total reserved and protected forest area of 5,041,671 acres or 7,877.65 sq.miles (reserved 143,249 acres or 223.84 sq.miles + protected 4,898,422 acres or 7,653.78 sq.miles), an area of 2,625,323 acres or 4,102.07 sq.miles or 52.07 per cent. of the total area was being worked systematically under different methods of treatment. During the year, the working plans parties dealt with an area of 465,376 acres or 72.71 sq. miles. With a few exceptions, prescriptions of sanctioned working plans, felling schemes and provisional schemes were generally adhered to. The coupes auctioned and felled during two years, 1343 F. and 1344 F. are compared below :

Years			Number of coupes auctioned	Number of coupes completely felled	Number of coupes partly felled	Number of coupes not felled
1343 F.	..	..	737	469	106	162
1344 F.	..	..	760	503	146	111

34. Nearly 41 miles of roads were constructed in different divisions at a cost of Rs. 9,005, while Rs. 409 were spent in construction of fair weather roads. Cart tracts passing through forests to a length of 141 miles were widened and repaired at a cost of Rs. 505. Thirteen wells were sunk in different divisions.

35. 3,536 offences were reported during the year as against 4,209 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 673. Out of 9,592 cases (including 6,056 of the previous year) —pending during the year, 4,226 were disposed of (4 cases convicted in criminal courts, 3,963 compounded and 259 withdrawn) as against 4,445 in the previous year, leaving 5,366 cases pending at the close of the year. Fines realised by the Department amounted to Rs. 46,388 as against Rs. 44,148 in the previous year. There were 23 cases before the courts, including 16 of previous year; convictions were obtained in 4, while in 12 cases, the accused were entirely acquitted or discharged, leaving 7 cases pending at the close of the year.

36. The fire-protected area was 1,471,891 acres as against 1,103,415 in the previous year, showing an increase of 368,476. Fire protection was attempted in 30 per cent. of the total protected forest area, (4,898,422 acres). An area of 35,741 acres or 0.73 per cent. of the protected area was burnt. Grazing was allowed in all the forests under the permit system excepting the exploited coupes and area under regeneration. The amount of grazing revenue collected during the year was Rs. 3,75,987 against Rs. 4,35,814 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 59,827 which was attributable to the fact that in some of the divisions grazing fee for 1344 F. was collected in Shehrewar 1343 F.

37. Regeneration by seed as well as shoots was satisfactory in exploited areas protected from grazing and fire. The aggregate area under plantations and sowings stood at 953 acres. The bulk of these plantations and sowings consisted of Casuarina, Teak, Nalla-maddi, Karanj and Babul, mixed with other species occurring sparsely in some localities either by natural causes or by deliberate introduction.

38. The total area exploited under different sylvicultural systems was 50,709 acres as against 42,026 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Years	Simple coppice	Coppice with standards	Improvement cum selection fellings	Coppice with reserves	Clear fellings with artificial regeneration	Total
1343 F. ..	15,538	23,758	2,722	..	8	42,026
1344 F. ..	15,927	18,992	2,781	13,000	9	50,709

Bamboos under the sanctioned felling schemes were cut over an area of 160,033 acres as against 66,518 acres in the previous year. Two depots started in the previous year at Jannaram and Mancherial in Nirmal and Asafabad divisions were worked in the year under report with the result that 9,585 c.ft. of timber was disposed of realising Rs. 4,185. Five coupes with an area of 340 acres in Medak and Nalgonda divisions were felled departmentally realising Rs. 1,803. A coupe in Chincholi Range of Gulbarga division was felled for burning charcoal in kilns realising Rs. 530. Cultivation of cotton with Babul under Taungia system was undertaken in Babulban of Parbhani, Nander division. Material obtained from cutting boundary lines, cleaning and thinning operations, etc., was sold for Rs. 10,587. Lac collected in Nirmal weighing 526 maunds and 6 seers was disposed of for Rs. 1,104-7-6. Head loads of fuel in all the divisions were allowed to be removed for domestic purposes free of charge; *gairree* timber in Warangal and Karimnagar divisions was allowed to be removed by the ryots whose huts were burnt.

39. The receipts from the sale of timber and firewood amounted to Rs. 5,97,154 as against Rs. 6,26,734 in the previous year, and the revenue from minor produce was Rs. 5,71,180 as against Rs. 6,16,169. The total revenue was Rs. 13,56,402 as against Rs. 14,44,039 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 87,637 due to the fact that (a) grazing fee of 1344 F. in some of the divisions was collected in the previous year as stated above and (b) coupes in some divisions were sold at low prices on account of economic depression. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 8,98,663 as against Rs. 8,95,200. The increase of Rs. 3,463 or about 0.39 per cent. was due to the fact that operations of protection and improvements such as demarcation, sowings, etc., were undertaken on a larger scale. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 7,92,139 or 88.1 per cent. of the total expenditure or 58.4 per cent. of the gross receipts. The current demands amounted to Rs. 13,68,909, out of which Rs. 13,12,300 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,609 at the close of the year. The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,91,007 to which old arrears brought to light during the year amounting to Rs. 5,731 were added, thus the total arrears amounted to Rs. 1,96,738, out of which Rs. 44,102 were recovered and Rs. 13,190 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,39,446 outstanding at the close of the year.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

40. In order to adjust 'rasbandi' duty to prices, the rates of duty on cotton, groundnuts, castor-seed, til and jawar were enhanced as their prices rose, while the duty on rice and paddy had to be reduced in view of a drop in prices. The following statement will show in detail, the changes in import and export duties : -

Commodities	DUTY UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS		DUTY UNDER REVISED ORDERS	
	Per pallah	Ad valorem	Per pallah	Ad valorem
<i>Imports.</i>				
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Groundnuts, unshelled ..	0	6 0	0	12 0
2. Groundnuts shelled ..	0	9 0	1	0 0
3. Castor seed ..	0	8 0	0	13 0
4. Til ..	0	12 0	1	4 0
5. Paddy ..	0	6 0	0	4 6
6. Gur ..	1	0 0	0	12 0
7. Sodium Sulphate ..	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
8. Rice ..	0	10 0	0	9 0
<i>Exports.</i>				
9. Cotton ..	3	4 0	4	4 0
10. Rice ..	0	10 0	0	9 0
11. Groundnuts, unshelled ..	0	8 0	0	12 0
12. Groundnuts shelled ..	0	8 0	1	0 0
13. Castor seed ..	0	10 0	0	13 0
14. Til ..	1	0 0	1	4 0
15. Ghee ..	12	0 0	..	5 per cent.
16. Paddy ..	0	6 0	0	4 6
17. Yellow jawar ..	0	5 0	0	6 0
18. White jawar ..	0	6 0	0	8 0

41. The total revenue amounted to Rs.1,12,04,268 against Rs.1,22,16,288 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 10,12,020 or 8.28 per cent. The receipts under the main heads are compared below :—

Heads			1343 F.	1344 F.
			Rs.	Rs.
Imports	..	..	67,68,503	66,80,335
Exports	..	..	54,14,551	44,96,079
Miscellaneous	..	..	33,234	27,854
Total			1,22,16,288	1,12,04,268

The revenue from imports (excluding miscellaneous) amounted to Rs. 66,80,335 against Rs. 67,68,503 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 88,168 or 1 per cent. Simultaneously the revenue from exports decreased from Rs. 54,14,551 to Rs. 44,96,079 or a decrease of Rs. 9,18,472 or nearly 17 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The proportion of imports and exports to total revenue was 59.6 and 40.4 against 55.5 and 44.5 respectively in the previous year. The revenue from Railways and Frontiers was Rs. 94,22,713 or 84.1 per cent. and Rs. 17,81,553 or 15.9 per cent. of the total revenue. These are included in the above-mentioned amounts. As in British India, Excise duty on matches was introduced with effect from the 26th of Ardebehisht 1343 F. (1st April 1934) and its administration was entrusted to the Customs Department. The receipts from 1st October 1934 to the end of September 1935 amounted to B.G. Rs. 8,77,100, but they are not included in the Customs revenue. The total value of imports was Rs. 11,98,46,000 against Rs. 11,71,47,000 in 1343 F. showing an increase of Rs. 26,99,000 or about 2.3 per cent. The principal increases (exceeding Rs. 10,000) in import revenue occurred under the heads—cotton twist and yarn, foreign (Rs. 12,940), cotton piece-goods and other manufactures (Rs. 91,400), piece-goods, handloom, (Rs. 40,810), silk raw, foreign (Rs. 10,394), silk piece-goods etc., (Rs. 24,325), gram (Rs. 13,388), dried fruit and nuts (Rs. 32,127), artificial ghee (Rs. 10,565), sugar (Rs. 11,113), horned cattle and other animals (Rs. 11,728), galvanised iron and corrugated ironsheet (Rs. 11,965), manufactures of brass (Rs. 12,793) and miscellaneous (Rs. 46,486), while the main decreases (exceeding Rs. 10,000) occurred under wheat including flour (Rs. 15,954), rice and paddy (Rs. 45,613), common salt (Rs. 2,79,500), ghee and fresh butter (Rs. 13,505), gur (Rs. 54,289), unmanufactured tobacco (Rs. 11,142), kerosene oil (Rs. 20,308), petrol (Rs. 12,490) and silver (Rs. 17,452).

The value of exports was Rs. 9,29,84,000 as against Rs. 11,11,52,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,81,68,000 or 16.3 per cent. The main increases in the revenue from exports (exceeding Rs. 10,000) were under wheat (Rs. 18,430), miscellaneous food grains (Rs. 21,034), til (Rs. 12,601), karad (Rs. 14,479), cotton seed (Rs. 35,645), and oil cakes (Rs. 10,171), while decreases (exceeding Rs. 10,000) occurred under cotton (Rs. 2,17,810), bajra (Rs. 12,279), gram (Rs. 11,662), groundnuts, unshelled (Rs. 22,199), groundnuts, shelled (Rs. 5,68,903), linseed (Rs. 12,701), castor seed (Rs. 1,16,536), dry chillies (Rs. 12,930) and horned cattle and other animals (Rs. 12,791).

42. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free was Rs. 3,61,81,000 against Rs. 3,25,75,000 in the previous year. The value of articles which received special exemptions decreased from Rs. 1,43,03,000 in 1343 Fasli to Rs. 1,23,95,000 in the year under report or 13 per cent.

43. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,66,509 against Rs. 21,76,104 in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure to income was 18.4 per cent. against 17.8 per cent. in the previous year.

44. The work done by the Audit Staff was satisfactory. During the year, 22 offences involving property of the value of Rs. 3,740 were detected by the Audit Staff. The Auditors brought to notice short collections amounting to Rs. 10,109.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

The number of registration offices in the Dominions was 194 as against 182 in the preceding year. The total registered documents increased from 41,717 in 1343 F. to 44,470 in 1344 F. while their aggregate value showed an increase of 8.6 per cent. from Rs. 352.78 lakhs in 1343 Fasli to Rs. 365.51 lakhs in 1344 Fasli. An increase was noted in the total income and expenditure : the former rose from Rs. 3,88,779 to Rs. 4,06,686 and the latter from Rs. 2,19,053 to Rs. 2,23,069. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper (excluding *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Jagirs*) were Rs. 3,32,583 and Rs. 1,47,602 respectively as compared with Rs. 3,16,095 and Rs. 1,46,322 in 1343 Fasli.

STAMPS.

The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds at the commencement of 1344 Fasli were as follows :—

Area	Number	Value in O.S.Rs.
<i>Diwani</i>	1,97,25,173	92,76,594
Residency <i>Illakha</i>	17,256	29,107
Total	1,97,42,429	93,06,001

The number and value of stamps manufactured in 1344 Fasli were as tabulated below :—

Kinds of stamps	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper	4,17,618	12,66,049
Postal stamps	20,11,600	1,23,612
Embossed envelopes	14,90,431	76,934
Post-cards	68,78,210	1,68,102
Court fee stamps	13,79,520	5,77,827
<i>Hundi</i> paper	5	30
<i>Hundi</i> stamps	19,600	35,500
Service stamps and post-card	65,15,829	2,57,600
Total for the <i>Diwani</i>	1,87,12,813	25,05,656
Stamps for the Residency <i>Illaka</i>	46,934	71,270
Grand Total	1,87,59,747	25,76,927

The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1344 Fasli were as follows :—

	Areas	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i>	20,87,845	25,47,099
<i>Jagirs</i>	2,55,563	1,20,958
Residency <i>Illakha</i>	45,362	70,654
Total		23,88,770	27,38,711

45. A decrease was noted both in the income and expenditure of the department (including *Jagirs* and the Residency *Illakha*): the former decreased from Rs. 28,30,052 in 1343 Fasli to Rs. 26,54,259 in 1344 Fasli and the latter from Rs. 3,90,400 to Rs. 2,06,454. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper was Rs. 25,83,605 and Rs. 1,35,800 respectively as compared with Rs. 25,81,882 and Rs. 1,42,230 in 1343 Fasli.

SECTION VIII.

Wards' Estates.

46. There were 38 estates at the commencement of the year under the supervision of the Court of Wards. One new estate was added and 5 estates were released, thus leaving 34 under the Court of Wards at the close of the year. There were 18 proposals pending disposal at the commencement of the year. 15 fresh proposals were submitted in the course of the year, thus bringing up the number to 33. Out of these, one proposal was sanctioned and 8 were rejected, thus leaving 24 proposals pending at the end of the year. The nature of the 34 estates which remained under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was (1) *Jagirs* 27; (2) *Maqtas* 2; (3) *Rusum* 1; (4) *Pattadari* 2 and (5) *Samasthans* 2. The total number of villages under the supervision of the Court of Wards was 353. Of these, 113 villages were surveyed and settled; 13½ villages were under revision; reports of 205½ villages were under compilation; reports of 17 villages were under sanction and 4 villages were under survey operations. The total amount of debts due by estates to the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year was Rs. 96,655. (No fresh amount was advanced during the year.) The amount received from the various estates was Rs. 3,925, leaving Rs. 92,730 outstanding at the close of the year. Suits of the value of Rs. 20,77,498 were pending enquiry in the civil courts at the commencement of the year. Suits of the value of Rs. 2,51,817 relating to the estates released during the year, were deleted from the Court of Wards' lists, thus leaving the value of suits to be dealt with at Rs. 18,25,681. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 2,62,063 were instituted during the year, thus making the total value of suits Rs. 20,87,744. Suits of the value of Rs. 68,510 were dismissed and suits of the value of Rs. 4,03,634 were decreed, thus leaving suits of the value of Rs. 16,15,600 pending disposal at the close of the year. Suits of the value of Rs. 1,08,561 were pending enquiry in the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year. Suits of the value of Rs. 31,691 relating to the estates released during the year were deleted from the Court of Wards' lists, thus leaving the value of the suits to be dealt with at Rs. 76,870. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 8,89,787 were instituted during the year, raising the total value of suits to Rs. 9,66,657. Of these, suits of the value of Rs. 20,410 were admitted and suits of the value of Rs. 54,286 were rejected, thus leaving suits of the value of Rs. 8,91,961 pending enquiry at the close of the year. The income

and expenditure of the estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards during the year under report as compared with the previous year are shown below :—

Heads	1343 F.		1344 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Previous year's opening balance	..	9,21,493	9,93,703	
Current year's receipts	..	24,04,653	21,85,089	
Total	..	33,26,146	31,78,792	
Expenditure	..	23,00,106	23,18,690	
Closing balance	..	10,26,040	8,60,102	

The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards on account of supervision charges of the estates during the year as compared with the previous year are shown below :—

Heads	1343 F.		1344 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Last year's balance	..	94,067	96,768	
Income during the year	..	3,05,624	2,43,687	
Total	..	3,99,691	3,40,455	
Expenditure	..	3,02,923	3,23,396	
Balance	..	96,768	17,059	

The invested amount in profitable concerns on behalf of several estates amounted to Rs. 52,11,162 at the commencement of the year. A fresh investment of Rs. 1,66,100 was made during the year, raising the whole invested amount to Rs. 53,77,262. The promissory notes returned to released estates amounted to Rs. 83,400 and the promissory notes sold and withdrawn amounted to Rs. 5,06,213, thus leaving Rs. 47,87,649 as invested sum at the close of the year. The investments (out of the two anna fund) on behalf of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 2,75,000 at the close of the previous year. During the year under report, promissory notes of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government of the value of Rs. 70,000 (fetching interest at 3½ per cent.) were purchased, thus raising the total amount of investments to Rs. 3,45,000 at the close of the year. Expenditure on account of public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 3.83 lakhs as against Rs. 1.71 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of wards undergoing education under the guardianship of the Court of Wards was 88 (47 males and 41 females).

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Department.

The Legislative Council.

47. During the year 1344 F., the constitution of the Legislative Council underwent no change. As before, there were 20 members, eight of whom were non-officials.

Constitution of the Legislative Council.

48. In the course of the year under report, 4 meetings of the Legislative Council were held and the following Acts were passed.

Enactments passed.

(1) *The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act*:—Following the amendment made in the British Indian Act the Hyderabad Act was amended to make all offences punishable under Section 23 of the Act cognizable by the Police.

(2) *The Civil Courts (Amendment) Act*:—For many years the uneven distribution of judicial work among the several Munsiffs and District and Sessions Judges in the Dominions had been an undesirable feature in the organization of the Judicial Department: It was therefore deemed expedient to extend the powers of such of the Munsiffs and District Judges as had not sufficient work to cases of higher value, thus, on the one hand, affording the public the facility of filing higher suits in the Munsiff's Courts of their own taluk, and on the other hand, relieving the Sessions Judges of a portion of their Civil work and giving them more time for the prompt disposal of Criminal Cases. At the same time, it was found desirable to provide for the appointment, where necessary, of a larger number of additional Munsiffs and additional District Judges and to extend the appellate powers of the District and additional District Judges and also of the First and Second Judges of the City Civil Court. These several provisions were embodied as amendments to the Civil Courts Act. .

(3) *The High Court (Amendment) Act*:—This amendment was adopted with a view to increase the powers of the single Appellate Judge and to provide, as in British India, for the hearing, in the first instance by the Divisional Bench, of all appeals referred to the High Court, and a reference to a third Judge only in cases of disagreement among the Judges constituting the Divisional Bench. This very important amendment for reorganizing the working of the High Court would enable the formation of a larger number of Benches with more extensive Civil and Criminal appellate powers, and disposal of more work without increasing the number of Judges.

(4) *The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act*:—The existing system of trial of cases triable by Courts of Sessions first by Magistrates and later by the Courts of Sessions naturally made the duration of cases unduly long. It also afforded the parties, in the interval between the trials, the opportunity of corrupting the witnesses produced at the first trial. Besides, the fact called for serious thinking that such of the accused persons as were committed to the Courts of Sessions and ultimately acquitted by them should have been all the time deprived of their personal liberty. Nor was it desirable that the Government funds should be taxed with the payment of diet money to the prosecution witnesses twice over. New provisions were therefore inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, authorizing Magistrates

dealing in the first instance with cases triable by Sessions Courts to commit the cases to those courts immediately under certain circumstances at any stage of proceeding. Another amendment to the Code, was to authorize Criminal Courts sentencing an accused person convicted of several offences to different terms of imprisonment, to direct that the several sentences passed should run concurrently. The Amendment Act also provided that a Magistrate while retaining the power to convict or commit an accused person to be tried by the Sessions Court, on the evidence recorded by his predecessor may wholly or in part reject the application of the accused for summoning and taking the evidence of witnesses already produced.

(5) *The Hindu Gains of Learning Act* : This measure was adopted to enable a member of a joint Hindu family to enjoy to the exclusion of other members, property acquired with the help of his educational attainments.

(6) *The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act* : - This Act was amended with the object of making sufficiently heavy the fines leviable on stray animals so as to produce a deterrent effect on their owners, who took little care to restrain their animals from going astray and causing damage to the crops of cultivators.

(7) *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act* : This was another amendment to the Code enacted during the year relating to release on bail of persons accused of non-bailable offences.

(8) *The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act* : -By this Amendment, the exercise of the administrative discretion of Government in making grants of land in pursuance of their own policy and in accordance with such rules as they might frame from time to time, was made possible. *Secondly*, provisions were inserted in the Act imposing restrictions in cases of transfer of *pattas* issued under the amended system of grants. *Thirdly*, the penalties prescribed for unlawful and unauthorized possession of Government lands were enhanced. *Lastly*, certain desirable amendments were made in the existing provisions of the Act dealing with the hearing and disposal of Revenue Appeals, Reviews and Revisions and the limit of time within which, such Appeals, Reviews and Revisions should be filed.

49. At the close of the year, the following bills were pending disposal:
Bills pending disposal.

- (1) The Hindu Widows Remarriage Bill.
- (2) The Electricity Bill.
- (3) The Lunacy Bill.
- (4) The Companies Act Amendment Bill.
- (5) The Parsi Succession Bill.
- (6) The City Police Bill.
- (7) The Mines Act Amendment Bill.
- (8) The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill (Section 9).
- (9) do do do (Section 336) 10.
- (10) The Registration Act Amendment Bill.
- (11) The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
- (12) The Limitation Act Amendment Bill.
- (13) The transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill.
- (14) A Bill to amend the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

50. During the year under report 33 meetings of Select Committees of the Legislative Council were held to consider the Bills that had been referred to them by the Council for report.

The Judicial Committee.

51. During the year under report, the question of the reform of the Judicial Committee continued to receive the consideration of Government as in the preceding year. The two retired Judges of the High Court temporarily appointed to the Bench of the Judicial Committee to dispose of the arrears of cases continued to work during the year under report with the result that a fair number of Civil Appeals were disposed of and very few of the Criminal Appeals remained pending, as can be seen from the details given below :—

Civil.

153 applications for leave to appeal were pending disposal, which together with the 175 fresh applications presented during the year made a total of 328. To consider these applications 60 sittings were held during the year, at which 174 applications were disposed of, and 154 still remained pending. The year opened with 126 Regular Appeals pending before the Judicial Committee and in the course of the year 49 fresh appeals were admitted to the file of the Committee, making a total of 175. Of these, 86 appeals were disposed of at 36 sittings of the Committee, and 89 appeals still remained pending.

Criminal.

44 applications for leave to appeal were pending disposal, which together with 367 fresh applications filed during the year, made a total of 411. To consider these applications, 57 sittings were held during the year, at which 383 applications were disposed of and 28 were left pending. The number of appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 41 and during the year, 65 fresh appeals were admitted to the file of the Judicial Committee making a total of 106. In the course of the year, 22 sittings were held at which 86 appeals were disposed of and 20 still remained pending.

SECTION II.

Justice (Civil and Criminal).

52. The following is the comparative statement of fresh institutions:—
General Progress.

Nature of Cases	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES	
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
Original Regular	33,271	35,885	32,509	32,827
Miscellaneous	18,135	19,179	21,400	22,469
Execution	25,282	28,901	..	..
High Court Appeals Regular, Miscellaneous and Revisions	5,030	6,398	1,712	2,135
<i>Divisional Judges.</i>				
Appeals and Revisions	1,870	1,601	1,522	1,348
<i>District Judges.</i>				
Appeals and Miscellaneous	6,233	5,769	2,139	2,016
Total ..	89,821	97,738	59,282	60,795

Grand total of Civil and Criminal cases for the year 1343 Fasli 149,103

Do do do 1344 Fasli 158,528

This statement shows that on the Civil side, institutions went up by 7,912 cases, whereas on the Criminal side, institutions went up by 1,513 cases, the net result as represented by the grand total of all sorts of cases being a rise in institutions by 9,425 cases. Including arrears, the volume of disposable work in 1344 Fasli was 200,568 cases as compared to 190,241 in 1343 Fasli. The increase was chiefly in Civil cases, showing that the effects of economic depression were slowly passing away. The following statement gives an idea of the Judicial work disposed of by the *Khalsa Courts* :—

	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES	
	1343 F.	1344 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.
Original	33,612	35,182	32,315	32,750
Miscellaneous	18,110	19,043	21,116	22,426
Execution.. .. .	25,477	28,017	..	..
High Court Appeals, Miscellaneous and Revisions	4,131	5,803	1,100	2,412
<i>Divisional Judges.</i>				
Appeals and Revisions	2,312	2,151	2,474	1,396
<i>District Judges.</i>				
Appeals and Miscellaneous	6,479	5,717	2,081	2,042
Total ..	90,121	95,913	58,146	61,026

Grand total of 1343 Fasli .. 148,267

Grand total of 1344 Fasli .. 156,939

On the original Civil side, the institution of cases went up from 51,406 to 55,064 in 1344 Fasli, showing an increase of 7 per cent. ; and the total disposal of cases rose from 51,722 in 1343 Fasli, to 54,225, showing an increase of 5 per cent. The average duration of original Civil cases went down from 127 days in 1343 Fasli to 119 days, showing a decrease of 6 per cent. The number of Civil cases pending for more than a year in the whole of the Dominions went up from 604 to 663 showing an increase of 9 per cent. This was apparently due to increased institutions. On the Civil Appellate side, the work of the High Court rose up from 5,030 cases in 1343 Fasli to 6,398 cases in 1344 F. showing an increase of 27 per cent. in the volume of work. The disposals were 5,803 as against 4,131, showing an increase of 40 per cent., the average duration of these cases being 265 days in 1344 Fasli as against 275 days in 1343 Fasli, which denoted an improvement of 3 per cent. in the speed of the High Court work. As regards the Small Cause Court cases, it is to be noted that the number of fresh regular institutions in all the courts having Small Cause Court powers rose from 5,008 in 1343 F. to 5,841 in 1344 F., showing an increase of 12 per cent., and the disposals of cases numbered 5,754 as against 4,706, showing an increase of 22 per cent. The total receipts and expenditure of the City Small Cause Court this year were respectively Rs. 90,303 and Rs. 49,185 as against Rs. 60,160 and Rs. 42,562 respectively in the preceding year. In 1343 Fasli, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 17,598 whereas in 1344 F. they exceeded by Rs. 41,118. Thus, the Small Cause Courts were not only self-supporting but made a substantial contribution to revenue. The details of the institutions and disposals of the Small

Cause Courts both in the City and the Districts appear from the following table :—

	INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPOSABLE CASES			
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
City Small Cause Courts ..	3,488	4,519	3,897	5,253	3,163	4,528
District Small Cause Courts ..	1,520	1,822	1,681	1,398	1,543	1,281
Total ..	5,008	5,841	5,528	6,651	4,706	5,754

On the Original Criminal side the institution of cases went up from 53,909 in 1343 Fasli to 55,296 in 1344 Fasli, showing an increase of 2 per cent., and the total disposals rose from 53,431 to 55,176 denoting an increase of 3 per cent. On the Criminal side, the average duration of cases was 27 days as against 26 days in 1343 Fasli. On the Criminal Appellate side, the High Court work rose from 1,712 to 2,135, showing an increase of 24 per cent., and the disposals rose from 1,160 in 1343 Fasli to 2,412, which denoted an increase of 107 per cent., in the quantity of Appellate Criminal business disposed of by the High Court.

(a) *Appointment of an Additional Small Cause Court Judge.*

53. In view of the special requirements of Hyderabad City, a separate Small Cause Court was established for the City in 1342 F. In 1343 Fasli, the institutions of Small Cause Court cases rose cent. per cent., with the result that one Small Cause Court Judge could not cope with the work and consequently an additional small Cause Court Judge of the cadre of an Additional Sessions Judge was appointed during the year under report.

(b) *New Rules of Judicial Service.*

54. As shown in the report of the previous year, the standard of qualifications for entering the Judicial Service had already been raised so that only law graduates, barristers or civilians were recognized as qualified even for the lowest post in Judicial Service. During the current year, His Exalted Highness sanctioned the new rules of efficiency bar under which no judicial officer could be raised to the High Court Bench unless he came up to the above standard of legal qualifications. The same standard was laid down for the purposes of promotion to the posts of a majority of District and Sessions Judges.

(c) *Changes in the High Court Constitution.*

55. Although the High Court Act of 1338 Fasli had very much altered the original constitution, yet it could not meet the requirements of ever increasing expansion of the High Court work which demanded the constitution of a larger number of Benches for daily work. The above High Court Act was amended in the year under report to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of single judges and Divisional Benches of the High Court.

(d) *Appointment of an Additional High Court Judge.*

56. In the report of the previous year, the question of the necessity of an additional High Court Judge was referred to. Facts and figures showed that though the High Court Judges had almost doubled the quantity of yearly disposals, yet the arrears were increasing year by year on account of constant rise in new institutions. An additional High Court Judge was appointed on the 2nd Amardad 1344 Fasli for two years.

(e) *Redistribution of Work in Lower Courts.*

57. There were some courts in Telingana districts where the work was very light, where as a few courts in Marathwara districts were overworked. Sessions Judges were burdened with too much Civil and Criminal work all round. A redistribution of work in Lower Courts was urgently needed. It was decided to empower the High Court to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of those Lower Courts where the work was found to be light, especially of Taluqa Munsiffs and District Judges in Telingana districts. With this object, Civil Courts Act was amended this year. The result was that in Medak and Warangal divisions, many Civil cases pending before Divisional Judges were transferred to District Judges and many Civil cases pending before District Judges were transferred to Taluqa Munsiffs. This resulted in a better distribution of work.

(f) *Post of Special Magistrate made Permanent.*

58. It was found by experience that a Special Magistrate would be required permanently to deal with special Criminal cases. He would be a sort of Touring Magistrate for the whole Dominions, and would take cognizance of special Criminal cases which could well be tried on the spot. Therefore, the post of Special Magistrate which so far had been temporary, was made permanent in the year under report.

59. The following matters were under consideration :—

Improvements under Consideration.

(a) *Court Buildings* :—There were still 40 buildings required to accommodate courts. Some of the Judicial officers carried their work in houses which were not satisfactory. In Balda, a site was acquired long ago at a cost of several lakhs of rupees and a Special Engineer was appointed to supervise the work. The High Court moved to Government for the early commencement of work.

(b) *Appointment of Mufti* :—The appointment of a Mufti for the High Court was essential as the current system of taking Fatwas was not satisfactory. As these Fatwas affect life and death, the sooner a Mufti was appointed the better it was for the administration of justice.

60. The Civil Tribunals were as follows :—

Tribunals.

(a) *Khalsa.*

The number of Judges exercising Civil powers as described below was 212.

Sl. No.	1844 Fasli	No.
1. High Court Judges	9
2. Divisional Judges and Hyderabad Small Cause Court Judge	5
3. Additional Divisional Judges	3
4. Darul Qaza Judge	1
5. District Judges and City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	17
6. Additional District Judges	8
7. Taluka Munsiffs and City Munsiffs	91
8. Honorary Judges	6
		<hr/> 140 <hr/>

(b) *Sarf-i-Khas.*

1. District Civil Judge	..	..	1
2. Munsiffs	..	..	3
3. Tahsildars exercising Judicial Powers	..	..	7
			<hr/> 11 <hr/>

(c) *Jagirs.*

In the year 1344 Fasli, the number of Jagir Courts was 61 as against 62 in 1343 Fasli, the reason of decrease in number being the abolition of a Munsiff's Court at Ghatnandura Jagir.

The details were as follows :—

1. Divisional Judges	..	5
2. District Judges	..	10
3. Munsiffs	..	46
		<hr/>
Total	..	61 <hr/>

(a) *Khalsa.*

61. The total number of Original Cases in 1344 Fasli was 31,509 as against 29,384 in 1343 Fasli, thus showing an increase of 2,125 or 7 per cent. The number of miscellaneous proceedings in the nature of objections, etc., incidental to Original Cases, was 19,033 as against 18,135 in 1343 Fasli, thus showing an increase of 898 or 5 per cent.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In *Jagirs*, the number of Original Suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 3,868 and 2,618 respectively as against 3,689 and 2,392 in 1343 Fasli.

62. The nature of suits instituted will be evident from the following statement :—

Description of Suits.

Sl. No.	Khalsa	1344 F.	1343 F.
1 Money suits ..	..	22,117	20,883
2 Title and other suits	..	9,392	8,501
	Total	.. 31,509	29,384
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Jagirs			
1 Money suits ..	..	2,819	2,819
2 Title and other suits	..	1,049	870
	Total	.. 3,868	3,689
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The percentage of suits under each main head was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Khalsa	1344 F.	1343 F.
1 Money suits	70	71
2 Title and other suits	..	30	29
	Jagirs		
1 Money suits	73	76
2 Title and other suits	..	27	24

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1 Money suits	70	71
2 Title and other suits	..	30	29
Jagirs			
1 Money suits	73	76
2 Title and other suits	..	27	24

The valuation of suits :

(a) *Khalsa.*

The total valuation of suits in 1344 Fasli was Rs. 1,88,94,531 as against Rs. 1,76,41,489 in 1343 Fasli. In other words, there was an increase of Rs. 12,53,042 or of 7 per cent., in valuation.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In the Jagir courts the valuation of suits was Rs. 14,39,575 as against Rs. 15,02,842 in 1343 Fasli.

(a) *Khalsa.*

63. The total disposal of Original Regular cases was 35,182 as against 33,612 in 1343 Fasli and that of miscellaneous cases was 18,951 as against 18,110 in 1343 Fasli. Thus the total cases decided were 54,133 as against 51,722 in 1343 Fasli, showing an increase of 2,411 or of 5 per cent. And of the Original Regular cases disposed of during 1344 Fasli, 5,671 were disposed of without trial, 11,073 with contest, 17,842 without contest and 596 on arbitration. Out of the contested suits 9,246 or 79 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 2,423 or 21 per cent. in favour of defendants.

(b) *Jagirs.*

The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,736 Original Regular cases as against 4,743 in 1343 Fasli and 2,580 miscellaneous cases as against 2,403 in 1343 Fasli. Thus the total cases decided were 7,316 as against 7,146 in 1343 Fasli, showing an increase of 170 cases.

(a) *High Court and Divisional Courts.*

64. Fresh cases above the valuation of Rs. 10,000 which were instituted either in the High Court, if arising in Balda, or in Divisional Courts if arising outside Balda, numbered 149 as against 124 in 1343 Fasli. The above include Darul Qaza cases. The number of disposals was 203 as against 188 in 1343 Fasli.

(b) *District Courts.*

Fresh cases varying in valuation from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000 which were generally instituted in District Judge's Courts, numbered 3,399 as against 3,568 in 1343 Fasli. The number of disposals was 4,434 as against 4,562 in 1343 Fasli. The above includes cases of Darul Qaza and City Civil Courts of the grade of District Judge.

(c) *Munsiffs' Courts.*

The number of Original fresh suits instituted in Munsiffs' Courts including the City Courts of the same cadre was 27,961 as against 25,692 in 1343 Fasli. 30,545 cases were disposed of as against 28,862 in 1343 Fasli.

(d) *Jagirs.*

In Jagir Divisional Courts 8 Original Regular suits were instituted and 10 were disposed of in District Judges' Courts, 655 were instituted and 616 were disposed of. In Munsiffs' Courts, 1,943 were instituted and 2,074 were disposed of. The above disposals were out of the total number including arrears.

65. In Balda Small Cause Court, the number of fresh institutions was 4,519 as against 3,488 in 1343 Fasli, and the total disposals including the arrears were 5,253 as against 3,897 in 1343 Fasli, and the total disposals were 4,523 against 3,163 in 1343 Fasli. In the District and Munsiffs' Courts there were 1,322 fresh institutions and 76 arrears, total 1,398, out of which 1,231 cases were decided as against 1,543 out of 1,631 in 1343 Fasli; and the

total disposable work including arrears was 6,651 as against 5,528 in 1343 Fasli, showing an increase of 1,123 or 20 per cent. The total number of cases disposed of was 5,754 as against 4,706 in 1343 Fasli showing an increase of 1,048 or 22 per cent.

The statement given below will give an idea of the pending cases :—

Year	Total for disposal	Pending	Pending for more than a year
Khalsa 1344 F.	44,805	9,623	663
Khalsa 1343 F.	42,532	8,920	604
Jagirs 1344 F.	6,614	1,878	292
Jagirs 1343 F.	6,767	2,024	395

The details of the pending cases for more than a year are given in the following statement :—

Class of Courts	PENDING FOR MORE THAN A YEAR	
	1344 F.	1343 F.
High Court	71	54
Sadar Adalat	110	120
City Civil Court	99	141
District Courts	218	163
Munsiffs' Courts	163	118
Tahsil Courts	2	3

(a) *Khalsa.*

66. The average duration in 1344 Fasli was 119 days as against 127 days in 1343 Fasli. Thus the duration went down by 6 per cent.

Duration.

(b) *Jagirs.*

The average duration of Jagir cases was 188 days as against 186 days in 1343 Fasli.

(a) *Khalsa.*

67. In the year under report, fresh applications for executions were 28,901 as against 25,282 in 1343 Fasli. The total number for disposal was 38,897, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,787 applications. In 1343 Fasli, the number of such applications was 35,473, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 9,540. The average percentage of applications on which steps were taken in 1344 Fasli, was 28 as against 27 in 1343 Fasli. The total disposals including those in which proceedings were not actually taken was 28,017 as against 25,477 in 1343 Fasli. Those arrested under civil process for debts numbered 160 as against 91 in 1343 Fasli. Those imprisoned for debts numbered 93 as against 65 in the preceding year. As far as execution for money decrees was concerned, the amount actually realized was Rs. 15,74,927 as against Rs. 14,91,360 in 1343 Fasli.

Execution.

(b) *Jagirs.*

The number of fresh applications for execution in Jagir courts was 2,904 as against 3,844 in 1343 Fasli. The total disposable number including arrears was 4,113 as against 4,053 in 1343 Fasli, and the disposals numbered, 2,958 as against 2,828 in 1343 Fasli.

68. In the year under report there were 228 applications requiring disposal, out of which 92 were heard and granted. In 1343 Fasli, out of 161 applications, 79 were heard and granted.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Proceedings.

69. As to the institution of civil appellate and civil revision cases in the High Court, 3,223 regular civil appeals and 3,175 miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions (total 6,398) were filed in 1344 Fasli as against 2,444 regular civil appeals and 2,586 miscellaneous civil appeals (total 5,030) filed in the previous year. In other words, under this heading, the High Court work increased by 27 per cent.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals and Revisions.

(a) As to the quantity of total disposable work including arrears under the above heading there were 8,417 regular civil appeals, 4,031 revisions (total 12,448) in 1344 Fasli, as against 6,882 and 3,299 respectively (total 10,181) in 1343 Fasli.

(b) As to the actual disposal, the Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 2,849 regular civil appeals and 2,954 miscellaneous appeals and revisions (total 5,803) civil cases as against a total of 4,131 similar cases in 1343 Fasli. The percentage of appeals accepted was 49 as against 50 in 1343 Fasli.

(c) The average duration of the above cases was 265 days as against 275 days in 1343 Fasli, showing a decrease of about 4 per cent.

70. As to the institutions of appeals in Divisional Courts it consisted of 1,051 regular civil appeals and 550 miscellaneous civil appeals, totalling 1,601 instituted in the current year, against the total of 1,870 fresh institutions both regular and miscellaneous in 1343 Fasli. The total disposable work including the arrears was 3,330 as against 4,041 in 1343 Fasli. The Divisional Judges disposed of 1,440 regular civil appeals and 711 miscellaneous appeals, totalling 2,151 appeals as against 1,473 regular civil appeals and 839 miscellaneous appeals, totalling 2,312 disposed of in 1343 Fasli. The average duration of civil appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 351 days as against 413 days in 1343 Fasli.

Divisional Judges' Courts.

The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 182 appeals as against 227 appeals in 1343 Fasli.

71. The number of fresh Civil appeals, both regular and miscellaneous instituted in District Judges' and City Civil Courts in the year under report was 5,769 as against 6,233 in 1343 Fasli. The number of regular civil appeals only was 4,417 as against 4,444 in 1343 Fasli. The total disposable number including arrears and pending files was 7,148 as against 7,858 in 1343 Fasli. The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 5,717 as against 6,479 in 1343 Fasli and the number of regular Civil appeals alone disposed of was 4,217 as against 4,687 in 1343 Fasli. The total of the arrears of the pending files both regular and miscellaneous at the end of the year was 1,431 as against 1,379 in 1343 Fasli. The duration of the regular Civil appeals was 90 days as against 89 in 1343 Fasli, and the average duration of appeals including miscellaneous was 84 days as against 81 days in 1343 Fasli.

District Judges and City Civil Courts.

72. In the year under report the receipts and expenditure were as follows :—

The Receipt and Expenditure.

i. Receipts on the Civil Side Rs. 16,92,129 as against Rs. 15,75,174 in 1343 Fasli.

ii. Receipts on the Criminal Side Rs. 2,10,418 as against Rs. 2,06,686 in 1343 Fasli.

iii. Total receipts (both Civil and Criminal) were Rs. 19,02,547 as against Rs. 17,81,860 in 1343 Fasli, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,687 or 7 per cent.

iv. Total expenditure was Rs. 23,14,964 as against Rs. 22,68,584 in 1343 Fasli.

The Civil and Criminal total receipts of *Paigah* and *Jagir* courts during the year were Rs. 1,83,007 as against Rs. 1,74,787 in 1343 Fasli. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,91,773 as against Rs. 3,77,287 in 1343 Fasli.

73. In the year under report there were 6 Honorary Judges as against 5 in 1343 Fasli, who disposed of 374 out of 549 as against 372 out of 500 cases in 1343 Fasli.

Honorary Judges.

CRIMINAL.

74. In the year under report, the number of Judicial Officers exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges Tribunals. was 232 as per details given below :—

Sl. No.	Judicial Officers	No.
(a) <i>Khalsa</i> .		
1.	One Puisne Judge of the High Court exercising the powers of Sessions Judge for City and the remaining 8 Judges exercising appellate powers only	9
2.	Sessions Judges	4
3.	Additional Sessions Judges	2
4.	Honorary Sessions Judge	1
5.	District Magistrates	15
6.	Additional District Magistrates	8
7.	City Magistrates	5
8.	Special Magistrate for the whole Dominions	1
9.	Taluka Magistrates	87
10.	Honorary Magistrates	12
Total ..		144
(b) <i>Sarf-i-Khas</i> .		
1.	First Talukdar acting as District Magistrate	1
2.	Joint Magistrate	1
3.	Assistant Talukdars acting as Magistrates	3
4.	Munsiffs acting as Taluqa Magistrates	3
5.	Tahsildars exercising magisterial powers	18
Total ..		26
(c) <i>Jagirs</i> .		
1.	Divisional Judges who had the powers of Sessions Judges	5
2.	District Judges acting as District Magistrates	10
3.	Taluqa Magistrates	46
4.	Honorary Magistrate	1
Total ..		62
Grand total ..		232

75. The nature of offences brought before the courts for trial, the persons implicated in those offences and the number of cases arising out of those as compared to those for the year 1343 Fasli, were as follows :—

Nature of Crime	OFFENCES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS FOR TRIAL		PERSONS IMPLICATED		CASES FORMED	
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
1. Under the Penal Code ..	20,375	21,904	44,239	44,540	..	..
2. Municipality Act ..	11,174	10,005	11,174	10,007	32,509	32,827
3. Under Section 105, 106, Criminal P. C.	1,052	911	2,527	2,188	..	..
4. Under Special Local Laws ..	2,448	2,462	3,290	3,350	..	..
5. Compensation cases for false complaints.	129	98	129	98	129	98
6. Under other miscellaneous original laws, such as, maintenance cases, public nuisance, etc. ..	21,271	22,371	18,227	19,971	21,271	22,371
Total ..	56,449	57,751	79,589	80,154	53,909	55,296

Out of the above cases, the number of Sessions cases was 341 as against 307 in 1343 Fasli.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In Jagirs, the number of offences was 3,138 as against 3,178 in 1343 Fasli. The number of persons implicated was 7,288 as against 7,448 in 1343 Fasli.

76. The following figures give an idea of the total disposable work and the work disposed of by courts on the original side.

Nature of Cases	TOTAL DISPOSABLE WORK INCLUDING ARREARS		CASES DISPOSED OF	
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
Cases of regular offences ..	34,021	34,533	32,315	32,750
Miscellaneous proceedings ..	27,009	28,362	21,116	22,426
Total ..	61,030	62,895	53,431	55,176

This Statement shows that the total disposable work of all courts consisted of 62,895 cases on the original side of Criminal Courts, out of which, cases arising from regular offences numbered 34,533 which included arrears also. Out of these, there were 424 Sessions cases, including arrears, as against 380 such cases in 1343 Fasli. The Balda Criminal Courts had 15,228 cases against 14,698 in 1343 Fasli. The District Magistrates and the additional Magistrate, had 2,350 cases as against 1,922 in 1343 Fasli; and the Taluka

Magistrates had 16,531 as against 17,021 in 1343 Fasli. The above cases were disposed of as follows :—

Courts	Disposable cases	Cases disposed of	Pending
High Court Original Criminal Side	23	16	7
Divisional Sessions Judges' Courts	401	319	82
City Criminal Courts	15,228	15,181	47
District Magistrates	2,350	2,018	332
Taluka Magistrates' Courts	16,531	15,216	1,315
Total ..	34,533	32,750	1,783

The percentage of disposals of regular Criminal cases in 1344 F. was 95 as against the same percentage in 1343 Fasli. The percentage of disposal of regular Criminal cases of the different courts was as follows :—

	1343 F.	1344 F.
Sessions Courts	85	79
Balda Criminal Courts	99	99
District Magistrates and Additional Magistrates ..	86	85
Taluka Magistrates	92	92

Under-trials before Sessions and Magistrates' Courts :—

(a) *Khalsa.*

The following statement shows the number of under-trials and the disposal of their cases in various courts :—

Class of Courts	UNDER-TRIALS		CASES DISPOSED OF		PENDING	
	1343 F.	1344 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.
High Court Original Criminal Side .	28	47	7	37	21	10
Divisional Sessions Judges' Courts.	900	869	712	674	188	195
City Criminal Courts	16,003	17,038	15,833	16,926	120	112
District Magistrates' Courts	6,600	7,285	5,700	6,036	900	1,249
Taluka Magistrates' Courts	42,819	40,176	38,718	36,611	4,101	3,565
Total ..	66,350	65,415	61,020	60,284	5,330	5,181

It may be noted that these figures do not include such miscellaneous proceedings as those for keeping peace, taking security for good behaviour, maintenance, etc., because in such proceedings, the party complained against is not treated as an under-trial.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In Jagirs, the number of under-trials was 8,812 as against 8,864 in 1343 Fasli.

77. The cases of 65,415 persons were brought for trial, out of which the cases of 5,131 persons were pending at the end of the year, thus showing that the cases of 60,284 persons were actually disposed of during the year. The total number of accused persons whose cases were shown as disposed of on account of the death or absconding of the accused or of transfer of their cases, or of compromise, or dismissal for want of prosecution, came up to 18,408 and if they were eliminated, there remained 41,876 persons whose cases were actually tried. The following table gives a clear idea of the number of persons tried and convicted under various heads of offences and the percentage of convictions resulting therefrom.

Acquittals and Convictions
in Judicial Criminal Courts.

[Statement.

Nature of offences	PERSONS ACTUALLY TRIED						PERSONS CONVICTED						PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS					
	Police cases		Private complaints		Total		Police cases		Private complaints		Total		Police cases		Private complaints		Total	
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.	1843 F.	1844 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Penal Code ..	12,623	15,080	12,803	11,910	25,426	26,990	5,726	7,447	743	727	6,469	8,174	45.36	49.38	5.80	6.10	25.44	30.28
Criminal Procedure Code ..	1,370	1,246	579	547	1,949	1,793	434	421	79	89	513	460	31.67	33.78	13.64	7.12	26.32	25.65
Municipal Laws .	11,158	10,007	..	..	11,158	10,007	10,974	9,826	..	..	10,974	9,826	98.35	98.19	..	..	98.35	98.19
Special and Local Laws ..	2,657	2,796	336	290	2,993	3,086	1,919	2,030	59	111	1,978	2,141	72.22	72.60	7.55	38.27	76.16	69.37
Total ..	27,808	29,129	13,718	12,747	41,526	41,876	19,053	19,724	881	877	19,934	20,601	68.51	67.71	6.42	6.88	48.00	49.19

The above statement shows that in all sorts of police *challan* cases, the percentage of convictions was 67.71 as against 68.51 in 1343 Fasli, but in *challan* cases under the Penal Code the percentage of conviction was 49.38 as against 45.36 in 1343 Fasli. The percentage of conviction in private complaints was 6.10 as against 5.80 in 1343 Fasli.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In Jagirs, 7,369 persons were tried, out of whom 691 persons were convicted.

78. (a) In 1344 Fasli, fine sentences were passed in 16,271 cases as against 15,902 in 1343 Fasli, the majority of such cases being those under the local municipal laws; imprisonment sentences were passed in 3,598 cases as against 3,402 cases in 1343 Fasli; death sentences were recommended in 89 cases as against 11 such cases in 1343 Fasli; and whipping sentences were passed in 51 cases as against 51 in 1343 Fasli.

Nature of Punishment in Conviction Cases including those committed by Magistrates.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In Jagirs, the total convictions were 691 out of which 309 persons got imprisonment.

DURATION.

(a) *Khalsa.*

The average duration of the original regular cases of all the criminal courts was 27 days as against 26 days in 1343 Fasli. The average duration of the original Criminal cases tried by different courts was as follows :

Courts	No. of days in 1343 F.	No. of days in 1344 F.
Sessions Courts	81	86
District Magistrate's Courts	72	57
Balda Criminal Courts ..	3	5
Taluka Magistrates' Courts ..	42	44

(b) *Jagirs.*

The average duration in the Jagir Courts was 79 days in 1344 F. as against 73 days in 1343 Fasli.

79. In seven Sessions courts including High Court Original Side and Additional Sessions Judges of Aurangabad and Gulbarga, there were 424 Sessions cases in the year under report as against 380 in the previous year. The total number of Sessions cases disposed of was 335 as against 322 in 1343 Fasli.

Sessions Courts and Sessions Cases.

80. 8 Juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory as against 4 in 1343 Fasli.

81. The number of persons ordered to give security was 400 as against 335 in 1343 Fasli.

Security Cases.

82. In the year under report there were 24 cases under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act in which 101 persons were implicated, out of whom 93 were discharged and acquitted, 8 were convicted and none remained under trial at the end of the year. In 1343 Fasli, the number of such cases was 66 in which 97 persons were implicated, out of whom 90 were discharged and acquitted, 6 were convicted and one remained under-trial.

Cases under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

83. There were 13 Honorary Magistrates including an Honorary Additional Sessions Judge, who disposed of 717 cases as against 461 in 1343 Fasli.

84. *The High Court Appeals and Revisions* :—In the year under report there were 1,881 appeals and 1,434 revisions and confirmation cases, making 3,315 cases as against 1,401 appeals and 939 revision and confirmation cases making 2,340 cases in 1343 Fasli. The High Court disposed of 2,412 appeals, revisions and confirmation cases as against 1,160 in 1343 Fasli. In appeals, sentences were upheld in 77 per cent. as against 65% in 1343 Fasli; 13% of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 22% in 1343 Fasli; 9% were modified as against 10% in 1343 Fasli; 1% remanded for further enquiry as against 3% in 1343 Fasli. The duration was 193 days as against 297 in 1343 Fasli.

85. There were 266 appeals in the High Court from orders of acquittals brought by the Government as against 219 in 1343 Fasli. The total appeals by the Government including arrears were 482, out of which 312 were heard and decided. Out of those that were heard, 16% of the appeals were accepted.

(a) *Khalsa.*

86. The number of appeals and revisions before the Sessions Judges fell from 1,766 in 1343 Fasli to 1,626 in 1344 F; and that before the District Magistrates fell from 2,310 to 2,245. In appeals filed in the Sessions Courts, 65% of the judgments were upheld as against 58% in 1343 Fasli; 16% modified as against 15% in 1343 Fasli; 19% of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 24% in 1343 Fasli; and no appeal remanded for further enquiry. 3% had been remanded in 1343 Fasli. The disposals of the Sessions Judges were 1,396 as against 1,474 in 1343 Fasli. The duration was 72 days as against 43 days in 1343 Fasli. As regards appeals before District Magistrates, 50% were rejected as against 50% in 1343 Fasli; 35% of the sentences were quashed as against 37% in 1343 Fasli; 10% were modified as against 10% in 1343 Fasli; and 5% remanded for further enquiry as against 3% in 1343 Fasli. As regards disposals, the Magistrates disposed of 2,042 appeals and revisions as against 2,081 in 1343 Fasli. The average duration was 41 days as against 41 days in 1343 Fasli.

(b) *Jagirs.*

In the year under report, there were 265 appeals as against 258 in 1343 Fasli out of which 207 were disposed of as against 237 in 1343 Fasli. In appeals, 49% was rejected as against 50% in 1343 Fasli; 35% of the appeals were accepted and the findings of the lower courts quashed as against 33% in 1343 Fasli; 12% were modified as against 11% in 1343 Fasli; and the percentage of cases remanded for further enquiry was 4 as against 6 in 1343 Fasli. The average duration was 61 days as against 64 in 1343 F.

87. During the year under report, 286 appeals were summarily rejected as against 34 in 1343 Fasli.

SECTION III.

Police.

88. The State Police was as before in two sections, the City Force under its Commissioner and the District Force under the Director-General of District Police and Jails who was also in charge of the *Sarf-i-Khas* Police. Many other Jagirs had their own police, and figures in this Report do not include Jagir data. Barring the three feeder railway lines, Kothagundam-Karapalli, Vikarabad-Purli and

Parbhani-Purli, the Police on the other State lines were under the control of the Hon'ble the Resident—three tenths of the cost representing law and order was contributed by the State and seven-tenths found by the Railway on account of watch and ward. There was no strike of labourers in any industrial area during the year. The total strength of the Police (excluding office establishment and menials) showed a slight decrease, namely, 16,630 as against 16,729 in 1343 F. About 56 per cent. of the Force was literate. An increase of 12.6 per cent. occurred in cases of true cognizable crime, the actual number of such cases being 14,617 against 12,985 in the previous year. The main cause for this increase appears to have been better reporting, and registering of crime, which resulted from the categorical instructions of the Director-General of Police in this behalf in previous years. Out of the 14,617 true cases of cognizable crime, 10,759 were prosecuted. Including arrears, 10,559 cases were decided, and convictions were given 7,727 cases (including compounded cases). In 73.2 per cent. of the cases, therefore, there was conviction or compounding. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 22,901 as against 20,638 in the previous year. Out of these, the cases of 18,856 were decided. Of these, 10,753 were convicted, working at 50.7 per cent. There was a decrease in the value of property stolen as also in that recovered, the former being worth Rs. 2,17,989 against Rs. 2,54,826 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs. 67,63,065 as against Rs. 68,07,419 in the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 10,38,011 were spent on the City Police.

(a) *City Police.*

89. During the year under report, the strength of the City Police was slightly increased from 3,501 to 3,508 the number of
 Strength. resignations was the same as during the previous year, viz., 20, while the number of deserters or absentees decreased from 73 to 68.

90. The Police Force consisted of 1,005 literate constables and 256 officers.
 Training and Discipline. During the year, 13 officers and 23 constables were studying in the Training School. Of these, 11 officers and 17 constables got through the examination. A sum of Rs. 617-12-0 was distributed as rewards to the deserving men in appreciation of their services. Special attention was paid to the training and drill of officers and men of the Police Force. As usual, the annual sports of the City Police were held on the parade ground at Petla Burj. The occasion was graced by the presence of His Highness the Prince of Berar, the Heir-Apparent, and his brother Wala-shan Prince Nawab Moazzam Jah Bahadur, with their consorts, and the President of the Executive Council. The prizes were distributed by Her Highness the Princess of Berar.

91. The total number of cognizable cases during the year was 4,738 as
 Crime. against 3,242 in the preceding year.

92. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to
 Property stolen and re- Rs. 1,01,503 of which that worth Rs. 34,703 was
 covered. recovered, the corresponding figures of the preceding year having been Rs. 2,02,911-9-4 and Rs. 56,144-13-10 respectively.

93. 243 widows had been in receipt of monthly pensions ranging from
 Widow Fund. Re. 1 to Rs. 10. The total amount contributed towards the Fund was Rs. 75,695 and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 7,570. The balance of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 68,125.

94. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the City
 Cost. Police including the pensionary and building charges, was Rs. 10,38,011-12-6 as compared with Rs. 10,16,894-3-5 in 1343 Fasli.

(b) District Police.

95. The Reorganization of the Mounted Police Scheme as sanctioned by Government was brought into force from the 1st of Aban 1344 Fasli. The *Silehdaris* were bought out by Government. The number of mounted police was reduced from 389 to 23. The question of purchase of horses, the distribution of the units and the allotment of cycle sowars was pending at the close of the year.

The strength of the *Diwani* Force at the close of the year was, therefore as follows :—

Officers	..	..	..	1,666
Constables and Sowars	..	..	..	9,846
Office establishment	..	..	..	83
Menials	..	..	..	90
Total				11,685

There was no change in the strength of the *Sarf-i-Khas* Force which stood as follows :—

Officers	..	..	..	178
Constables and Sowars	..	..	..	1,593
Clerks	..	..	..	5
Total				1,776

96. The budget allotment for the *Diwani* Police was Rs. 49,01,278. After deduction of the amounts allotted for buildings and pensions—*viz.*, Rs. 20,898 and Rs. 3,63,478 respectively, the actual budget allotment was Rs. 45,16,902. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 42,24,826, against Rs. 41,50,660 in 1343 Fasli. The budget grant for the *Sarf-i-Khas* for the year was Rs. 4,03,655 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,75,239-3-5, as against Rs. 3,19,581-8-10 in 1343 Fasli.

97. The following table gives the total number of true cognizable cases that occurred in the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* areas and the number of such cases that were investigated by the Police :—

Offences	1342 FASLI		1343 FASLI		1344 FASLI	
	Investi- gated	True cases	Investi- gated	True cases	Investi- gated	True cases
Class I.—Serious offences against the State and public justice ..	472	404	408	349	436	351
Class II.—Serious offences against the person. ..	1,718	1,520	1,764	1,518	1,823	1,604
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or property only ..	2,479	2,197	2,873	2,559	2,704	2,393
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	773	696	745	653	847	758
Class V.—Minor offences against property ..	2,713	2,341	2,928	2,599	3,242	2,845
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ..	1,882	1,840	2,099	2,065	1,973	1,928

The total number of cognizable cases reported in the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* areas during the year, excluding *Paighas*, *Samasthans* and exempted *Jagirs*, was 11,371. The Police refused investigation in 346 cases on the

authority of Section 160 Asafia Criminal Procedure Code and 1,146 cases were returned as false. There were thus, 9,879 true cases for disposal. There was an increase of 46 in the number of cases in which investigation was refused, the percentage of such cases being 3.0 as against 2.7 in 1343 Fasli and 2.4 in 1342 Fasli. There was an increase of 77 in the number of cases reported as false as compared with the previous year, and the percentage of these cases was 10.1 as against 9.6 in 1343 Fasli and 10.0 in 1342 Fasli.

98. The number of true cases reported during the year under all classes was 9,879 as against 9,743 in 1343 Fasli and 8,998 in 1342 Fasli. This increase was mainly due to economic depression and to the prevalence of epidemics, which led to the evacuation of villages and thus facilitated the commission of crime. Another contributory factor was the better reporting of crime, which incidentally reflects an increasing confidence in the police on the part of the general public. There was still much to be done in the matter of the reporting of petty offences. There was a tendency on the part of the people throughout the countryside—a tendency encouraged by the police in certain areas not to report cases in which the property stolen was of little value or could not be easily identified. Strict orders were issued that all cases must be registered irrespective of all consideration as to the value or nature of the property stolen.

99. The following statement shows the result of the cases investigated by the police.

Offences	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.
Total No. of true cases reported ..	8,998	9,743	9,879
Total No. of cases challaned ..	6,131	6,543	6,733
Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year ..	7,334	7,619	8,076
Number of cases decided ..	6,254	6,273	6,711
Percentage of cases decided to tried ..	85.2	83.3	83.1
Cases convicted including those compounded ..	3,993	4,003	4,308
Percentage of cases convicted to decided ..	63.8	63.8	64.1
Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year ..	1,080	1,346	1,365
Number of persons arrested ..	14,526	15,526	15,696
Number of persons challaned ..	13,215	14,190	13,943
Number of persons tried by courts including under-trials of the previous year ..	16,859	17,414	17,848
Number of accused persons whose cases were decided ..	13,638	13,493	14,031
Percentage of accused persons whose cases were decided to persons tried ..	80.8	77.5	78.6
Number of accused persons convicted ..	6,785	6,825	7,021
Percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested ..	46.7	43.9	44.7
Percentage of accused persons convicted to persons whose cases were decided ..	49.7	50.6	50.0
Property stolen ..	Rs. 4,90,702 6 5	5,08,874 2 9	4,86,787 2 8
Property recovered ..	Rs. 1,44,165 12 11	1,98,680 18 8	1,88,286 3 6
Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	35.1	39.4	37.6

The percentage of cases decided to tried was practically the same as for the previous year, the figures being 83.1 and 83.3, respectively. Similarly the percentage of cases convicted to decided shows little change, the figure being 64.1 as against 63.8 for the previous year. There was a slight rise in the percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested, the figure being 44.7 as against 43.9 for 1343 Fasli, and there was a slight fall in the percentage of accused persons convicted to decided, the figure being 50.0 as against 50.6. In 98 non-bailable cases, the accused were released on bail during the progress of the investigation, and in 123 cases the accused were granted bail while the cases were still pending. The percentage of property recovered to lost was 37.6 as against 39.4 in 1343 Fasli and 35.1 in 1342 Fasli. The total value of property stolen during the year in the districts was Rs. 4,86,787-2-8 and the value of property recovered was Rs. 1,83,286-3-6. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,03,874-2-9 and Rs. 1,98,680-13-8 respectively.

100. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-one finger-print slips of under-trial prisoners were received for search during the year against 12,751 during 1343 Fasli, showing a decrease of 2,610 slips. Out of the above number, 1,730 were traced, as against 1,600 in the previous year. The total number of slips received from these Dominions was 8,385, out of which 1,312 were traced against 1,199 for the previous year. The number received from British India was 1,756, and 418 of these slips were traced against 401 during the previous year. The Bureau in British India, traced 37 of the slips sent for search from this Bureau. During the year under report, 3,025 fresh slips were recorded and 5,668 were destroyed, the total number of slips on record at the end of the year being 1,24,781. Experts were requisitioned by the courts in 34 Civil and Criminal cases; and 118 documents were examined with expert opinion. Twenty thousand and fifty-four exemption certificates were issued and 59 members of criminal tribes were deported from the Dominions.

101. Sixty-seven officers and men of the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* Forces and 21 private persons were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,445-6-2 during the year. The figure for the previous year was Rs. 3,402-5-0.

102. At the beginning of the year there were 92 officers under training in the Upper Class and one was admitted in the course of the year. Ninety-two sat for the final examination of whom 87 passed. The number of students attending the school at the end of the year was 114. The strength of the Lower Class at the beginning of the year was 113. 90 sat for the examination out of whom 85 were successful. The strength was 110 at the close of the year. Tuition was given in FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, but no examination in this subject was held during the year.

103. The accumulated funds of the Sri Hazur Sahib Apchalnagar Gurudwara at the close of the year 1344 Fasli were Rs. 2,51,846-10-11, against Rs. 2,40,484-1-10 in 1343 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 11,362-9-1. Out of this amount there was a cash balance of Rs. 4,866-3-4 in the Gurudwara Treasury. A sum of Rs. 21,256-4-1 was on deposit in the Imperial Bank of India at Nander and the balance of Rs. 2,25,724-3-6 was on deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad, and in the Co-operative Dominion Bank of Hyderabad, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 12,130-0-0.

104. The accumulated funds of the Tuljapur Temple at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,28,361-6-2 against Rs. 5,06,595-3-3 in 1343 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 21,766-2-11. Out of the total amount, a sum of Rs. 11,966-11-0 was in the temple treasury and the balance of Rs. 5,16,394-11-2 was on deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad, and in the Co-operative Dominion Bank of Hyderabad, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 21,857.

105. One thousand two hundred and seventy-two widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this fund at the close of the year, as against 1,262 in the previous year. The allowance of 45 widows was discontinued on account of remarriage or other causes and their allowances were issued to the same number of widows on the waiting list. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 58,576-5-6 against Rs. 47,712-13-8 in 1343 Fasli.

106. The P.W.D. budget grant for police buildings for the year 1344		
Police Buildings.	Fasli was as follows :—	Rs.
For construction of new buildings	..	1,68,105
For maintenance of police buildings	..	42,246
Total	..	2,10,351

In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was as usual allotted in the Police Budget for petty and emergent repairs to police buildings. The P.W.D. completed and handed over to the Police Department 9 works of various kinds, including Police Stations, Outposts, compound walls, etc.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

107. The year opened with a population of 3,153 prisoners of all classes : 11,907 were admitted and 11,893 discharged, leaving 3,167 in confinement at the close of the year. The total admissions were 11,907 or an increase of 805 and 208 compared with the figures for 1342 and 1343 F. or an average increase of 6.76 and 1.74 respectively. The daily average population was 3,310 against 3,196 in the preceding year and 3,131 in 1343 F., showing an increase of 3.44 and 5.40 per cent. respectively. The admission figures include 156 convicts and 86 under-trials from Paigah areas and Jagirs. The total number discharged from all causes was 11,893 against 11,405 in 1343 F. and 11,218 in 1342 F. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,083, of whom 2,041 were men and 42 women. The daily average was 2,068 against 1,944 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 120. These figures are nearly double the figures for 1336 F., when the daily average was only 1,044. The marked increase in the Jail population during the previous decade did not imply that the people throughout the country-side had become less law abiding. The increase was due to the increasingly more effective methods adopted by the police in dealing with criminals.

(a) *Religion* :—Of the 3,751 convicts admitted during the year 1,890, or 50.38 per cent. were Hindus, 694, or 18.5 per cent. were Muhammadans, 8, or 0.21 per cent. were Indian Christians, and 1,159 or 30.89 per cent. belonged to criminal tribes or other castes not classed as Hindus. During the previous year 1,861 or 52.04 per cent. were Hindus, 635 or 17.81 per cent. were Muhammadans, 5 or 0.14 per cent. were Indian Christians, and 1,075 or 30.06 per cent. belonged to criminal tribes or other castes not classed as Hindus. In comparison with the figures for the preceding year there was a decrease of 1.66 per cent. under Hindus and an increase of 1.14 per cent. under all other classes put together.

(b) *Age*.—Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 44 or 1.17 per cent. were under 16 years of age, 143 or 3.81 per cent. were between 16 and 18 years, 452 or 12.55 per cent. were between 19 and 21 years, 1,558 or 41.54 per cent. were between 22 and 30 years, 1,002 or 26.71 per cent. were between 31 and 40 years, 513 or 13.68 per cent. were between 41 and 60 years, and 39 or 1.04 per cent. were over 60 years of age. The number of juvenile convicts showed a slight increase, the figure being 44 against 42 for 1343 F. The figure for 1342 F. was 52. Eight of these juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory as compared with 3 in 1343 F. and 5 in 1342 F. The remaining 36, having very short sentences, were kept in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted.

(c) *Number of juvenile offenders* :—Notwithstanding the increase in the number of juvenile convicts, the number sent to the Reformatory was small.

(d) *Education of convicts* :—The following tables shows the state of literacy of the convicts admitted during the year :—

	No.	Percentage to total direct admission
Able to read and write	354	9.44
Able to read only	65	1.73
Illiterate	3,332	88.83

The percentages show a slight variation compared with the figures for the preceding year, which were 9.37, 0.70 and 89.93 respectively. Two hundred and eighty-four convicts were taught reading and writing in the Jail schools, as compared with 248 during the previous year.

(e) *Previous occupations* :—The following table shows the classification of men convicts according to their occupation :—

Classification of men convicts	No.	Percentage
A. Government Servants or servants of local authorities	135	3.77
B. Private servants or performing personal offices	341	9.52
C. Agriculturists	1,384	38.62
D. Traders	164	4.58
E. Persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactures	105	2.93
F. Others not classed as above	1,454	40.58
Total ..	3,583	100.00

(f) *Women convicts* :—The total number of women convicts admitted to jails during the year, was 168 against 143 in the previous year and 134 in 1342 F. The classification according to religion was as follows :—

Hindus	91
Muhammadans	10
Native Christian	1
Other castes	6
Total ..	168

Seven were below 16 years of age, 133 were between 16 and 40, 28 were between 40 and 60, and none were over 60 years. They were all illiterate. One hundred and thirty-one of them were married, 7 were unmarried, 27 were widows and 3 were women of easy virtue. The daily average was 49 against 43 in 1343 F. and 31 in 1342 Fasli.

108. Punishment not exceeding six months was awarded to 68.5 per cent. of the convicts admitted during the year against 67.0 per cent. in the previous year. Five hundred and forty-one or 14.4 per cent. of the sentences were of simple imprisonment against 469 of the previous year ; in 17 cases whipping was administered under orders of courts ; 33 persons were punished with fines only ; and the remaining 3,160 or 84.2 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Out of 2,083 convicts that remained in jails at the close of the year, 770 were under fetters, and the rest were without fetters.

109. Of the total number of prisoners admitted to jails during the year, 355 or 9.5 per cent. were men with previous convictions, as against 351 or 9.8 per cent. for the previous year. Out of this number, the Hyderabad Central Jail alone contributed 69 or 10.1 per cent., most of them being city *badmashes*. The figures of this jail for the previous two years was 54 or 1.2 per cent in 1343 F. and 52 or 1.4 per cent. in 1342 F. The highest percentage was, however, returned by the District Jail, Raichur, where out of 131 fresh admissions 29 or 22.13 per cent. had previous convictions.

110. The following table gives an abstract of the comparative number of offences committed by prisoners in jails and of the punishment inflicted upon them on this account during the years 1343 and 1344 Fasli :—

Year	Total jail population	OFFENCES			Total	PUNISHMENTS			Total	Ratio per cent. to total Jail population	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
		Daily average strength	Dealt with by Criminal Courts	Dealt with by Jail officers		By Criminal Courts	Minor Punishments by Jail officers	Major punishments by Jail officers			
1343 F. ..	5,534	1,944	4	128	132	4	88	40	132	2.4	6.8
1344 F. ..	5,884	2,064	6	206	212	6	125	81	212	3.0	10.8

No serious offence worth mentioning or assault on jail officials was committed by prisoners during the year. There was an increase from 132 to 212 in the number of offences committed by prisoners, the average being 10.3 against 6.8 during the previous year and 4.7 in 1342 Fasli. Out of a daily average population of 2,064, the number of convict officers was 385 against 426 during the previous year or 18.65 per cent. against 21.91 per cent. of the average number of convicts, and 11.63 per cent. against 13.33 per cent. of the total jail population, including under-trials. Thus there was a decrease in the number of convict officers in the year under report. The number of convict officers punished during the year was 81 against 40 in the previous year or an increase of 41. The average per cent. was 10.3 against 6.8 in 1343 Fasli. Out of 348 *Barkandaz* men, 70 were awarded punishment against 110 during the previous year. Three were dismissed, 23 were reduced and the remaining were awarded minor punishments. The percentage of punishments to the total strength was 20.11 against 31.61 in 1343 Fasli.

111. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 1,020 against 901 in the previous year. The number admitted to jails during the year was 8,156 against 8,123 in 1343 F.—an increase of 33. Thus the total number of prisoners to be tried during the year was 9,176, of whom 2,348 or 25.59 per cent. were sentenced, 2,755 or 30.20 per cent. were discharged or acquitted, 18 died, 4 escaped and 2,967 were released for various reasons, leaving 1,084 in jails at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to the total number of cases disposed of, came to 25.59 against 24.01 per cent. for the previous year.

112. Seventy-seven civil prisoners were admitted to jails during the year under report as against 38 during the previous year. Of these, 69 were released during the year, and 8 were still in jails at the close of the year.

113. Two hundred and forty-two prisoners of whom 156 were convicts and 86 under-trials, were admitted to jails during the year under report from Jagirs and Paigahs as against 300 prisoners consisting of 185 convicts and 115 under-trials during the previous year. Thus there was a decrease of 58.

Prisoners from Jagirs
and Paigah Jurisdictions.

114. During the year under report the total gross expenditure, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, was Rs. 6,41,757-0-4 against Rs. 6,09,946-5-9 during the previous year or an increase of Rs. 31,810-10-7. This increase includes the expenditure of Rs. 17,542-15-10 due to rise in the price of food-stuffs, increase in jail population, enhanced cost of raw materials purchased for the clothing of the prisoners and an additional expenditure of Rs. 14,267-10-9. Deducting the cash income, the net expenditure on the jails during the year under report was Rs. 3,83,864-10-5 against Rs. 3,17,179-13-7 in 1343 F., or an increase of Rs. 66,684-12-10. In this connection it may be stated that bills amounting to Rs. 1,06,418-4-3 for the supply of jail manufactured articles to Government Departments were outstanding at the close of the year. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials was Rs. 198-14-2 against Rs. 190-13-7 in 1343 F., and Rs. 205-6-7 in 1342 F. The net expenditure per head after deducting the cash earnings was Rs. 115-15-6 in 1344 F. against Rs. 99-3-10 in 1343 F. and Rs. 127-9-2 in 1342 F.

115. Out of the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 543 or 35.0 per cent. were employed in jail factories, 161 or 10.4 per cent. in the Government Central Press, 128 or 8.3 per cent. in the jail gardens, 35 or 2.3 per cent. on building and repairing works. Thus in all, 867 or 56.0 per cent. were employed on remunerative works. The remaining 683 or 44.0 per cent. consisted of those employed as cooks, prison officers, scavengers, orderlies to sick and infirm persons, disabled persons as well as those supplied to Government Departments free of charge.

Financial Results.—The total cash earnings paid into Government treasuries amounted to Rs. 2,34,312-15-3 against Rs. 2,00,221-1-11 drawn from Government for the purchase of raw materials, implements for jail factories and for the adjustment of wages of prisoners. Thus there was an excess of Rs. 34,091-13-4 credited to the treasuries over the amount drawn for factory expenses. This was a fair indication that jail industries were working on profitable lines. The cash earnings per head computed on the daily average of prisoners employed on jail factories, amounted to Rs. 472-11-1 against Rs. 527-13-10 in the previous year.

Cash Profits.—The following table shows the actual cash transactions by the jail factories during the year :—

Opening Balance	Rs.	as.	ps.
Cash on hand at the beginning of the year	1,649	11	7
Manufactured articles in stock at the beginning of the year	68,786	5	8
Raw materials in stock at the beginning of the year	79,299	15	5
Value of plant and machinery at the beginning of the year.	81,172	6	8
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails	1,14,559	3	4
Material on hand, but not paid for	98	0	0
Amount drawn during the year for factory expenses	2,00,221	1	11
Total	5,45,786	12	7

Closing Balance

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Cash in hand at the end of the year	2,272	7	11
Manufactured articles in stock at the end of the year ..	50,106	12	6
Raw materials in stock at the end of the year ..	1,36,616	4	1
Value of plant and machinery at the end of the year ..	79,688	4	3
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails from Government Departments	1,06,418	5	3
Amount paid into the treasury including prisoners' wages.	2,34,312	15	3
Total	6,09,415	1	3

The difference between the above totals, *i. e.*, Rs. 63,628-4-8 shows the profits for the year. The average profit on each prisoner employed on remunerative work during the year was Rs. 73-6-3.

The profits of the year showed a decrease of Rs. 48,775-7-0 as compared with the figure for the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,12,403-11-8.

116. The gross expenditure on jails during the year amounted to Rs. 6,41,757-0-4. After deducting from this a total sum of Rs. 3,72,100-9-7 as detailed below, being the amounts for which credit was taken as contributing towards maintenance charges, the actual net cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year 1344 F. was Rs. 2,69,656-6-9 against Rs. 1,92,537-9-3 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 77,118-13-6 being due to the rise in the jail population.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Raw materials, tools, etc., for manufactures, the sale price of which was paid into treasury as income ..	2,00,221	1	11
Construction of and repairs to jail buildings ..	5,702	10	2
Net cash profits	58,721	6	5
Prisoners 'Savings'	1,07,455	7	1
Total	3,72,100	9	7

The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount spent on the purchases of raw materials and building works was Rs. 4,35,833-4-3, which distributed on the daily average of convicts and under-trials (3,310) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 131-10-9 per prisoner as against Rs. 125-9-9 in the previous year. The daily average of under-trials and men certified sick being 1,246, the cost to Government on these persons alone was Rs. 1,64,063-2-6 against Rs. 1,57,262-15-0 in 1343 F. The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment together with the average daily number of those who were too old or infirm to work was 514 against 396 in 1343 F. and the cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 67,679-5-6 against Rs. 49,741-5-0 in 1343 F. Thus these 2 classes of prisoners cost Government Rs. 2,31,742-8-0 against Rs. 2,07,004-4-0 in the previous year.

117. The total expenditure under the head dietary charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,215-0-2 against Rs. 1,33,750-15-2 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 17,464-1-0 which was due to rise in the price of food-stuffs. The average cost per head increased from Rs. 41-13-7 to Rs. 45-10-11. The expenses for clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 15,086-13-9 against Rs. 9,836-4-4 in 1343 F. The increase of Rs. 5,250-9-5 was due to the increase in the jail population and to the enhancing of the prices of the materials used. The cost per head comes to Rs. 4-8-11 against Rs. 3-0-3 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the jail medical staff including the medical and supervision allowances

to the District Civil Surgeons, amounted to Rs. 23,469-9-1 against Rs. 21,434-11-5 in the preceding year, the cost per prisoner being Rs. 7-1-5 against Rs. 6-11-4 in 1343 F. and Rs. 7-0-4 in 1342 F. The daily cost of sick prisoners was Rs. 670-8-11 against Rs. 612-6-9 in the preceding year. The cost of medicines supplied to jail dispensaries during the year was Rs. 3,189-9-6 against Rs. 4,431-8-4 in the preceding year.

118. Total value of vegetables grown in jail gardens during the year was Rs. 13,400-12-10 against Rs. 11,650-11-9 in 1343 F. and Rs. 14,893-1-4 in 1342 F. Vegetables worth Rs. 10,525-11-4 were supplied to prisoners and the balance worth Rs. 2,875-1-6 was sold to the public. It was satisfactory to note that the jails were self-supporting in this respect. The daily average of convicts employed on jail gardens was 128 against 120 in the previous year or an Increase of 8.

119. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of new jail buildings and the maintenance of existing buildings through the Jail Department during the year was Rs. 5,702-10-2 against Rs. 5,937-11-7 in the preceding year.

120. There were 10 boys in the Reformatory at the commencement of the year and 8 were admitted during the year, of whom 4 were Muhammadans, 1 was a Hindu and 3 belonged to other denominations. Out of 18, 4 were transferred to the Central Jail, Gulbarga, on becoming adults, 5 were released, and 9 remained in the Reformatory till the close of the year. Of the 8 admitted, 2 were convicted for theft, 2 for riot, 2 for criminal house trespass, 1 for culpable homicide and 1 for stealing. All of them were unemployed and illiterate. They were however, taught reading and writing. In view of the small number of juveniles in the Reformatory arrangements for giving extensive technical training were not possible.

121. There were 3 leper convicts at the Dichpalli Leper Home at the beginning of the year and 3 were admitted during the year, making a total of 6. Of these, 1 was discharged on the expiry of his term and 5 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

SECTION V.

The State Army.

The military strength of the State comprised the Regular and the Irregular Forces separately organized. The Regulars consisted of three cavalry regiments, two regiments styled the Hyderabad Imperial Service Regiments, two batteries of artillery and five battalions of infantry. The total strength of the Army was 19,737—7,200 Regulars and 12,537 Irregulars, and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,06,980 as compared with Rs. 82,74,773 in 1343 F. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State was 9.4 as against 9.8 in the preceding year.

Regular Forces.

122. During the year under review there was no marked advance in the process of reorganization. For various reasons it was found impossible in the previous year to proceed with the building programme. Therefore, three units belonging to A & B class still lived under the old conditions. Important schemes were discussed and prepared at Headquarters and submitted to Government. These proposals, if sanctioned, would do much to increase the well being and comfort of H.E.H.'s troops. Among them were:—
1. *Free rations to all 'B' class Infantry units.* 2. *Clothing allowance for 'A' & 'B' class Infantry units.* Money to provide for these schemes could

be found by re-appropriation within the army budget and it was hoped that early sanction would be received. A scheme was prepared during the year whereby officers of 'C' class units (Guard Finding Units) would receive smaller allowances than those in A & B class units. It was recommended that the Basic pay of the whole officer cadre should remain the same, but that allowances in purely guard finding units should be reduced, thereby differentiating between officers trained for war and those fit only for guard duties. 'C' class units were rearmed during the year with the 410 smooth bore musket and received initial training in the use of this weapon. The 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers did not yet receive the new Indian Army Pattern swords, but it was expected that these would be provided soon. During the year under review the Executive Council agreed in principle to the proposal that the aim of Headquarters should be to send all cadets selected for the Hyderabad Regular Forces to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, where they would receive a thorough Military education on the most modern lines. The advantage to State officer cadets of mixing and training with the future officers of the Indian Army in one Academy could not be overestimated. During the year, government sanctioned the award of five scholarships to sons of officers to enable them to receive education at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, on the understanding that these boys would proceed to the Indian Military Academy, and then enter H.E.H.'s Regular Forces. This generous encouragement was much appreciated. During the year new establishments in certain units were introduced to conform with the reorganization programme. The preparation of establishments for other units was in progress. While no outstanding reforms were instituted during the year under review, the Commander-in-Chief considered that except for the delay in the Building Programme which was beyond army control and the consequent difficulties in creating a wholesome atmosphere in the units still living under old conditions, there was consolidation of the reforms already introduced and that there was steady progress in training both officers and men.

123. The following professional examinations were held during the year.—
Training.

1. Cadets examinations for entry into the Regular Forces.
2. Retention examinations for young officers as to their suitability for retention in H.E.H.'s Regular Forces.
3. Promotion examinations for Lieutenants before promotion to the rank of "Captain."

Except for the examinations of cadet all papers and schemes were set and conducted by State Officers in consultation with the Chief of the Staff. The results of examinations were moderate. Tactical exercises both with and without troops were held throughout the hot weather. Great interest and keenness were shown by the officers attending these exercises, lectures and discussions on military subjects were held during the hot weather and proved of value. According to normal army procedure the year is divided into Individual and Collective Training periods. During the Individual season men received individual training in drill, P. T., and weapon training, horsemanship, signalling, map reading, etc. The Horse Artillery Battery attended the annual practice camp and received a satisfactory report from the Military Adviser, Artillery. A high standard of training of the remount continued. The horses of the Regular Forces were well trained. The training of young officers and N. C. Os. progressed. The 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers took its place in the 4th Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade for training. This unit was well reported upon, and reached a high standard of efficiency. The good effect of close liaison with units of the Bolarum and Secunderabad Garrisons was clearly demonstrated in the progress in training made by the earmarked unit and by the Horse Artillery Battery. Commanding Officers and other officers of A & B class units on the whole displayed great keenness and there was a definite advance in training. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers returning from courses

of Instruction in British India held training courses immediately on return. An excellent report was received from the Technical Adviser for Signalling Indian State Forces. Training on the whole was satisfactory and progressive.

124. The following Officers of The Indian Army visited the Hyderabad State Forces during the year :—
Administration.

Major F. B. Binney, Military Adviser, Artillery Indian State Forces—
17th December 1934 to 17th January 1935.

Major H. H. Meckenzie, R. A.,—Military Adviser Artillery, Indian State Forces—4th April to 13th April 1935.

Capt. L. S. F. Bowers, (T. O. M. E.) from July 1935.

Major Harris—(Technical Adviser for Signalling) July 1935.

Military Adviser-in-Chief—8th to 17th November 1935.

Major H.H. Meckenzie, R. A.,—28th October to 23rd Nov. 1935.

The only advance in the construction programme during the year was the preparation of plans and estimates for the completion of the lines of the 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry at Chandrayangutta. A large number of minor works were carried out during the year, for the P. T. O. General improvement of barracks, the total expenditure under the head being Rs. 22,922-14-0. The Military Central Hospital was removed to Section Hospital at Golconda. A scheme was under preparation for building a suitable hospital on the site of the present 1st Lancers Hospital. No progress was made in opening a Family Hospital. Attendance at Maternity Centres was improving as families gained more confidence. The establishment of Medical Officers was fixed at the minimum required for the efficient care of the health of the Army, allowing for sickness and leave. The department functioned satisfactorily. The general improvement in the health and care of animals was maintained. Two candidates were under training at Calcutta.

125. Items of expenditure sanctioned in connection with the Reorganization of the Regular Forces during the year under review amounted to Rs. 78,963-2-7. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 64,65,393.
Finances.

The Irregular Forces.

The Irregulars, consisted of 11,217 (foot) and 1,244 Ras (Sowars). The former included 5,001 Arabs of whom 351 were under the City Police Commissioner and the latter included 210 Sowars of the Princes' Body Guard. 3,178 men and 53 Sowars were stationed in the district and taluqa headquarters and the rest were at the Capital. The total number of officers and men under training in the battalions of the Irregular troops at the beginning of the year was 613. During the year no new admissions were made, but 65 were struck off the rolls, leaving 548 at the end of 1344 Fasli. The total amount to the credit of the Widow Fund at the end of 1343 Fasli was Rs. 446-8-5. During the year Rs. 408-12-4 were added to the Fund, making a total of Rs. 855-4-9 of which Rs. 438-6-8 were distributed among the widows of deceased employees. The number of *Karkhanas* and *Shirastas* under the supervision of the department were 52 and 34 respectively. The total expenditure on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies amounted to Rs. 21,41,759 as compared with Rs. 22,87,197 in 1343 Fasli.

CHAPTER IV.

Production.

SECTION I.

Weather and Crops.

126. The rainy season in the State commences in Amerdad (June), the ninth month of the official and financial year. Consequently, the harvests of the official Fasli year depend in the main upon the monsoon of the preceding year. The following table shows the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period - Amerdad 1343 F. (June 1934) to Thir 1344 F. (May 1935) :—

Monsoon and Month		Inches
<i>South-West Monsoon</i>		
Amerdad (June).	.. ..	6.20
Shehrewar (July)	.. ..	11.03
Mehir (August) ..	.. ..	6.28
Aban (September)	.. ..	4.33
Total for South-West Monsoon	.. ..	27.84
<i>North-East Monsoon.</i>		
Azur (October) ..	.. ..	2.74
Dai (November) ..	.. ..	0.25
Total for North-East Monsoon	.. ..	2.99
<i>Intermediate Period.</i>		
Bahman to Thir (December to May)	.. ..	2.27
Total for the year.	.. ..	33.10

*Note :—*The year for the season and crop reports (as fixed by Government) commences from 16th Thir and closes on the 15th Thir following : —

127. (1) *General :—*The average rainfall during 1343-44 F. for the Season. Dominions was 33.10 inches, as against 38.08 inches in the preceding year and 29.82 inches normal. The agricultural year (16th Thir 1343 F. to 15th Thir 1344 F.) was less satisfactory than the preceding year. The showers, which usually fall in the latter half of Thir, as a prelude to the South-West monsoon, were very insignificant (amounting to a few cents). The monsoon arrived late and did not manifest itself effectively till the end of Amerdad (beginning of July). *Kharif* sowings, which generally commence with the pre-monsoon showers in some places, did not begin till the second week of Amerdad (June) and then too sparingly. The vagaries of the monsoon in its early stages were marked in Marathwara. Rainfall on the whole, was illiberal and unevenly distributed. These causes contributed to a fall in acreage and outturn of rain-fed crops in a general way. A redeeming feature, however, of these factors was the appreciation of the retail prices of rice and jawar, but the price of wheat, due to extraneous circumstances, noticeably depreciated.

128. (a) *South-West Monsoon* :—The monsoon commenced with drizzle and continued till the closing days of Amerdad (June) when it became active and yielded the much-needed rain, being very liberal in Telingana. Owing to lack of sufficient rain in the commencement of the monsoon, sowing operations of *Kharif* and *Abi* were held up, which were subsequently resumed and the early sown crop was seen coming up above the ground : scarcity of water and fodder experienced in some tracts was mitigated to some extent. The first week of Shehrewar (July) was characterised by high winds and light showers. The soil moisture in Marathwara districts was inadequate and the general weather conditions were not favourable for a normal growth of the tender crop or for the germination of the late sown seeds. The following week was almost rainless when sowing was well under way and the early sown crop reached the first weeding stage and the tender crops began to wither in parts of Karimnagar, Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur. But in the subsequent period of the month, the monsoon strengthened and gave moderate to heavy rain, unevenly distributed ; the highest record was at Ambar (Aurangabad) and the lowest was in Huzurnagar (Nalgonda). More rain was needed in Bir, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. Early in Mehir (August) only light showers fell which brought a welcome change in the low-lying tracts where the heavy and continuous falls of the preceding week were tending to discolour the crop ; but the period of slackness was brief and the monsoon renewed its activity and rained liberally in many parts. The heavy rains in places interrupted seasonal field work, and a break, therefore, was desired ; in a few tracts, such as Shahpur (Gulbarga) and Sindhnur (Raichur), only light showers fell and the moisture being already deficient, crops showed signs of distress. For a fortnight thereafter a spell of warm weather with occasional light showers prevailed. Crop in places where excessive soil moisture had proved injurious, improved but that in other tracts suffered. Before the end of Mehir, the conditions resulted in widespread rainfall, light to moderate. But more rain was badly needed in Shorapur (Gulbarga) and Sindhnur (Raichur) where crops continued to wither. The monsoon was inactive in Aban (September). For three weeks only light and scattered showers fell at long intervals. Consequently when the grain was ripening, the soil in parts had become hard and dry and the crops continued to wither. The monsoon in its retreating stage yielded some showers which in places were very meagre.

(b) *North-East Monsoon* :—The monsoon was uneventful. In parts of Raichur district, it rained liberally during the last week of Azur (October). In Gulbarga taluq, it ameliorated the condition of the standing crops. In the first week of Dai (November), a few showers fell and interfered with the crops under harvest.

(c) *Intermediate Period* :—The subsequent weeks until the end of the Isfandar (January) were practically dry and the season was favourable for cotton-picking and harvesting of *Kharif* and *abi*. The moisture needed for *rabi* was adequate except in parts of Raichur and the crop was needed at intervals. In parts of Raichur, crop began to wither and in a few areas of Aurangabad, Bir, Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga, it suffered either from cloudy weather, plant disease or severe cold. The last week of Isfandar (January) and the first week of Farwardi (February) saw some light showers accompanied by hailstorms in parts, which slightly damaged the *rabi* in the harvesting stage. Khurdad (April) was showery in parts and hailstorms were reported from Medak, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar, where *tabi* under harvest was affected a little. Thir was nearly dry and weather ideal for *tabi* harvest.

129. (a) *Kharif* :—The season was eventful. There being no pre-monsoon showers, sowing commenced a fortnight later than usual and protracted till the first week of Mehir (August). Indifferent weather conditions did not warrant cultivation on a wide scale. Owing to poor rainfall at sowing time, much concern was felt for the seed sown in a few areas of Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar,

Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Raichur and Bidar. It germinated satisfactorily. The sprouts appeared in a weak condition. Further sowing was impeded. The need for more adequate rain was urgently felt in some tracts of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Raichur. When the crop reached the first weeding stage in the second week of Shehrewar (July), there was practically no rain and it began to wither in some places of Karimnagar, Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur. At the same time insects appeared and ravaged the tender blades in parts of Jagtial (Karimnagar district) and Gangawati (Raichur district). A week later, some tracts of Warangal, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar also reported damage by insects. The crop in Yadgir (Gulbarga district) was subject to a plant disease and castor in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar suffered from cut worms. The *Kharif* crops which were already poor as a result of such adverse circumstances suffered again from heavy rains in parts, once at the end of Shehrewar (July) and again after a week's interval, in Mehir (August). Though the insect attack subsided in the heavy rains, the crop in a few low-lying tracts was partially submerged and the final weeding operation was interrupted. A break in the monsoon then ensued and the prospects of the crop improved; but the spell of warm weather being a little too long, the condition of the crop in parts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Nalgonda, Medak and Mahbubnagar deteriorated, more seriously in the first two districts. Harvesting commenced at the end of Aban (September) and terminated in the first week of Isfandar (January), the normal reaping season being middle of Azur to end of Dai. Final picking of *Kharif* cotton continued till the beginning of Farwardi (February).

(b) *Abi*:—Due to poor rainfall, *abi* sowing was deferred till the fourth week of Amerdad (June), a fortnight later than usual and continued in parts till the end of Mehir. Seedlings were ready for transplantation after a month. The crop under irrigation sources grew satisfactorily but that in uplands, which depended on rainfall, was in unsatisfactory condition for lack of moisture. In some tracts of Warangal and Karimnagar, hoppers attacked the crop and did some damage. The rain which fell in Mehir was useful and enhanced the prospects of the broadcast crop, water-supply in tanks was replenished and irrigation was possible. But insect menace persisted in Karimnagar and plant disease was widespread in Medak and Nalgonda. At the beginning of Azur (October) early sown paddy was reaped in parts, while in some places of Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Baghat, Gulbarga and Raichur, the crop in the maturing stage suffered from lack of moisture until moderate to heavy rain fell at the end of Azur. In the first week of Isfandar, *abi* harvest concluded.

(c) *Rabi*:—Weather conditions seemed favourable and *rabi* cultivation began in the last week of Mehir (August), three weeks ahead of the usual date (middle of Aban) in parts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Gulbarga and Raichur, and continued till the end of Azur. In some tracts of Raichur, scanty rain did not permit cultivation in all the available *rabi* area. For the same reason, sowing was interrupted for one clear month, between the end of Aban and the end of Azur. During the period of drought, early sown crop withered. Again when the weeding stage arrived, the crop in certain regions of Gulbarga and Raichur badly needed moisture. Thus the absence of timely and adequate rains generally militated against *rabi* in Raichur. In a few parts also of Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Aurangabad, the crop suffered either from lack of moisture, plant disease or severe winter. Harvest began in the middle of Isfandar (January) and continued uninterrupted, except by hailstorms early in Farwardi (February) in some regions of Adilabad and Osmanabad.

(d) *Tabi*:—Sowing commenced three weeks earlier than usual in Telingana, in the first week of Bahman (December) and continued till the third week of Isfandar. The crop was weeded and irrigated in the usual course and had a fairly normal season, except for a disease peculiar to *tabi* in some stray parts of Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda and insect pests in Mahbubnagar. Harvesting was done between Khurdat and Thir.

130. The areas under the main crops and the estimated outturn are compared below with those of the previous year :—
Area and Outturn of the Principal Crops.

Crops	1343 FASLI		1344 FASLI	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton	3,695,686	Bales 563,971	3,100,801	Bales 442,584
Wheat	1,201,152	Tons 148,760	1,258,783	Tons 155,853
Rice	1,307,358	864,207	1,183,564	855,034
Jawar	8,884,479	1,161,830	8,892,078	1,081,702
Tobacco	73,197	14,868	74,501	16,309
Sesamum	580,791	26,255	509,180	21,677
Linseed	366,881	25,799	398,718	33,615
Mustard	11,810	425	11,527	470
Castor	824,882	66,613	785,675	47,047
Groundnut	1,384,422	373,603	961,537	224,432
Miscellaneous oilseeds..	498,853	14,726	460,540	12,696
Sugar-cane	46,480	71,690	50,580	93,129

As a consequence of the late monsoon and uneven distribution of rainfall, *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops suffered and the conditions of scarcity prevailed in all taluqs of Karimnagar, in five taluqs of Raichur and in three taluqs of Gulbarga districts. Necessary relief measures were immediately adopted in order to relieve distress in the affected tracts in addition to a remission of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on *kharif* and *abi* demand throughout the State on account of the economic situation. Arrangements were made to start the sanctioned P.W.D. works in the affected tracts. A further sum of Rs. 17,03,281 were sanctioned from the Famine Reserve for starting additional works of P.W.D. Rs. 3,10,000 were sanctioned from *Taccavi* etc., and Rs. 1,30,000 from Local Funds for village communications, etc. P.W.D. works were metal collections for roads, breach filling of tanks, construction of new roads, and repairs to channels. In all Rs. 21,63,281 were sanctioned for relief measures during 1344 F. on account of scarcity and its details are as shown below :—

Items	Estimate Rs.
1. P.W.D. works ..	17,03,281
2. Repairs to petty irrigation works ..	1,50,000
3. Hutting arrangements ..	20,000
4. Medical aid	10,000
5. Taccavi	1,50,000
6. L. F. works	1,30,000
Total	21,63,281

The period of scarcity lasted for about 9 months from Bahman 1344 F. during which time 1,088,395 units were relieved. Though the works were ordered to be closed as relief works at the end of Azar 1345 F., the P.W.D. works were continued to the extent necessary in order that the money spent might not be wasted. In addition to the above measures, the Government was pleased to sanction (1) the postponement of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of *kharif kist* in all the scarcity affected taluqs of Karimnagar, (2) postponement of 14 annas of

kharij kist in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga districts and (3) postponement of *Rabi* kist in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga districts. (1) Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 17,03,281 for P.W.D. works, Rs. 4,64,907-5-11 were spent up to the end of 1344 F. (2) No sum under item 'fodder' was separately sanctioned, but *karbi* was purchased and stocked in certain places and supplied to cultivators on taccavi loan.

131. Water and fodder supply was reported to be generally adequate in Mehir and Aban 1343 F. and Azur 1344 F. During the other months, scarcity was felt in a few parts, more keenly in Gulbarga and Raichur. Fodder shortage was pronounced in parts of as many as 13 districts during the first three weeks of Shihrewar 1343 F. Contagious diseases among cattle were prevalent in places in many districts throughout the year under review, Isfandar being the only healthy month.

132. The retail price of wheat which was $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers at the beginning of the year, appreciated to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Azur and declined to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Bahman. The price further dropped by small degrees and touched $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers when the year under report closed. On the other hand, the prices of rice and jawar, which stood at $8\frac{3}{4}$ and 16 seers respectively per rupee at the beginning of Amerdad, rose up to $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively at the end of the year.

SECTION II.

Agriculture.

133. The main work of the Department may be classified according to its nature as shown below :—

(a) *Research*. :—This is where most of the work of an agricultural department begins. It includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice, for instance, plant breeding on scientific lines with the object of evolving new kinds or strains of crop plants which would give more or better outturn to the grower. This part of the Department consisted of the sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry. Research work by this Department is referred to in the chapter on "Research".

(b) *Experimentation* :—The promising results obtained from Research are tested at Government farms and gardens to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of crops and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere are also tested here with regard to their suitability to the local conditions.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda* :—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from Research and Experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable. The introduction of improved varieties of crops, better kinds of manures and modern implements and control of pests, which the Department was able to do, added to the agricultural wealth of the State. The area under improved varieties of crops alone during the year under report was 79,470 acres. Taking one crop alone as an instance, the area under improved varieties of sugar-cane was 14,359 acres, most of which was under Nizam-sagar Canal, Mahbubnagar and Fatehnagar. It was estimated that the cultivators in those areas earned Rs. 100 to 200 per acre profit from cultivation of the improved varieties, over and above what they would have got by growing the local variety.

134. (i) *Botanical Work*.—The object of this work was to evolve such types of plants as would give more outturn of better quality to the farmer. This was one of the most important piece of work in the hands of the Department. The sowing of

the seed of an improved variety does not cost the farmer any more than sowing of his ordinary inferior seed. Therefore, once he is convinced of the superiority of a new variety, he takes it readily. For instance, this actually happened in the case of the improved varieties of rice, Himayatsagar Nos. 263 and 504, which were produced by the Botanical section. These varieties became very popular, and there was a large demand for the seed. Plant breeding work was in progress on five of the most important crops of the State. The Economic Botanist was working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm, and on wheat and jawar on the Parbhani Farm. The Cotton Research Botanist who was paid by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was working on cotton. The main work in cotton research consisted of the improvement of the Hyderabad Gaorani cotton, but attention was being paid to a few other varieties also. In Gaorani, selection and detailed studies were continued. Four new strains were compared on plot scale with the the ordinary *Umri Gaorani*. Two of these, Gaorani No. 4 and No. 6, proved better than others. These two strains were also tried on cultivators' fields in the districts against the local seed. Demonstration plots of Gaorani No. 4 were laid out in 20 villages in the Gaorani protected area, to show its superiority to the cultivators of strains. Varietal trials to find out a suitable substitute for the mixed crop grown in Aurangabad and Parbhani districts was carried out with four strains, as against the local seed.

(ii) *Chemical work* :—The construction of the building for the chemical laboratory at the Himayatsagar Main Farm was completed. The whole time of the staff was taken up by analyses of samples of soils, manures, waters, seeds, sugar-cane juice and *gur*. In all, 884 samples were analysed. Periodical analyses of sugar-cane juice were continued with the object of finding out the most suitable time for harvesting and crushing the crop, and to select the best of the varieties which were under trial at the Himayatsagar and Rudrur Farms. Analysis of *gur* made from both fresh and ratoon crops was carried out, with a view to investigate the cause of the alleged alkalinity in it. This year's results confirmed those of the previous year, that saltishness in *gur* is due to the alkalinity of the soil and not to cane itself. The *gur* made from the ratoon crop was found to contain less salt than that made from the fresh crop.

(iii) *Entomological work* :—General study of some of the more important insect pests was continued in the laboratory. Advice was given to farmers and garden owners regarding control of the pests which appeared in the fields and gardens during the year. Practical demonstration of control measures could be given at a very few places, on account of shortage of staff. The experimental plantation of Betel-vine at Jankampet near Nizamabad was continued. This plantation was in its fifth year and it remained free from the Betel-vine Bug pest, throughout this period, though the pest had been present in the neighbouring fields of the cultivators. It was conclusively proved that the crop could be kept free from the insect, by planting and growing it according to the departmental method. The cultivators appreciated this, and some of them were following the method. Arrangements were being made to make large scale demonstrations in the next year. The work of Cotton Boll-worm Investigation, which was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was continued under the supervision of the Cotton Research Botanist. It was an investigation of very great importance to the State. The actual studies showed that the loss in yield of cotton crop due to this pest was no less than 15 per cent. of the total crop, which in monetary term was equal to a loss of no less than 50 lakhs of rupees every year. Detailed studies of the incidence of attack, amount of loss due to attack, methods of carrying over from season to season, alternative host plants, life history and hibernation of the pest were carried out in this year. Control measures would be tried after collecting some more necessary information on the above points.

(iv) *Animal Husbandry* 1. *Cattle Breeding* :—The Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar was established with the main object of breeding improved types of cattle for plough work for the Telingana tract. It was

also aimed that the milk yield should be improved as much as possible without sacrificing the efficiency for field work. An up-to-date dairy furnished pasteurising plants was also provided with a view to demonstrate the modern methods of dairying. Improvement in the cattle was being attempted through selection, generation after generation. When the desired type of animal was obtained, bulls would be distributed in the villages for improvement of the village stock. Two breeds of cattle were maintained, *viz.*, *Mulvi* for the north-eastern corner of the State, and *Krishna Valley* for the south-eastern districts. For the remaining part of the State, which was the heavy black cotton soil area, breeding work was in progress with the *Deoni* breed at the Hingoli stud, under the Civil Veterinary Department. The total receipt of milk during the year was 1,42,689 lbs., of which 1,01,697 lbs. were produced by the cows, and 36,860 lbs. by the buffaloes, and 4,128 lbs. were purchased from outside for demonstration purposes. All the milk was pasteurised before supply, and house to house delivery in sealed bottles was continued. All the dairy workers were examined by the Medical Department periodically, and nobody was allowed to work in the dairy who was not passed and granted a certificate by the doctor. This dairy had served a very useful purpose, that of demonstrating the value of pure and clean milk. The public appreciated this so much that the farm was unable to meet the full demand for milk.

2. *Poultry Breeding* :—The poultry Farm at Himayatsagar was maintained with the object of finding out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the Dominions, and to demonstrate the improved methods of poultry keeping. The breeds of fowls kept at the farm were White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Austrolorp and Hyderabad Aseel (Noori strain). With the increase of interest in poultry keeping, the demand for pure breed stock had increased considerably. The experiment of selection in the country fowls was continued. A gradual improvement was taking place and the birds were becoming similar to one another. The small poultry farm started in 1943 F. at the Parbhani Farm was continued.

135. (i) *Farm Experiments* :—The experimental work of the department was conducted at the Government farms in the four Divisions under the Deputy Directors of Agriculture. The West Telingana Division had the following Government farms.

B. Experimental Work.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.
2. Experimental Farm, Sangareddi, District Medak.
3. Experimental Farm, Rudrur, District Nizamabad.
4. Demonstration Farm, Mahbubnagar.
5. Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.

Experimentation :—During the year under report, experiments were conducted with manures, methods of cultivation, rotations and varieties of crops, to find out improvements for introduction in villages.

The lay-out and equipment of the Main Experimental Farm of the Karnatak Division at Raichur was almost complete. Most of the farm buildings were constructed. Systemic experimental work would be started when uniformity was restored in the soil, which had been disturbed in the course of levelling. The scheme of experiments was drawn up in consultation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and would be given effect to in the next season. A number of varieties of different crops were grown for observation purposes, and most of the area of the farm was utilised for multiplication of seeds and for production of fodder for the farm cattle. The buildings of the Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were constructed this year. This work was being done in collaboration with the Council's Dry Farming Research Schemes in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The programme of work was prepared by a special sub-committee appointed by the Council, and the work at all the places would be carried out under the technical guidance of the same. Work was started according to the same programme. Experiments with different varieties of Jawar obtained from the Bombay Presidency and Sataria varieties obtained from the Madras Presidency were started during the year.

1. *Horticultural Work* :—The department had experimental fruit plantations at the Himayatsagar, Sangareddy, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur Farms, which were controlled by the Horticulturist. Some more varieties of fruit trees were this year obtained and planted in these gardens. A number of different kinds of vegetables, both local and foreign, were also grown, and seeds and seedlings were supplied to cultivators. To meet the demand for reliable stock, nurseries were maintained at all the departmental gardens, and small temporary nurseries were started at Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bhongir, on private lands.

136. Demonstration and propaganda work was being done in the following 12 out of the 16 districts of the State, beside the Sirpur Taluka of Adilabad district.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

1. *West Telingana Division* :—Districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Baghat and Mahbubnagar.
2. *East Telingana Division* :—Districts of Warangal and Nalgonda.
3. *Godavari Division* :—Districts of Parbhani, Aurangabad and Nanded.
4. *Karnatak Division* :—Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar.

Aided Farms :—These farms belonged to cultivators, which the Department had selected for its own work. An agreement was made for five years with the cultivator whose land the Department required by which the cultivator was bound to place a certain area of the land at the disposal of the Department for its demonstration and experimental purposes, and had to grow on his own account that particular variety of crop the seed of which was required by the Department for distribution to other cultivators. All the expenses of the experimental and demonstration area were met by the Department, and its produce after the experiment or demonstration was finished was given away to the owner of the land. The cultivator was also bound to sell to the Department all the produce of the area which he put down under the improved seed recommended by the Department. In return for this agreement, he was granted a certain amount of money for the equipment and improvement of his farm—according to the advice of the Department. Such grants-in-aid were given out of a special grant of Rs. 10,000 annually which the Government had sanctioned for the purpose. There were ten farms of this kind in the State, in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Nanded, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Bidar and Nizamabad. A number of improved varieties of crops were grown at these farms for demonstration under the supervision of the Department, and other improvements were being introduced there ; for instance, proper methods of cultivation, manuring, rotation, etc. Two new farms were sanctioned during the year for the Nanded district. Arrangements were being made to start the work there.

Demonstration plots :—The chief method of introduction of improvements in villages was through demonstration plots. There were 1,911 demonstration plots in the Dominions during the year under report. With a special staff for seed distribution, *gaorani* cotton seed sufficient for 42,953 acres was distributed among the raiyats. An area of 22,573 acres was given Jaywant, Hagari and Upland varieties of seeds through the staff in Raichur district, and this was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The total area under improved seeds supplied by the department amounted to 80,432 acres. This was apart from the distribution of improved seed made by one cultivator to his neighbours. The Department supplied ammonium sulphate ammophos, nicifos, super-phosphates, sulphate of potash, castor cake and groundnut cake for an area of 552 acres. Agencies were opened in several districts by firms selling manures and implements. 1,529 implements were supplied by the Department including 48 spare parts.

Tractor ploughing on cultivator's lands at an average charge of Rs. 8 per acre and advisory bunding operations were of considerable value to the agriculturist.

Demonstrations were held with regard to sugar-cane (Coimbatore) groundnut, bajra, rice, cotton, manures, improved implements, etc.

Pests :—Successful efforts were made to combat the various pests affecting the crops. The most important of these were the red Hairy Caterpillar campaign, the castor semi-looper campaign and destruction of cactus.

Shows and Exhibitions :—The fifth annual Horticultural and Poultry show was held in Hyderabad on 23rd to 25th January 1935. This show became popular, and was making remarkable progress since it was started. It gave an impetus to gardening and poultry keeping in the State. The expenses of this show were borne by the Industrial Trust Fund. A village Improvement Week was celebrated at Patancheru in connection with the Rural Development Centre, in the month of March. The Farm demonstrations became a regular function at the Departmental Farms. The object was to afford an opportunity to cultivators and others to see and understand the improved methods followed at these Farms, and research and experimental work in progress in the various sections of the Department. Selected cultivators from neighbouring villages were invited through the District Revenue Officers, they were supplied free conveyance for the journey and were entertained with a meal at the Farm, so that they might stop with patience and see everything in detail. During the whole day, improved methods of agriculture, including soil management, use of improved implements, manuring, growing of crops, seeds etc., were explained and practically demonstrated to them. Such demonstrations were held during the year at the Departmental Farms at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Rudrur and Ruichur and at the Aided Farm at Nanded. Besides the above, small shows and demonstrations with lectures were arranged at public gatherings, for instance fairs, Urses and Jatras. The number of such small shows during the year amounted to 169, and the number of lectures given was 134.

Publications :—The leaflets written in vernacular on improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation manures, implements, cultivation of fruits, poultry keeping and important insect pests, which were printed previously, were distributed free in large numbers. Eight new leaflets on cultivation of Sapodilla, Banana, Grapes, Guava, Papaya, Fig, Orange and Mango were printed during this year and distributed. Such kind of literature was much appreciated and there was an increasing demand for the same.

137. 1. Rural Development :—The Rural Development Centre, which was established by the Government Industrial Trust Fund at Patancheru three years ago, was controlled by the Agricultural Department. The work which this centre was able to accomplish in this short period was encouraging. It became a training ground for rural uplift workers for the Dominions. Two classes were held during the year, one for the propagandists of the Hyderabad Co-operative Union, in which training in all branches of rural uplift was given to 50 propagandists. Another class was arranged for the Primary Schools Teachers, in which training was given to 30 teachers. Some of these persons started rural uplift in their jurisdictions, after obtaining the training. The Patancheru Centre itself was a place of demonstration of scientific methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing and cultivation of fruit crops. A forestry section was also added, with the establishment of a small plantation of Casuarina for firewood purposes. All these sections were meant for practical demonstration, and a museum was maintained containing articles connected with rural uplift. Training to village youths was given in small cottage industries, for instance, lacquer work. Actual rural uplift work was carried out from this centre in 15 villages round about Patancheru. Four of these villages were selected for intensive work during the year, to which concentrated attention was being paid. Propaganda was carried out through lectures, shows, practical demonstration and dramas. The village Improvement Associations continued to function under the guidance of the Centre. The one at Patancheru was able to make some very substantial improvements in the village. A large number of eggs of pure breeds of fowls was distributed to

Assistance to the Public.

villagers on half-share system (Batai) with the object of encouraging the keeping of better kinds of birds. Some of the village poultry keepers became regular exhibitors in the Hyderabad Horticultural and Poultry Show, and they have been winning substantial prizes. Stud cocks of pure breeds were introduced in some villages, in return for the country cocks, with a view to improve the progeny of the existing mongrel fowl, and a gradual improvement was observed. Introduction of proper methods of poultry keeping and housing was making good progress. A considerable number of the existing poultry houses in the villages were improved, Seeds, seedlings, cuttings, etc., of vegetables, flowers and fruits were distributed in large numbers free of cost. Practical demonstrations were carried out for introduction of improved varieties of crops, improved manures and improved implements. Proper methods of conservation of cattle manure and manufacture of compost were explained and demonstrated. In the matter of education, the night adult schools continued to function satisfactorily, The Reading Room and the Circulating Library became popular. With regard to sanitation and health, simple improvements in dwelling houses were being introduced, cleanliness of the village sites and drains was advocated and protection of wells was encouraged. Baby shows and baby clinics were continued. Propaganda in the matter of proper upkeep and breeding of cattle was continued, and most of the scrub bulls were castrated with the help of the improved Castrator. The Fly-shuttle looms and Lattice Dobbys introduced beforehand were being regularly used by weavers. The new activities started during the year consisted of Maternity and Child Welfare, Games and Sports and Boy Scout Movement. A class was opened and training in midwifery was given to 20 *Daiyees* by a qualified lady doctor.

Water Supply :—The Department was helping the public in finding out suitable sites for sinking wells. Of the 60 applications for advice, 41 could be attended to, the remaining 19 which were received late, had to be postponed on account of the approach of the monsoon. Of the 41 applicants, 37 could be indicated promising sites. The remaining 4 did not prove promising sites, and were rejected. Twenty-seven of the 37 sites selected were meant for sinking new wells. At 5 of these, wells were under construction, and at 3, bores were made. The remaining 19 were not yet attempted by the owners. Ten sites were the existing wells, which were tested to see whether there was a possibility or not of increasing the amount of water in them. Of these, 7 were reported to have proved successful. The total number of sites examined for selecting suitable places for the 41 applicants was 225, as against 180 of the previous year. The Departmental help to the public in the matter of securing under-ground water for their use consisted of making bores with Boring Machines. The equipment of this section consisted of 10 machines. Boring was done during the year under report in the district of Atraf-e-Balda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Medak, Bidar and Warangal. The number of bores put down was 45, and the total depth bored amounted to 2,696 feet 10 inches. The Department was also helping the people in the way of installation of new pumping plants and repairs to the existing plants. Such assistance was given to 35 applicants during the year. Power pumping plants were becoming very popular as Government was granting *Taccavi* loans for them. The Machinery Section gave advice to the cultivators with regard to the selection of engines and pumps and their fitting, and prepared estimates for them. The supply and erection was done by the firms.

138. **Cotton Survey :—**The survey of the cotton crop of the Dominions, which was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee was in progress. The object of this survey was to find out the botanical composition of the cultivators' crop, which was a mixture of different types. Very useful information was collected, and the various types collected were being studied in the field in detail. It was expected that it would give some valuable material for further improvement. The districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Raichur were surveyed during the year.

Agricultural Surveys.

139. Oil-engine Class :—There was a considerable demand for trained engine drivers in the State, since the use of power pumping plants was becoming more and more common. *Education and Training.* The object of this class was to train cultivators or their sons in running and managing power pumping plants, who either already possessed one or proposed to own one in future. Twenty-four students attended the class during the year, out of whom 22 passed. This class turned out 112 engine and pump drivers since it was started 7 years before.

Farmers Class :—This class was proposed to be opened at the Himayat-sagar, Parbhani and Rudrur Farms, to give practical training to sons of cultivators in improved methods of agriculture. The construction of the residential buildings was nearing completion. The class would be started in the beginning of the next year.

Education at Agricultural Colleges :—No new scholarships were granted in the year for this course, in view of the fact that vacancies were not expected to occur in the Department. Out of those who were granted scholarships in the previous years, one returned after completion of the course. Seven were studying at the Poona and Nagpur Agricultural Colleges.

Education at Agricultural Schools :—The four students who were studying at the Gorakhpur Agricultural School returned during the year after completion of the course.

140. Hyderabad Farming Association :—This association continued to increase in popularity and usefulness. It was regularly issuing its quarterly magazine "Hyderabad Farmer" in 3 languages, viz., English, Urdu and Telugu. *Agricultural Associations.* The work of the aided demonstration farms, inaugurated at the instance of the association, was discussed under the heading "Demonstration and Propaganda." The Departmental grant-in-aid to the association amounting to Rs. 2,500 annually was continued.

Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies :—The society at Kopal in the Raichur district, which was formed with the object of helping the growers of cotton to realise the proper value of their produce, by selling their cotton on their behalf after classifying it into proper grades, continued to function, though it could do very small business, as the cotton crop was very poor in the districts. The societies formed in the previous year at Jalna (Aurangabad district) and Sailu (Parbhani district) did good work and earned some profit. New societies were organised this year at Aurangabad and Nanded, which also earned some profit. Another society was started at Mominabad in the Bhir district about the end of the year, and was being organised at the close of the year.

141. The Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act :—The object of this Act was to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected area by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. *Legislation.* There were two protected areas in the State, viz., (1) Gaorani protected area in the north and (2) Kumpta protected area in the south. Nanded was the chief market for the Gaorani area. All the carts bringing cotton to this market were inspected daily in the market compound by the Departmental staff, and passes were issued showing Gaorani separate from the short stapled Havri. The two lots were stocked, ginned and pressed separately in the factories, and the bales were given separate marks. Also two different rates were opened in the market for the two different lots. This gave more profit to the growers of long-staple cotton. They gained an average premium of Rs. 20-1-0 per kandy (800 seers) of *Kapas* during the year. Of the total number of bales received in the market only about 10 per cent. were of the Havri variety. This shows how far the Act and the arrangements have helped in purifying the Gaorani cotton. The malpractice of watering the cotton has, of course, completely been suppressed in the whole of the Dominions, by this Act.

142. The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were in operation in the State :—
Schemes of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

1. Investigation into cost of cultivation of cotton, in progress in Nanded district.
2. Dry Farming Research, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.
3. Improvement of the castor crop, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar.

143. The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were in operation in the State :—
Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

1. Cotton Research (Botanical) scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
2. Cotton crop survey scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
3. Cotton Boll-worm investigation scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
4. Cotton Seed Distribution and Extension scheme, in progress in Raichur district.
5. Enquiry into village consumption of cotton.
This scheme was sanctioned for a period of six months, and was completed during the year.

144. The budget grant of the Department for the year 1344 Fasli was as follows :—
Finance.

Budget Head			Amount Rs.
1. Direction	..	..	1,51,709
2. Research	..	..	1,01,134
3. Agricultural farms	..	..	3,20,617
4. District work and seed distribution	..	..	2,44,740
5. Mechanical and Boring Sections	..	..	41,905
6. Marketing office	..	..	9,338
7. Pensions	..	..	42,973
8. Reserves	..	..	5,584
Total			9,18,000

SECTION III

Co-operation.

145. The expenditure of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,59,194 as against Rs. 3,63,161 in 1343 Fasli.
Summary of Progress. Societies newly started during the year including those of the British Administered Areas numbered

123. Of these, 79 were of agriculturists, 16 of salary earners, 3 of artisans and 12 of miscellaneous types one was a housing society and 12 urban banks. The number of societies which were cancelled during the year was 28 and was made up of 16 agricultural, 7 salary earners, 2 artisans societies, the remaining being one housing, one consumers' and one miscellaneous society. As a net result there were 2,835 societies at the end of the year as against 2,739 of the previous year. Their membership was 88,759 and working capital Rs. 2,35,42,391 as compared with 83,010 and Rs. 2,39,72,996 respectively. The largest increase was in agricultural credit societies which stood at 2,335 as against 2,272 and had a membership of 46,282 as compared with 45,065 of the preceding year. The following table shows the relative positions of the various types of societies for the two years 1343 Fasli and 1344 Fasli.

No.	Kind of societies	1343 FASLI			1344 FASLI			INCREASE OR DECREASE ON LAST YEAR		
		No. of societies	Members	Working Capital	No. of societies	Members	Working Capital	No. of societies	Members	Working Capital
1	Dominion Bank ..	1	446	Rs. 44,46,139	1	483	Rs. 39,78,970	..	1	37
2	Central Banks ..	39	4,352	65,30,926	39	4,480	64,89,307	..	1	137
3	Agricultural Societies ..	2,272	45,065	88,23,099	2,335	46,282	82,26,545	1	63	+ 1,217
4	Non-Agricultural Societies ..	400	21,816	32,47,837	433	25,093	37,51,880	1	33	+ 3,277
5	Central Co-operative Union ..	1	2,200	..	1	2,342	..	..	1	133
	Total ..	2,718	73,888	2,30,57,001	2,809	78,680	2,24,46,702	1	96	+ 4,801
6	Non-Agricultural Societies in the Administered Areas including the Co-operative Union ..	26	9,122	9,15,995	26	10,070	10,05,689	..	1	948
	Grand Total ..	2,739	83,010	2,39,72,996	2,835	88,750	2,35,42,391	1	96	+ 5,740

146. The Central Co-operative Union had for its members 120 individuals and 1,190 societies and received Rs. 13,575 as annual subscription. The grant-in-aid made by the State during the year was Rs. 10,900. A conference of urban societies working in the City was held under its auspices. It was attended with success and proved helpful in awakening interest in new directions among the local co-operators. Co-operative rallies of village societies were held at Dehigaon in Gangapur taluka of Aurangabad district, and at Mushtikunta in Khammam taluka of Warangal district. Special arrangements were made to make them instructive to the villagers of the neighbourhood in general and to members of societies in particular. These rallies ranked among the important activities of the Union. The Union employed six propagandists who worked in districts. They visited 145 villages where they delivered magic lantern lectures, and held co-operative training classes at 50 rural centres which were attended by nearly 600 persons. They were mostly members of village societies, out of whom nearly 200 passed the examinations which were arranged at the close of their training. The officers training class was held in Hyderabad for about 3 months and was attended by 42 students from whom 16 came out successful. Attention was given to rural reconstruction in selected centres which were put in charge of propagandists for intensive work. The Union conducted a training class of rural reconstruction for about a month at the Pattancheru Rural Development Centre which was attended by selected propagandists and supervisors. The need of giving special attention to the promotion of thrift among women was long felt by the Union which for the first time tried to give effect to it by the appointment of a lady propagandist in Khurda 1344 F. As a result of her efforts, two thrift societies of women were organised in the City, one at Saifabad and the other at Hyderguda. It was expected that the appointment would prove useful in pioneering the Movement among the educated women of the City. In case the experiment turned out a success, similar appointments would be made in the districts. The Union continued to publish its quarterly journal on Co-operation. A total cost of Rs. 21,348 was incurred by the Union on its propagandist and educational activities. The supervision of societies was carried on by it as usual with a staff of 85 supervisors and 11 sub-inspectors.

147. The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank worked with 257 individual and 226 society members as against 221 and 225 respectively of the previous year. It received Rs. 17,81,081 in deposits from individuals and Rs. 1,35,406 from societies and banks as against Rs. 27,33,939 and Rs. 71,085 respectively in 1343 F. Repayments of deposits to individuals amounted to Rs. 23,29,447 as compared with Rs. 25,24,256 while those to societies and banks amounted to

Rs. 1,08,844 as against Rs. 89,465. Loans advanced to central banks and societies totalled Rs. 3,06,935 as compared with Rs. 3,87,940 while advances to individuals were Rs. 1,37,722 as against Rs. 63,708. The increase in loans of the latter category was due to the fact that the bank advanced Rs. 57,934 at six per cent. to Government servants for house building purposes on the sanction of the Government. This business was undertaken with the approval of the Government in order to find an outlet for its capital which owing to incapacity of central banks and societies to absorb adequately, was lying invested outside the Movement,—chiefly in Government paper which fetched interest at not more than three per cent. The investment was a safe one, as the monthly instalments which ran for a term of four years were collected punctually month by month by Government from the salaries of borrowers, and the houses constructed by means of the loans were mortgaged to the Bank. Amounts collected in repayment of loans from banks and societies totalled Rs. 3,54,501 while those repaid by individual borrowers totalled Rs. 59,223, the corresponding figures for 1343 F. being Rs. 5,51,212 and Rs. 54,169 respectively. Interest received during the year was Rs. 2,53,115 as against Rs. 2,57,354 in the preceding year. The bank earned a net profit of Rs. 1,62,378 as against Rs. 1,07,038. The increase in profit was occasioned by the sale at premium of part of its gilt-edged investments. All the profit thus earned was earmarked as reserve for doubtful debts. As a result of this new avenue for investment, the bank was able to reduce its cash balance and security investments from Rs. 3,21,605 and Rs. 16,98,820 respectively at the end of 1343 F. to Rs. 2,22,519 and Rs. 14,66,026 at the end of 1344 F. Deposits held at the end of the year from individuals and societies amounted to Rs. 26,88,702 and Rs. 1,95,059 as compared with Rs. 32,32,999 and Rs. 1,63,426 in the previous year. It was a matter for gratification to note that the bank consistently adhered to its policy of building up reserves year by year. Rupees one lakh and twenty thousand were carried at the end of the year to various reserves which in the aggregate amounted to nearly Rs. 7.5 lakhs—Rs. 2.5 lakhs statutory reserve and Rs. 5 lakhs other reserves. The financial position of the bank was exceptionally strong; for, with a reserve of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, it could afford to meet losses to the extent of 30% of loans outstanding in principal and interest with banks and societies, which at the end of the year totalled Rs. 25 lakhs.

148. There were 39 central banks with a total membership of 1,925 individuals and 2,564 societies as against 1,913 and 2,439 respectively in the previous year. Their working capital showed a slight decrease from Rs. 65,39,926 to Rs. 64,89,307. But the owned capital increased by Rs. 1,99,551, and consisted of Rs. 10,87,397 paid up share capital Rs. 3,96,237 statutory reserves and Rs. 5,83,950 other reserves, making a total of Rs. 20,67,584. Outside borrowings decreased by Rs. 2,65,897 from Rs. 19,06,974 to Rs. 16,41,095. Similarly, Government loans went down from Rs. 2,45,085 to Rs. 2,08,139. Deposits on the other hand somewhat increased from Rs. 25,19,834 to Rs. 25,72,489. The net profit of the year was Rs. 1,61,161 which contributed more than a lakh and quarter to increase the reserves which stood at the close of the year at about Rs. 11 lakhs with an equal amount of paid up share capital making a total of about Rs. 22 lakhs of owned capital which compared very favourably with a little over Rs. 44 lakhs of outside liabilities and made 50 per cent. of the latter. Receipts in shares during the year amounted to Rs. 46,694 as against Rs. 40,959 of the previous year, while repayments of loans aggregated to Rs. 7,34,746 in principal and Rs. 4,72,767 interest making a total of Rs. 12,07,513 as against Rs. 11,33,612—7,01,784 principal and Rs. 4,31,828 interest. Deposits received from individuals amounted to Rs. 9,65,889 as compared with Rs. 9,01,188 while the total amount of loans and deposits drawn from the Dominion Bank and societies amounted to Rs. 5,02,293 as against Rs. 4,81,986 in 1343 F. The amount of deposits repaid to individuals amounted to Rs. 9,78,428 as against Rs. 7,23,854 while loans and deposits repaid to banks, societies and the Government amounted to Rs. 7,33,884 as against Rs. 6,35,700 in the preceding year. Loans advanced to societies and banks increased from Rs. 3,81,240 to Rs. 6,16,439.

Deposits held at the end of the year from individuals amounted to Rs. 23,18,099 as against Rs. 23,30,534 while loans and deposits owed to banks and societies totalled Rs. 18,95,485 as against Rs. 20,96,274. Compared with the total outside liabilities of Rs. 42,13,584 in loans and deposits, the banks held assets valued at Rs. 69,72,340 out of which Rs. 47,89,968 was owed by societies in principal and Rs. 11,29,230 in interest, while cash on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2,96,455 and investments in securities, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,82,483. The last two items which made a total of Rs. 6,78,938 compared favourably with deposits of Rs. 25,72,489 and might be considered sufficient cover, for, according to Government orders one-fifth of the total deposits had to be maintained as fluid resource for amounts received on the one date system of repayment.

149. There were 2,335 agricultural credit societies at the end of the year as against 2,272 of the previous year. Their membership rose from 45,065 to 46,282 while their working capital decreased by Rs. 5,96,554 to Rs. 82,26,545. The owned capital consisted of Rs. 15,58,798 and the reserves together with undistributed profits totalled Rs. 18,87,595 while deposits of members amounted to Rs. 2,64,869 all aggregating to Rs. 37,11,262. Outside liabilities which consisted of bank loans and Government loans were Rs. 44,79,673 and Rs. 35,610 respectively making a total of Rs. 45,15,283 out of an aggregate working capital of Rs. 82,26,545. The decrease in the owned capital was caused by the fact that in societies where the outstandings with defaulting members were in excess of their material assets and repaying capacity, a fraction of interest was written off as irrecoverable and was set off against the reserves and undistributed profits.

Loans borrowed from central banks during the year amounted to Rs. 2,55,434 as against Rs. 2,11,667 while repayments amounted to Rs. 8,81,905 which was more or less the same as in the preceding year. Outstandings of bank loans at the end of the year were slightly less than in 1343 F. and figured at Rs. 45,15,283 principal and Rs. 10,72,046 interest, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 46,71,141 and Rs. 10,66,071. Fresh advances made during the year to members amounted to Rs. 2,88,911 as against Rs. 2,45,829, while collections from them totalled Rs. 18,71,068 as against Rs. 11,78,902 in 1343 F. and consisted of Rs. 5,11,724 principal, Rs. 12,48,331 interest and Rs. 1,11,113 shares. The indebtedness of members to societies at the end of the year went down to Rs. 59,51,538 principal and Rs. 23,99,668 interest from Rs. 61,70,824 and Rs. 29,74,037 respectively.

150. Non-agricultural credit societies increased from 400 to 433 after the registration of 42 and cancellation of 9 old societies. Their membership went up from 21,816 to 25,093 while the working capital increased from Rs. 32,47,837 to Rs. 37,51,880 with a net increase of Rs. 5,04,043. Their owned capital rose up by Rs. 3,69,639 from Rs. 21,69,585 to Rs. 25,39,224 out of which Rs. 20,12,207 (as against Rs. 18,15,293) was paid up shares and Rs. 5,27,017 (as against Rs. 3,54,292) was the amount of reserves. Outside liabilities consisted of Rs. 6,63,036 deposits, Rs. 4,97,844 bank loans and Rs. 51,776 Government loans. The societies borrowed Rs. 2,22,373 from central banks as against Rs. 1,50,479 in the previous year and repaid Rs. 1,77,817 out of which Rs. 1,30,799 was principal and Rs. 43,137 was interest. Outstandings of bank loans at the end of the year were only Rs. 4,97,844 principal and Rs. 44,686 interest. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 28,02,042 as against Rs. 21,17,427 while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 31,04,020 as compared with Rs. 24,37,905 in 1343 F. The payments by members consisted of Rs. 23,79,734 principal and Rs. 2,37,448 interest and Rs. 4,86,838 shares. The amount of loans outstanding with members at the end of the year was Rs. 31,25,387 principal and Rs. 2,83,523 interest. It was satisfactory to note that the non-agricultural credit societies recorded another year of sustained progress.

151. Their number increased from 227 to 237 with the registration of 15 and cancellation of 5 societies. Out of the total number, 138 societies were in Balda and 99 in

districts. The membership showed a slight increase from 15,485 to 15,807 and the working capital increased from Rs. 24,43,520 to Rs. 28,10,161 and the owned capital from Rs. 18,21,353 to Rs. 19,94,090. The working capital consisted of Rs. 17,00,833 shares, Rs. 2,93,257 statutory reserve and Rs. 1,12,963 other funds while outside liabilities consisted of Rs. 3,98,961 deposits and Rs. 3,04,147 loans. The net profits for the year were Rs. 1,12,963. Loans borrowed from central banks amounted to Rs. 1,65,190 while repayments to banks totalled Rs. 1,28,803 out of which Rs. 1,02,951 was principal and Rs. 23,624 interest, leaving outstandings at the end of the year at Rs. 3,01,677 principal and Rs. 14,856 interest. Loans advanced to members totalled Rs. 21,26,478 while payments made by them aggregated to Rs. 24,06,110, Rs. 18,36,382 principal, Rs. 1,86,054 interest and Rs. 3,83,674 shares. The indebtedness of members to societies at the end of the year was Rs. 25,04,793 principal and Rs. 1,76,740 interest as against Rs. 22,18,950 and Rs. 1,36,027 respectively of the preceding year. The greater part of business was transacted by societies in the City whose membership was 12,302, working capital Rs. 24,20,575 and owned capital Rs. 17,15,725. The societies borrowed Rs. 1,47,817 from central banks and advanced Rs. 19,01,262 to members. Outstandings of bank loans at the end of the year were Rs. 2,52,664 principal and Rs. 11,236 interest which were only a fraction of Rs. 21,59,547 principal and Rs. 1,34,017 interest owed by members, after having collected from them Rs. 16,40,559 principal, Rs. 1,60,440 interest and Rs. 3,28,329 shares. The societies were increasing their business with members every year to that extent were saving them from exactions of money-lenders who charged not less than 18% for the class of people who form the majority of their members. They continued to play the useful role of thrift institutions and went on accumulating the savings of members in shares and deposits in an ever increasing measure. The fact that during the previous few years they had been able to accumulate as much as Rs. 20 lakhs as owned capital was no mean achievement.

152. Urban banks increased from 29 to 41 in number with the registration of 12 new ones. Their membership nearly doubled from 2,380 to 4,253, while the working capital went up similarly from Rs. 2,11,665 to 3,96,147. In a like manner the owned capital also doubled from Rs. 78,429 to Rs. 1,53,695. The net profit earned during the year was Rs. 10,472. Their share capital consisted of Rs. 1,47,922 as against Rs. 73,898 and reserves of Rs. 16,245 as against Rs. 10,206. Deposits from private parties increased from Rs. 73,352 to Rs. 1,58,874 while bank loans stood at Rs. 73,106 as against Rs. 59,884. The rapid increase in the amount of deposits showed the confidence of the public in these new institutions. The banks transacted twice as much business as in the previous year and advanced Rs. 3,03,267 new loans to members. Payments by the latter amounted to Rs. 1,45,779 principal, Rs. 22,795 interest and Rs. 78,681 shares, a total of Rs. 2,47,255 the respective figures for the previous year being Rs. 55,974 principal, Rs. 14,093 interest and Rs. 43,623 shares, totalling Rs. 1,13,690. Outstandings of loans with members at the end of the year were Rs. 3,43,862 principal, and Rs. 26,218 interest: in all, Rs. 3,70,080 as compared with Rs. 2,07,260 of the preceding year. Urban banks were becoming more and more popular every year and were a boon to the poor and lower middle classes who used to borrow at heavy rates of interest from money-lenders.

153. The number of primary societies which came up for audit during the year was 2,647 as against 2,328 in the previous year. Out of these, 2,256 were agricultural and 391 non-agricultural societies. Societies which were audited during the year totalled 2,601 being 2,246 agricultural and 355 non-agricultural societies. The classification of audited societies was as follows :—

A	..	67
B	..	333
C	..	1,498
D	..	502
E	..	201
		<u>2,601</u>

154. The number and membership of societies in the three Paighas remained unaltered. The 63 agricultural societies continued to work with a membership of 1,601 and a working capital of Rs. 2,99,364 out of which Rs. 1,62,980 were loans and the rest owned capital. They borrowed Rs. 1,982 from central banks and repaid Rs. 20,565 to the latter, which left them with outstandings of Rs. 1,62,980 principal and Rs. 56,848 interest as against Rs. 1,64,057 and Rs. 52,663 respectively of the preceding year. Repayments made by members totalled Rs. 81,304 leaving them with Rs. 2,26,868 principal and Rs. 1,15,089 interest at the end of the year as compared with Rs. 2,37,764 principal and Rs. 1,67,865 interest at the close of the previous year.

155. Three new societies were registered during the year out of which two were of salary earners and one housing society. British Administered Areas. Three societies were cancelled, two of salary earners and one housing society. Thus the number of working societies remained the same as before at 26 but the membership increased from 9,122 to 10,070 and the working capital from Rs. 9,15,995 to Rs. 10,95,689 the net increase being 948 in members and Rs. 1,79,694 in working capital. The working societies were made up of one Union, 14 credit societies with limited liability, three stores and eight housing societies. The reserve fund went up from Rs. 63,582, to Rs. 81,281 the other items of the working capital being Rs. 2,29,879 shares, Rs. 18,315 other funds, Rs. 7,44,614 deposits and Rs. 21,600 Government loan. The owned capital of the societies was Rs. 3,29,475 or nearly one third of the total working capital. Net profit earned during the year was Rs. 38,963. The societies received Rs. 7,77,808 in deposits and were left with Rs. 7,44,614 outstanding under the same head at the end of the year. Loans advanced to individual members amounted to Rs. 10,30,257 while collections from them totalled Rs. 8,79,945 leaving Rs. 9,94,747 outstanding at the end of the year as against Rs. 8,44,442 at the end of the previous year. The credit societies had a total membership of 9,779 with a working capital of Rs. 10,46,411 out of which Rs. 2,17,847 was paid up shares and Rs. 87,640 reserves, the remaining Rs. 7,40,924 being borrowed capital chiefly in the form of deposits which were received during the year to the extent of Rs. 5,04,716. The societies advanced Rs. 10,30,011 in loans to member and recovered Rs. 8,78,619 from them, leaving Rs. 9,93,939 outstanding as the end of the year.

The Nizam's State Railway Employees' Credit Society worked with 6,763 members and a capital of Rs. 7,27,366 out of which Rs. 1,34,233 was paid up shares and Rs. 71,056 reserves, the remaining Rs. 5,22,077 being deposits. It received deposits amounting to Rs. 40,762 from members and Rs. 4,56,891 from non-members and repaid Rs. 3,75,387 to members and Rs. 59,369 to non-members under the same head. Loans made during the year to members amounted to Rs. 7,47,978 while collections from them totalled Rs. 6,60,313 principal and Rs. 57,982 interest, leaving Rs. 6,98,127 principal and Rs. 5,773 interest outstanding with them. The Police Department Co-operative Society was the second largest in membership with 1,013 individuals and a working capital of Rs. 35,189, out of which paid up shares were Rs. 22,350 and reserves Rs. 1,995, borrowings being Rs. 10,844 from depositors. The society received Rs. 1,401 in shares during the year and advanced Rs. 24,718 in new loans, while collection from members amounted to Rs. 16,794 principal and Rs. 1,802 interest, leaving Rs. 21,434 principal outstanding at the end of the year, interest being fully paid. The Prudential Co-operative Society has 891 members and a working capital of Rs. 2,31,971 which was made up of Rs. 31,650 shares and Rs. 10,624 reserves, borrowed capital being Rs. 1,89,697 in deposits. It received Rs. 1,570 in shares and Rs. 2,59,163 in deposits and repaid Rs. 1,99,479 under the latter head. Loans advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 1,58,459 while collections from them were Rs. 1,08,278 principal and Rs. 17,624 interest, leaving Rs. 2,15,688 principal and Rs. 7,332 interest outstanding at the end of the year. The society made a net profit of Rs. 7,767 during the year. The British Administered Areas Co-operative Union had 25 societies affiliated to it, while the number of individual members was 41.

SECTION IV.

Veterinary Department.

156. Rinderpest in goats was investigated in Mahbubnagar and Medak districts. Solid immunity was found in cattle after 28 months of goat-virus-alone-vaccination in Nalgonda district when tested with bull virus collected from an outbreak. Trypanosomiasis in cattle continued to be under investigation and further experimental work as to the identity of the trypanosome concerned was studied during the year. Trypanosoma theileria was recovered from a bull-calf for the first time in Hyderabad. Surra in horses was studied in Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga districts where cases were successfully treated with Naganol given in single doses intravenously. Osteomalacia in cattle (the deficiency disease pointed out last year) continued to be under investigation during the year and treatment with sterilised bone meal gave encouraging results. Contagious bovine abortion was investigated in the villages of Vibhalapur and Vaddepalli in Nalgonda and Warangal districts respectively.

A few of the other cattle diseases investigated were Piroplasmiasis, Liver-fluke, Bovine Nasal Schistosomiasis and White Scour. As to Liver-fluke disease, preventive measures were adopted in the Nizamasagar Canal Area. Circling disease of sheep in Mahbubnagar district continued to be under investigation and 28 villages were visited in this connection. 27 grass samples from this area were collected and examined. 9 samples gave positive results for alkaloids. Piroplasmiasis in dogs and Spirochaetosis in fowls were also investigated. 1,398 specimens were examined during the year. 27 parasitological and 30 pathological specimens were collected and preserved.

157. 18,573 deaths from contagious diseases were reported during the year as against 22,097 in the year preceding : 1,181 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these, 464 were of Rinderpest and 205 of Foot & Mouth. Of the outbreaks reported, 510 were attended to by the officials of the Department. 3 outbreaks of Fowl Cholera were detected round about Hyderabad. They were attended to and immunised by sero-vaccine method. This disease appears to exist extensively roundabout Hyderabad. The staff was engaged with extensive goat-virus-alone-vaccination and the serum-simultaneous-inoculation work and could not therefore attend many outbreaks. The records of the past 10 years showed that the districts most affected with Rinderpest were Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar. In these districts, serum-simultaneous-inoculation and goat-virus-alone-vaccination work was in operation during the previous 5 years as a result of which the mortality amongst cattle from this disease in these districts was checked.

In Aurangabad district vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest by goat-virus-alone vaccination was undertaken in villages on the road to Jalna and Paithan, Vaijapur and Kannad from Aurangabad. Similar measures were adopted in the Manthani-Mahadeopur-Karimnagar road, Bidar-Hyderabad and Nalgonda-Suryapet roads which are the routes of cattle trade.

Inoculation :— The total number of inoculation during the year was 2,19,276 as compared with 2,12,435 in the year preceding. Goat-virus-alone vaccination and serum-simultaneous-inoculation against Rinderpest were continued during the year. The number of serum-simultaneous-inoculations and goat-virus-alone vaccinations during the year was 49,235 and 83,250 respectively. Goat-virus-alone-vaccination operations were very satisfactory and due to this, there was appreciable economy in expenditure on protective inoculation.

158. The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 3,90,708 compared with 3,67,831 in 1343 Fasli. 82 milch cows and buffaloes belonging to *goralis* who supplied milk to the Aurangabad Cantonment were tested for Tuberculosis. 25 milch cows were

also tested for Tuberculosis at the Veterinary Hospital, Beed. Double intradermal tuberculin test was carried out by the Veterinary Inspector, Hyderabad, under the supervision of the Veterinary Investigation Officer at the Cattle Breeding Depot and Dairy Farm, Himayatsagar. 240 animals were tested both for Tuberculosis and John's disease. Cases of Cutaneous Filaria *Hæmorrhagica* in cattle were reported to be common in Warangal district.

159. The number of stallions at the district stands and at the Hingoli Stud was 33 at the close of the year as compared with 32 at the close of the year preceding. The number of stallion stands at the end of the year was 16, the same as in the year preceding. The number of coverings during the year was 560 compared with 537 in the year before. The number of stallions at work during the year was 35 as in 1343 Fasli. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 22.4 compared with 20.65 in the year before. At the end of the year, there were 25 breeding bulls on the register as compared with 14 at the end of 1343 Fasli. During the year under report 29,429 castrations were performed as against 30,639 in the previous year. The slight fall was due to the staff being occupied mostly with work in connection with contagious diseases. Officials of the department collected further information, during the year, regarding the cattle in the Dominions as also regarding the routes of movement in and out of the State for grazing, sale, etc.

Shows :—Sixteen horses and cattle shows were held during the year. Prizes distributed at the shows amounted to Rs. 1,971 besides 8 silver medals and 2,835 tolas of silver bangles.

160. *Sheep & Goats* :—Experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikaner sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. One ram and 53 ewes were purchased during the year from the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm, Karnal to supplement the stock at the Hingoli Farm.

Cattle Breeding :—Further work was carried on regarding cattle breeding in Udgir taluqa, Bidar district, and Khandar taluqa, Nanded district. Survey of cattle in 33 villages of the former was completed. The Amrut-mahal bulls given by the Department to the breeders in the Amrabad taluqa, Mahbubnagar district, were inspected during the year by the officials of the Department. 101 calves were born during the year under report. Government sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of bulls. 10 bulls were purchased for Rs. 1,650 in the Warangal district for posting in the Nizamsagar Development Area. 432 brews comprising of 1,18,000 doses of virus were produced at the temporary Virus Depot of which 98,276 doses were issued. The cost of production of virus amounted to O.S. Rs. 2,769-0-6 against O.S. Rs. 8,662-8-0 which would have been the cost if the virus produced had been purchased from outside the Dominions.

161. Rural uplift work was continued in the 14 villages of the Pattancheru Rural Uplift Centre. One Assistant Veterinary Surgeon was posted there. Cattle of more than 3 villages were protected against Rinderpest by serum-simultaneous-inoculation and goat-virus-alone vaccination. All outbreaks were attended to by him. Propaganda work was done by lectures and magic lantern slides. Cattle of the Nizamsagar Development Area were protected against Rinderpest by serum-simultaneous inoculations and goat-virus-alone vaccinations. 8,398 animals were inoculated in several villages of the Development Area. Cases of Nasal Granuloma and Liver-fluke were detected and treated successfully. The officials of the department took part in village uplift work carried on by the Revenue Department at Chikal-thana, Golapangri (Jalna taluqa), Kannergaon (Hingoli taluqa), Arsepalli, Manikabandram (Nizamabad taluqa) and Kamalapur (Gulbarga district). They visited these villages frequently and helped the villagers in animal husbandry matters. Cattle of these villages (excepting Kannergaon) were protected against Rinderpest by goat-virus-alone vaccination and serum-simultaneous inoculation, and scrub bulls were castrated. The proposal for the establishment of rural veterinary

dispensaries from Local Funds received support from all the Taluqdars and Subedars generally. The matter was still under consideration as regards funds.

162. No fresh scholarships were awarded during the year by the department. Four State scholars were under training at the end of the year. Two Veterinary Inspectors were deputed to Madras Veterinary College during the year for Post Graduate Training. The Post Graduate Training was found to be very beneficial.

SECTION V.

Buildings and Irrigation.

163. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 42,20,966 against Rs. 27,02,439 of the previous year. During the year under review the following important works were completed.

Expenditure

	Rs.
(1) 2nd Lancers buildings	11,26,200
(2) Cavalry Training Squadron Chandrayangutta ..	2,15,930
(3) Mallapally Lines	1,64,150
(4) Osmania Jubilee Hall	1,90,320
(5) State Library building	27,598
(6) Additions and alterations to Hill Fort ..	26,103

Besides the above, the work on Police Barracks at Petla-Burj Hyderabad, was taken on hand. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,30,000. The University Buildings works which were under the control of the P.W.D. were transferred to the University Buildings Committee, in Farwardi 1344 F.

The Delhi Palace Works :—The original sanctioned estimate for the construction of the Palace amounted to B.G. Rs. 24,98,250 and this was revised subsequently to Rs. 24,03,519. The estimates for the purchase of furniture for the Palace was for Rs. 6,50,000. The grant for the year under review was B.G. Rs. 42,857 for the constructional works of the Palace, B.G. Rs. 2,82,857 for the purchase of furniture, and Rs. 29,420 for the maintenance.

Rs.

The expenditure was as follows :—

Original work	36,809
Purchase of furniture	67,387
Maintenance of Palace	29,388
Establishment	9,550
Total ..	Rs. 1,43,134

Irrigation.

Original Works	Expenditure to the end of 1343 Fasli	Expenditure during 1344 Fasli
	Rs.	Rs.
Nizamsagar Project	4,33,58,540	3,25,954
Wyra Project	35,67,107	9,102
Palair Project	25,04,478	9,749
Singabhupaliam Project	2,71,446	178
		<hr/> 3,44,983 <hr/>

Maintenance.

			Rs.	Rs.
Nizamsagar Project	..	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
Wyra Project	..	..	17,481	17,498
Palair Project	..	..	20,965	20,996
				<hr/> 3,38,494 <hr/>

Investigation.

			Rs.	Rs.
Combined Survey Division	..	..	..	54,899
Krishna Survey Division	..	..	4,97,909	2,789
Jaldrug Survey Division	..	..	2,66,909	438
Gaugings Sub-Division			..	13,670
Thungabhadra Survey Division		..	2,93,301	2,983
				<hr/> 68,813 <hr/>
		Total ..		<hr/> 7,52,290 <hr/>

164. The investigations of the three projects viz., Krishna, Thungabhadra and Jaldrug or Upper Krishna, which were undertaken in 1340 F., under three separate divisions, were placed, as explained in the previous year's report, under the control of one division called the Combined Survey Division. During the year under review, the Combined Survey Division was engaged in the preparation of plans and estimates of the three projects, but in view of the discussions in the Conferences held at Hyderabad and Bangalore, in regard to the division of the waters of the Thungabhadra, work was mainly directed to the Thungabhadra project.

Thungabhadra Project :—The site selected by the Madras Government for the location of the surplus works, was jointly inspected by the Engineers of the Hyderabad and Madras Governments in March 1935, as a result of which the designs were slightly modified. Certain modifications in the designs of the project in regard to the centre line of the dam across the left bank of the river and location of Head sluice etc., were also suggested. Accordingly some of the important works of the project had to be re-designed and re-estimated.

Joint Gaugings on the Thungabhadra River :—According to the decision reached in the Technical Conference held at Bangalore on 30-9-1344 F., between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad, the work of joint gaugings was commenced on 24-7-1935 at Bhavapuram and Muthukur. The sanctioned cost of estimate for this work is Rs. 61,800.

165. The total expenditure under this Major head was Rs. 16,13,210 as compared with Rs. 18,63,727 in the previous year. The following table gives the details of expenditure on irrigation works during the year under review, as compared with the previous year :—

		1343 F.	1344 F.
Works	..	15,35,007	12,11,880
Establishment including			
Secretariat charges	..	3,22,537	3,92,255
Tools and plant	..	6,188	9,075
Total	..	<hr/> 18,63,727 <hr/>	<hr/> 16,13,210 <hr/>

The expenditure on "Works" was as follows :—

		Rs.
Original works including Tank Restoration .. ..	..	3,75,670
Maintenance & repairs .. ..	..	7,07,494
Buildings .. ..	..	1,20,988
Communications .. ..	..	7,728

Among the important tank surveys carried out during the year were (1) constructing minor masonry works across the stream on the Nalgonda-Devarakonda Road, and (2) restoring Jowli-Swarna Project.

Capital Works :—The total expenditure on capital works for the year was Rs. 7,52,290.

Well Irrigation.

166. The total number of wells sunk by ryots was 736 in 1344 F. as compared with 582 in 1343 F. The largest number of wells sunk was in Karimnagar district being 310 while the smallest number in Bir district being 2. No new wells were sunk in Nander, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar and Baghat districts.

167. The total cost of the wells was Rs. 37,110 as against Rs. 28,371 in the previous year. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 50, ranging from Rs. 10 in the Warangal district to Rs. 500 in Aurangabad district.

168. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 1,014 acres (approximately one acre per well) as against 979 acres in the previous year.

City Surveys.

The Hyderabad Municipal Survey Office corrected about 214 sheets aggregating to 138 acres, in relation to developed city areas. 576 maps of different scales were sold to public and Government Offices. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hyderabad Municipal Survey Staff was Rs. 12,317 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 845.

P.W.D. Workshop.

The office and workshop remained under the direct control of the Chief Engineer and Secretary as before. The following are the works done during the year under report :—

1. All tools and plant and parts of steam road rollers and pumps etc. required for repairs and replacement were purchased for the the P.W.D. through this office.
2. Stores required for the working of steam rollers and other machinery in the P.W.D. divisions, and City Improvement Board, were supplied by this office, the total value of which, including the cost of stores issued on the works of this office and stock sold to public and private bodies, aggregated to Rs. 15,217 against the sum of Rs. 10,750 reported in the previous year.
3. Overhauling and repairs of steam road rollers and other machinery were as far as possible, carried out in the districts through the mechanics and fitters sent from the P.W.D. workshop.

SECTION VI.

Industries.

169. The activities of the Department may be dealt with under three main heads, viz., (1) Industrial Laboratory, (2) Industrial Engineering and (3) Textile.

Departmental Activities.

170. The Laboratory continued to work with the same objects and on the same lines as set forth in the previous reports.

Industrial Laboratory.

Its work was grouped under the following heads, viz., (1) Analytical, (2) Researches of Scientific importance, (3) Investigation of Technical processes of Industrial importance and Technical Advice to Industrialists, (4) Training of Apprentices and (5) Publications.

(1) The Laboratory analysed in all 446 samples of various materials during the year under report as against 416 in 1343 F. which shows an increase of 30 samples in spite of having received no work from the Agricultural Department which had a Laboratory of its own. Besides the samples procured by the Laboratory itself to the extent of 212, it received 59 samples for analysis from Government Stationery Department, 27 from Commerce and Industries Department and 15 from the Excise Department as also 41 from the public. It was capable of doing much more work under this head and should always be glad to receive more call on its services under this head from the public as well as from Government Departments.

(2) In researches of scientific importance, its range of work comprised such subjects as Higher Homologues of Adrenaline, its constitution and synthesis, Red Enamel Testicular Hormones, production of Glycerines from molasses by fermentation process, etc.

(3) Under investigations of technical processes of Industrial importance may be mentioned starch making from jawar, grease from castor oil, vinegar manufacture, perfumeries, preservation of fruits and paper pulp manufacture. A survey of commercial ghee and butter as sold in bazaar was made, based on a large number of samples collected and analysed at the Laboratory of which the results were about to be published for the benefit of the public. In paper manufacture, the Laboratory conducted experiments in a small modern pulp making plant and from the pulp so produced, manufactured excellent paper through the hand-paper makers of Kagazipura. In respect of technical advice to industrialists which was not the least important work of the Laboratory, such industries were assisted by it as soap manufacture, utilization of ochres, ink and boot polish manufacture, phenyle and disinfectant making, etc.

(4) The Laboratory issued two publications during the year under report viz., (1) the revised edition of Bulletin No. 4 on "Prospects of paper manufacture in Hyderabad from bamboos in Asifabad District" and (2) Salt Survey of Raichur and Gulbarga districts, Bulletin No. 6 (New Series). A committee consisting of Sir C. V. Raman and another member was appointed by Government to consider ways and means for extending the utility of the Laboratory in the field of investigations and of training apprentices. The Committee after holding a series of sessions at Hyderabad, submitted a detailed report to Government which was adopted by it to serve as a guide for the future expansion of the work of the Laboratory. Proposals based on the recommendations of this Committee were under consideration of Government and would be put into operation after they were duly sanctioned.

171. *Permission to new Factories* :—During the year under report,

Industrial Engineering.

permission was granted by the Government to 121 new factories as against 177 during the previous year. This was exclusive of permissions granted to existing factories for extensions and additions of extra machineries.

Patents :—Four applications were received for Patent Rights and were granted.

Loan to Small Scale Industries :—During the year under report, loans were granted to two applicants. The total outstandings against all loan-holders at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,161-11-9 as compared with Rs. 2,84,568-15-6 at the end of the previous year.

Government Alcohol Factory :—This factory continued to be in charge of the Industries Department, but the Committee, constituted to look into its

future working, decided to transfer the same to the Revenue Department with effect from 1st Azar, 1345 F., primarily to be worked for the manufacture of liquor for the Excise Department, keeping in view, at the same time, the possibilities of utilising its products as power alcohol also.

Industrial Schools :—The three Industrial schools at Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Nampalli continued to work as before. Although the reorganization scheme of the Industrial School, Aurangabad, was provisionally sanctioned, the reorganization scheme submitted to Government for the Nizamabad School was held up till the findings of the Committee appointed by the Government for the consideration of the Educational system of Hyderabad State were decided on.

172. *Cottage Industries Institute* :— In addition to the sanctioned sections of the Institute, a Silk Weaving Section financed by the Industrial Trust Fund was started. The product of the Institute were shown at the Institute for sale and attracted great public attention. They were also sent to various *Jatras* and *Urses* where the Department held demonstrations of hand-weaving and dyeing and printing. The apprentices trained at the Institute were taken as artizan assistants in the District Demonstration Parties, but mostly they started their own private business or joined some businessmen as assistants.

Weaving :—The total production of the Section during the year amounted to Rs. 13,441-1-8 while the total sales fetched Rs. 8,550-3-10. The closing stock of the sections as at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,524 -7-8 as compared with Rs. 9,633 -9-10 the closing balance of the previous year.

Dyeing :— During the year, 6,520 lbs. of woollen, cotton and silk yarns and cloth were dyed and the section earned during the year Rs. 2,315-3-6 as dyeing charges.

Knitting :—The total production for the year amounted to Rs. 3,049-0-8 while sales amounted to Rs. 2,544-11-0. Closing stock in this section at the end of the year was worth Rs. 3,003-11-1. There were large and forward orders for this section, but it was not able to take them up for want of necessary machines. In fact, the Institute was only intended for educational and instructive purposes and was not meant to cater for trade except within its limited scope.

Durrie and Carpet Weaving :—Durries and druggets of various patterns and designs were made in this section. *Nawar* of superior quality was also manufactured. The total production of the section amounted to Rs. 1,784-7-0 while sales amounted to Rs. 1,738-3-1. Closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,224-9-10.

Woollen Spinning and Blanket Weaving :—Its production amounted to 1541 lbs of woollen yarns of 30.s to 70.s counts in white and black out of local wool. Besides 624 lbs. of wool was carded for the use of namda section. Portion of the yarn manufactured in this section was sold to Gulbarga Jails and also supplied to District Demonstrators for demonstration purposes. The total receipts in the section for the year amounted to Rs. 1,095-11-11.

Embroidery :—This section prepares saris, table covers, handkerchiefs, velvet cushions and embroidered silk shawls which are available for sale.

Toy making, Lacquer work, Rattan and Basket Weaving :—The work turned out by the trained students and adults in these sections was of a fairly high standard in quality and the sections were always full of orders in advance.

Stores of Raw-materials and Appliances :—The stores pertaining to Weavers' requisites as well as the Cottage Industries Institute Stores were amalgamated, bringing the total to Rs. 27,006-11-2 as the opening balance in the beginning of the year. Articles worth Rs. 18,815-12-1 were purchased by the stores during the year under report, making up a total of stores worth Rs. 45,822-7-3 in all. The total sales effected by the Stores during the year

under report amounted to Rs. 26,244-2-4, leaving a stock on hand at the end of the year worth Rs. 19,578-4-11. Out of this, Rs. 7,469-4-9 were cash sales conducted at the Institute and in the districts. Various Industrial Schools, Knitting Factories etc. were taking advantages of the Stores by getting their requirements from the Stores.

Namda Section :—Varieties of designs were introduced for the namdas manufactured while the quality was much improved with better class of wool being used for the purpose. The section bought over all the wool of Bikaner breed produced at Hingoli under the Veterinary Department and worked on it in namda making.

Show-room :—The finished products of the Institute were arranged in show-room and displayed for sale to the visitors of the Institute. The show-room was gaining popularity day by day and the total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 17,723-0-11. The volume of work might need extra assistance to cope with it efficiently.

173. The seven District Demonstration parties continued to popularise labour saving appliances such as fly-shuttle sleys, dobbies, jacquards etc. They were successful in introducing 849 fly-shuttle sleys and 554 dobbies besides the 172 sleys and 55 dobbies introduced at Gulbarga. They trained nearly 3,200 weavers in the art of weaving on fly-shuttle sleys. They participated in the various exhibitions, *Urses* and *Jatras* in the Dominions and demonstrated the uses of improved appliances and explained the activities of the Department to the public in general. During these *Urses* articles from Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot as well as from Cottage Industries Institute were sold. In 14 of such Exhibitions, *Jatras* and *Urses*, exhibitions and demonstrations were held. The District Demonstration parties had definite programme chalked out for them. As the result of this, most of them were able to show better results during the year under report.

174. During this year, dyeing demonstrations were conducted in 166 textile centres which were attended by more than 14,000 weavers and dyers. In all the above exhibitions, *Urses* and *Jatras*, dyeing demonstration was conducted. The sale of dyes and chemicals at the centres had been stopped as it was found not advantageous either to Government or to the dyers, owing to market fluctuations. As a result of the propaganda work and practical demonstrations conducted by the dyeing demonstration parties, the import of dyes and chemicals into the Dominions was steadily increasing as the following figures would show.

Import of dyes into the Dominions from British India.

	Rs.
1340 F.	.. 6,78,000
1341 F.	.. 7,68,840
1342 F.	.. 8,97,378
1343 F.	.. 9,92,542

Owing to introduction of fast dyes, the handloom weaving industry was benefitted and there was an increase in the export of *saris* and other goods from the Dominions into British India.

175. There was a stock worth Rs. 17,324-3-5 in the Depot at the beginning of the year. Fresh purchases amounting to Rs. 25,879-11-0 were made during the year, besides articles kept on consignment basis worth Rs. 3,600. The year under review was a busy one on the whole owing to large purchases of select and representative exhibits from the districts for the coming Silver Jubilee Exhibition at Hyderabad. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 25,458-8-5. The sales Depot participated in the Dassara Exhibition, Mysore.

176. Special stress was laid by the Institute on reviving the old gold-thread Paithan sari manufacture for which Paithan Government Weaving Institute, Paithan. was once noted. For this purpose, the Cottage Industries Sales Depot placed large orders with the Institute and the latter distributed the work amongst the local *pitambar* weavers. The Institute was also assisting the local weavers in general by the supply of duty free yarn to them on short credit basis and training at the same time local artizans, particularly in their old art of making gold-thread saris and *cholkans*.

177. The Department formulated a fresh scheme for the continuance and the expansion of the factory. The Department Experimental Carpet Factory, Warangal. received an order of the value of B.G. Rs. 60,000 for the supply of carpets to H.E.H. the Nizam's Delhi Palace. The Carpet Factory at Warangal undertook to make most of these carpets transferring to East India Carpet Company such portion of the order as it could not undertake for want of sufficiently large looms. Besides the manufacture of superior quality carpets, the Carpet Factory also acted as agent to O.C.M. Company Ltd., London, for the supply of standard rugs to them for London Market. The purchases during the year under this head increased considerably and worked to an average of 539 rugs per month.

178. The position of various important industries in the State during General Industrial Progress. the year is noted below :—

Textile Industry :—The total amount of cotton consumed by the 6 mills situated in the Dominions worked out to 18,158,512 lbs. as against 18,547,159 lbs. in the previous year. The outturn of yarn and cloth during the year amounted to 15,163,183 lbs. 10 oz. and 16,417,907 lbs. 8 oz. respectively as against 11,174,187 lbs. and 6,225,045 lbs. during the previous year.

Oil Industry :—The oil industry continued to show progress as the result of exemption on the export of oil granted by the Government in the year 40 F. In addition to 31 expellers which were in existence in the beginning of the year, 23 were permitted to be installed during the year under report together with 154 ghanies. Since the Industry was well established and was a paying proposition, it was decided that export duty on oil should be renewed to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Coal Mining Industry :—The output of coal in the Dominions during the year under report is given in the Section on " Mines ".

Biscuits and Confectionery :—The Rose Biscuit Works was reported to have manufactured biscuits worth Rs. 80,000.

Cigarette Industry :—The output of the 2 cigarette factories during the year amounted to 24,431 and 5,629 cases respectively (each case containing 50,000 cigarettes).

Cement Industry :—The total output of cement during the year under report amounted to 107,508 tons as compared with 96,443 tons in the previous year.

Button Making :—The Deccan Button Factory reported the following manufactures.

Shervani sets. . .	25,196
Cuff Links . . .	56,004
Complete Shirt Sets	42,432
Military Buttons. .	4,028

Marble Industry :—The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd., reported excavation of 356.70 cft. blocks of various sizes and 18,638 cft. ballast. The average number of employees was 119 out of which 22 were paid by monthly salary. Only one shift was worked throughout the year.

Glass Industry :—The Kohinoor Glass Works was an old factory which once belonged to the Deccan Glass Works, Ltd., which went into liquidation. The pot furnaces in use in the old factory were replaced by tank furnace. Appreciable economy was thereby effected in fuel expenses.

Match Industry :—The output of matches during the year under report, of three factories and the employees was 142,100, 393,053 and 178,589 packets and 259, 295 and 538 respectively.

Paints and Varnishes :—Twenty-seven tons 10 cwts. and 17 lbs. of various kinds of paints were manufactured during the last quarter of the year 1344 F. when the actual working was started at Lingampalli.

Sugar Industry :—The establishment of a sugar factory in Nizamsagar Canal Area was receiving the attention of Government. In the meantime, Government sanctioned three scholarships to be given to three Mulki candidates for the study of Sugar Technology at Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.

179. The total income for the year ending 30th Aban 1344 F. stood at approximately Rs. 3,66,848 consisting of Industrial Trust Fund. interests and dividends realised on various investments made besides unspent balances from scholarships, grants, etc., received.

Regarding loans to small-scale industries, the amount actually advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 16,166-10-8 while that of the last year was Rs. 56,466-10-8. As the loans were advanced nearly at the end of the year there were no recoveries on their account. But the actual recoveries towards the previous year's outstandings, viz., Rs. 2,84,568 amounted to Rs. 22,164 so that the balance still outstanding in favour of the Fund amounts to Rs. 2,78,161 which included new loans. Defaulters were legally and departmentally proceeded against and further recoveries were expected during 1345 Fasli.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 21,985-4-8 were granted during the year for training in various industries.

The Jacquard Weaving Institute at Paithan was reorganised with a new scheme prepared by the Director, Commerce and Industries, and sanctioned by the Trustees.

No fresh enquiry or survey was instituted by the Fund in the year under report.

The Fund paid particular attention to the encouragement of hand-made paper-making industry in the State particularly betterment of the people in the industry at Kagazipura. Sons of the paper-makers of this place were taken into the Industrial School, Aurangabad, on small stipends to undergo training in allied industries. Besides, on the recommendation of the Chief Chemist through the Director, Commerce and Industries the Trustees were pleased to award stipends to young paper-maker boys both of Kagazipura and Koratla, another paper-making centre, to undergo training at the Industrial Laboratory in the modern methods of paper-making.

The work of the Osman Shahi and the Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., remained under the management of the Industrial Fund Trustees. Total Managing Agency Commission received from both the Mills amounted to Rs. 106,975-5-3 and the same was credited to the Industrial Trust Fund in 1345 F. This was for the year 1933-34. A debenture loan of B.G. Rs. 12 lakhs which was advanced to the Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., was redeemed from time to time so that B.G. Rs. 9 lakhs were outstanding at the end of the year.

There is little or no change in the position of the Capital investments of the year under report as compared with that of the previous year.

180. During the year under report, the number of factories on the register increased from 446 to 469. The net increment was the result of 87 factories being added and 4 factories being removed from the register. Of the 27 factories added to the register during the year, 10 were a newly erected and the remaining 17 were already existing, but were registered as factories during the year. Of the 469 factories on the register, 326 factories worked during the year and

the others remained closed. Of the factories that worked, 37 were perennial factories and 289 seasonal. 227 seasonal and 6 perennial factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries, as estimated on the basis of the number of employees in the factories from which annual returns were received was 29,318 or an increase of 3,022 over the figure of the previous year. This increase was due to the increase in the number of factories on the register as well as to increased activity in certain classes of factories. Owing to failure of cotton and other crops in Raichur district and partial failure in Osmanabad and Karimnagar districts, most of the factories in those areas had a very short working season, not lasting even for a week. During the year under report 397 children were employed in the spinning and weaving mills, and 570 children in other industries, including 246 apprentices working in the Government Mint Workshops. In all 1,632 children were examined and granted certificates by the Certifying Surgeons as against 579 children in the preceding year. 9,642 women employees worked in all the registered factories, of whom 1,402 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No case of employment of women in the nights was detected. The general standard of sanitation in the factories showed continued improvement, though there is still much to be desired.

181. Health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory throughout the year. The scale of wages remained unchanged. No strikes were reported.

Health.

Protection of machinery was generally satisfactory, except in the newly established factories, with regard to machinery in which, instructions to protect machinery had to be issued and also repeated. In a few cases, the provisions regarding providing of tight fitting dresses to certain class of employees had to be enforced.

182. There were three fatal accidents during the year. None of these accidents was due to want of protection of machinery.

Accidents.

There were 26 serious and 54 minor accidents, as against 11 serious and 49 minor accidents reported during the preceding year. The Workmen's Compensation Act was still under the consideration of the Government. Although in a few cases, the factory owners treated generously the injured persons and their dependents, the majority of them were inconsiderate and legislation was very necessary to compel them to their obligations.

183. The number of boilers on the register at the end of 1344 F., was 493 as against 484 at the end of the preceding year.

Boilers.

During the year under report, 4 boilers were removed from the register and 13 were added.

184. The total boiler inspection fees collected in the year under report was Rs. 14,165 as compared with Rs. 11,387 in the preceding year. The increase in the amount collected

Inspection Fees.

was due to the enforcement of the new Boiler Act, under the provisions of which, inspection fee was charged on the heating surface of a boiler, and the scale of charges also was enhanced to some extent.

185. Four examinations were held and 74 candidates for certificates of competency were examined and 36 candidates were declared successful. Sixteen exchange certificates were issued to candidates holding certificates obtained in British

Boiler Attendants' Examination.

Indian Provinces.

186. The existing Hyderabad Boiler and Machinery Inspection Act was replaced and the newly legislated Hyderabad State Boiler and Machinery Act was enforced from

Boiler Legislation.

2nd Farwardi 1344 Fasli, and all the provisions thereunder were given effect to from that date.

187. During the year under report, five companies were registered as against one Society registered under section 26 of Hyderabad Companies Act (Association not for profit) in the preceding year as per classified list set out below :—

	1343 F.	1344 F.
I Banking, Loan & Insurance		
(a) Assurance		1
II. Trading & Manufacturing		
(b) Building & Constructing		1
(c) Printing & Stationery		1
III. Mills & Presses		
(d) Cotton & Silk		1
IV. Theatres & Entertainments		1
V. Association not for profit	1	..
Total	1	5

The total authorised and paid up capitals of the above companies were as follows :—

	O.S.	B.G.
Authorised	13,00,000	5,00,000
Paid up	1,43,231	Nil

Out of the seven Companies that went into liquidation in the preceding year, one was finally dissolved, and three other Companies resolved to go into voluntary liquidation during the year under Report, one from among them had not yet published its notice in accordance with section 174 of the Hyderabad Companies Act.

There were 37 Companies in operation as against 35 in the preceding year excluding one limited by guarantee and two societies (registered under section 26 of H. C. Act). The aggregate authorised and paid up capitals of the companies at work during the year under report and the preceding year were as follows :—

Capital	Currency	1343 F.	1344 F.
Authorised	B.G. Rs.	2,90,80,000	2,90,80,000
	O.S. „	1,61,40,000	1,71,60,000
Paid up	B.G. „	1,65,51,300	1,75,88,203
	O.S. „	36,24,306	40,14,314

SECTION VII.

Mines.

During the year under report Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries, Co., Ltd., in the Coal-fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kanala and by Sir Manickji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of royalty paid in respect of everyone of them as against the corresponding figures of the preceding year stood as follows :—

Name of Colliery	1934			1935		
	Amount of Coal worked		Amount of royalty	Amount of Coal worked		Amount of royalty
	T.	C.	Rs. A. P.	T.	C.	Rs. A. P.
Singareni ..	527,989	2	59,898 12 5	518,259	6	57,741 10 9
Tandur ..	185,838	3	31,422 14 5	163,658	1	37,879 2 0
Kanala ...	108,503	14	18,023 4 8	12,688	0	3,107 6 5
Sasti and Paoni ..	42,940	16	9,621 5 2	50,585	19	11,615 0 7
Total ..	815,271	15	1,18,466 4 8	740,191	6	1,10,848 8 9

There was a decrease in the aggregate output of coal of 75,080 tons 9 cwt. when compared with the preceding year which resulted in a corresponding decrease in Royalty amounting to Rs. 8,123-0-11. This was due to the fact that the output of Singareni Collieries was decreasing and that there was a keen competition between the Collieries Companies affecting the local output.

188. There were 30 quarries working during the year. The quarrying fees realised thereon amounted to Rs. 25,201-5-0 against Rs. 28,450-14-8 in 1343 Fasli. The output was 3,685,290 sq. ft. as against 3,231,637 sq. ft. in the previous year. Besides the quarry fee a sum of Rs. 9,213-3-7 was collected on the outturn of stone. Thus a total income of Rs. 34,414-8-7 was realised. The Shahabad Cement Co., had manufactured 111,197 tons of cement against 90,285 tons in 1343 Fasli showing an increase of 20,962 tons. The royalty paid to Government by the Company amounted to B.G. Rs. 83,397-12-0 against B.G. Rs. 67,676-4-0 showing an increase of Rs. 15,721-8-0.

189. The total number of accidents that occurred during the year under report at the Singareni, Tandur and Sasti Collieries were 21, as against 33 in 1343 Fasli.

SECTION VIII.

Imports and Exports.

Statement showing the Value of Principal Imports in 1343 and 1344 F.

Serial No.	Commodity	1343 F. Value	1344 F. Value
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	45,67,000	45,76,000
2	Cotton twist and yarn (Foreign)	7,53,000	10,12,000
3	Sewing thread	1,40,000	1,58,000
4	Cotton piece-goods, mill-made	1,51,94,000	1,70,22,000
5	Piece-goods, hand-loom	46,15,000	54,31,000
6	Silk raw, Foreign	4,80,000	6,88,000
7	Silk raw, Indian	2,29,000	3,22,000
8	Silk yarn, Foreign	1,08,000	1,89,000
9	Silk piece-goods, etc.	21,75,000	26,62,000
10	Artificial raw silk and yarn	2,45,000	3,52,000
11	Artificial silk piece-goods	17,36,000	16,22,000
12	Woollen blankets and other manufactures	7,62,000	7,12,000
13	Gunnies and hessian (New)	13,41,000	13,17,000
14	Hosiery	5,59,000	6,19,000
15	Hats, caps, bonnets, etc.	4,95,000	5,68,000
16	Gold and silver (genuine or imitation), thread, lace, lametta, etc.	7,89,000	7,67,000
17	Boots and shoes	9,50,000	9,97,000
18	Wheat, including flour	11,06,000	7,87,000
19	Rice and paddy	66,62,000	57,50,000
20	Miscellaneous food-grains	6,80,000	14,47,000
21	Cocoanut oil	13,77,000	14,01,000
22	Fresh fruit	6,84,000	7,29,000
23	Dried fruit and vegetables	12,51,000	18,94,000
24	Cocoanuts and khopra	21,20,000	22,11,000
25	Canned food, fish and confectionery	10,96,000	11,68,000
26	Ghee and butter	4,01,000	1,81,000
27	Artificial ghee	3,78,000	5,84,000
28	Sugar	57,57,000	59,79,000
29	Gur	28,51,000	17,65,000
30	Betelnuts	10,64,000	10,61,000
31	Cloves	3,62,000	3,62,000
32	Cardamoms	8,28,000	8,62,000
33	Spices	35,75,000	37,63,000
34	Unmanufactured tobacco	11,62,000	9,39,000
35	Cigarettes	3,38,000	4,57,000
36	Cigars, bidis and other manufactures of tobacco	7,05,000	7,81,000

SECTION VIII—(contd.)

Imports and Exports.

Statement showing the Value of Principal Import in 1343 and 1344 Fashl.

Serial No.	Commodity	1343 F. Value	1344 F. Value
		Rs.	Rs.
37	Matches	8,09,000	6,24,000
38	Foreign spirits, wines and fermented liquors ..	6,28,000	6,46,000
39	Soap	4,01,000	4,16,000
40	Perfumeries	2,32,000	2,44,000
41	Kerosene oil	35,58,000	31,52,000
42	Petrol	32,91,000	30,41,000
43	Timber and bamboos	7,25,000	7,69,000
44	Wooden furniture, etc.	4,88,000	4,51,000
45	Horned cattle and other animals	8,79,000	11,17,000
46	Raw hides and skins	1,07,000	1,11,000
47	Leather	1,21,000	1,04,000
48	Leather manufactures, excluding boots and shoes ..	1,27,000	1,34,000
49	Manufactures of iron and steel	27,29,000	27,58,000
50	Galvanised iron and corrugated iron sheets ..	13,45,000	15,95,000
51	Manufactures of brass (wrought)	10,91,000	13,47,000
52	Manufactures of copper do	2,17,000	2,55,000
53	Manufactures of aluminium do	2,06,000	2,02,000
54	Manufactures of tin and tin silver wrought & (unwrought).	1,47,000	1,47,000
55	Manufactures of zinc (wrought & unwrought) ..	1,69,000	1,98,000
56	Silver bullion	3,76,000	27,000
57	Silver manufactures, including ornaments	3,23,000	1,94,000
58	Gold manufactures, including ornaments	1,94,000	1,43,000
59	Precious stones and jewellery	3,31,000	2,82,000
60	Electrical goods	8,35,000	8,87,000
61	Sewing machines	1,90,000	2,34,000
62	Motor cars and buses	16,77,000	17,10,000
63	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles other than tyres and tubes	5,12,000	4,66,000
64	Bicycles and their accessories	6,75,000	6,84,000
65	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber.	6,67,000	7,02,000
66	Bangles	5,77,000	6,23,000
67	Glass and glassware	3,95,000	3,56,000
68	Haberdashery	6,78,000	5,65,000
69	Paper, Card-board, etc.	9,68,000	10,03,000
70	Stationery, photographic materials, etc.	5,64,000	6,38,000
71	Cinema films	22,39,000	26,41,000
72	Chemical drugs, including poisons	13,02,000	13,41,000
73	Miscellaneous	1,14,88,000	12,42,000

Statement showing the Value of Principal Exports in 1343 and 1344 Fashi.

Serial No.	Commodity	1343 F. Value Rs.	1344 F. Value Rs.
1	Cotton	3,96,51,000	3,52,95,000
2	Raw wool	1,53,000	1,68,000
3	Rice and paddy	78,000	1,12,000
4	Jawar	22,40,000	20,50,000
5	Wheat	6,77,000	10,45,000
6	Bajra	5,69,000	3,24,000
7	Gram	5,10,000	2,77,000
8	Miscellaneous food grains	49,35,000	53,55,000
9	Groundnuts, unshelled	23,98,000	19,54,000
10	Groundnuts, shelled	2,38,86,000	1,25,08,000
11	Linseed	48,64,000	46,10,000
12	Til	13,30,000	15,82,000
13	Castor seed	81,15,000	57,85,000
14	Karad	6,66,000	9,55,000
15	Cotton seed	25,45,000	32,14,000
16	Oil cakes	28,84,000	30,88,000
17	Fresh fruit	2,11,000	1,75,000
18	Tobacco (unmanufactured).	2,10,000	2,55,000
19	Dry chillies	30,55,000	23,81,000
20	Coriander	2,53,000	3,51,000
21	Ghee	3,45,000	87,000
22	Tendu leaves (for bidis)	5,75,000	5,43,000
23	Bamboos	2,07,000	2,54,000
24	Shahabad stone	5,16,000	5,20,000
25	Shahabad cement	31,79,000	34,03,000
26	Sheep and goats	18,36,000	12,27,000
27	Poultry	3,05,000	2,82,000
28	Raw hides and skins	5,82,000	5,87,000
29	Dyeing and tanning substances	3,62,000	2,35,000

190. The quantities in tons of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways during the period from 1st October 1934 to 30th September 1935 were as detailed here under :—

No.	Commodities	Imports	Exports
1	Coal and coke	980	473,229
2	Cotton raw	208	36,936
3	Cotton manufactured	11,613	998
4	Tanning bark	61	1,692
5	Fodder	1,797	16,953
6	Grain and pulse	3,913	33,699
7	Jawari and Bajra	3,894	3,951
8	Rice not in the husk	21,104	3,877
9	Wheat	6,977	481
10	Grains—others	1,823	1,666
11	Hides and skin raw	1,082	675
12	Hides and skin tanned and leather	585	1,440
13	Marbles and stones	779	34,758
14	Kerosene oil	22,991	41
15	Iron and steel wrought	28,362	3,191
16	Castor seeds	1	41,572
17	Linseeds	1	27,258
18	Cotton seeds	174	37,575
19	Salt	51,757	3
20	Provisions	17,789	7,321
21	Sugar	13,769	81
22	Jaggery	5,288	1,086
23	Tobacco	3,537	2,082
24	Timber unwrought	5,584	11,060
25	Til seeds	41	5,321

SECTION IX

Famine and Well-Sinking.

191. As usual, the Famine Board consisted of the Honourable Members of the Finance, Revenue and P.W.D. together with their Secretaries. Its activities were confined to three spheres *viz.*, (a) General Economic Depression, (b) Scarcity in Raichur, Gulbarga and Karimnagar districts and (c) Famine prevention.

192. There was a slight improvement in prices of agricultural produce during the year under report, but not sufficient to improve the general condition of the agricultural classes. Government in the Revenue Department continued to afford necessary relief to the ryots.

193. The concessions granted to agriculturists during the year were as follows :—

1. Collections of the revenue *Kists* without adopting coercive measures.
2. Suspension of the collection of arrears under all heads.
3. General remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the collection of *Kharif* and *Abi kists*.
4. Extension of the concessions given in *Khalsa ilaga* to *Jagir* areas.
5. Postponement of *Kharif kist* to the extent of Rs. 20,67,261.

Area affected :—Owing to the untimely and uneven distribution of rain-fall, the *Kharif* and *Abi* crops were affected. Scarcity conditions prevailed in (1) all taluqs of the Karimnagar district (2) five taluqs of the Raichur district and (3) three taluqs of the Gulbarga district. Government granted the following further concessions to the ryots of the affected tracts :—

1. Postponement of an additional $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (2 annas) in *kharif* in all the scarcity affected taluqs of Karimnagar.
2. Postponement of an additional 14 annas in *Kharif* in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga.
3. Postponement of *Rabi kist* in the affected taluqs of Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

Arrangements were made to start the sanctioned P.W.D. works in the affected parts of the three districts as relief works. On the recommendation of the Famine Board, Government accorded sanction to an aggregate amount of Rs. 20,33,281 from the Famine Reserve for relief operations in the affected areas. A sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was also made available for village works from Local Funds. Rs. 4,64,997-5-11 were spent out of the allotment from the Famine Reserve.

194. The work of revision of the Famine programme was continued. Programmes of Relief works for Raichur, Gulbarga and Karimnagar districts were made use of with advantage.

195. The draft code which was approved by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government was under scrutiny in the Revenue Secretariat.

Scope of work :—The Well-Sinking Department completed during the year, such works as were incomplete at the end of 1343 F. in the southern area of the district and extended its operations to the north in the taluqs of Raichur, Manvi and Devdurg with Sirwar as headquarter of the Engineer-in-charge. In addition to 131 wells in different stages of progress, 388 wells were fully completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,81,584-6-1. The number of trial pits abandoned was 84. Among the completed wells of the previous years, 28 needed minor repairs at a cost of Rs. 940-6-4 and 7 wells were deepened at an expense of Rs. 418-12-0. Thus from the date of inception of the Department to the end of 1344 F., 1,245 wells were provided in villages

of the Raichur district for drinking water purposes. As ordered by the Famine Board, 989 completed wells were handed over to the Local Funds Department for the purpose of maintenance.

196. The cost of the Department for 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 5,16,985-11-3 as compared with Rs. 3,04,981-13-9 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred since the inauguration of the Department till the end of 1344 F. for well-sinking work in the Raichur district aggregated to Rs. 20,67,359-3-2 out of which Rs. 20.62 lakhs were already sanctioned by Government while steps had been taken to obtain an additional grant of 1.75 lakhs.

197. The average cost including overhead charges for new and remodelled wells worked out to Rs. 928 per well (as compared with Rs. 999 during 1343 F.). Despite the the greater depth of wells and the increased height of cement concrete lining carried out in 1344 F., the percentage of establishment charges to wells worked at 28.08 per cent. as compared with 37.2 per cent. in 1343 F., owing to the greater economy exercised by the Department in the matter of overhead charges. In order to test the adequacy of water-supply in the summer months, the water level was obtained in all the wells in the year under report as well as in the preceding year, and the result was satisfactory.

198. During the year under review, Gulbarga and Raichur districts were affected by low rainfall. In view of the famine conditions, relief works in Gulbarga and Raichur districts were started, as per programme sanctioned by the Famine Board. The expenditure under this head during 1344 F. was 3.45 lakhs. Brief information on the Famine Relief works is given below :—

- (1) Constructing Shorapur-Talikota road from Devapur to Hunsgi.
The amount of estimate is Rs. 1,81,350.
This work was started on 23-7-1344 F., and the expenditure to end of 1344 F., was Rs. 43,966.
- (2) Irrigation works :—
A grant of Rs. 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. by the Revenue Department for carrying out minor repairs to tanks to render help to the relief seekers.
- (3) Lingsugur-Thawergira road :—
The amount of estimate is Rs. 3,24,350.
This work was started on 10-3-1344 F., and the expenditure to the end of 1344 F., was Rs. 1,20,121.
- (4) Kopbal-Khustagi road :—
The amount of estimate is Rs. 1,54,700.
The work was in progress and the outlay to the end of 1344 F. was Rs. 79,991.

Later on in the year, the following works were started as Famine Test Works, to afford further relief :—

- (1) 3" reserve coat metal to Manvi-Sindhnoor road.
- (2) 3" reserve coat metal on Sindhnoor-Karatgi road.
- (3) Special repairs to Upper & Lower Gangawathi Channels.

SECTION X.

Colonisation.

Money received up to the end of the year under report from the several applicants for colonisation amounted to Rs. 11,13,696. As the work of letting out lands for colonisation purposes was held in abeyance, the deposits of most of the applicants were refunded which amounted to Rs. 10,37,264. The amount still lying in deposit pending settlement was Rs. 76,432. A special officer was appointed in 1340 F., to attend to the work of granting

lands to sepoy returned from war. Lands were granted to 84 sepoy. The sepoy who were granted *inam* lands in the Sulahnagar colony (and who were called *Inamdars*) numbered 70 and the lands granted to them amounted to 10,000 acres. Under *Firman-i-Mubarak* the ceremony of granting certificates to the above mentioned *inamdars* was performed under the presidentship of H. H. the Prince of Berar, Heir-apparent and Commander-in-Chief, on the 7th Shaban 1353 H. (17th Dai 1344 F.) at Fateh Maidan.

199. Lands amounting to 84 acres and 10 guntas from *Dirvani*, *Paigah* and *Jagir ilaqas* in the vicinity of, and surrounding Secunderabad were handed over to the British Cantonment for the purpose of military practice, city improvement and construction of buildings etc. It was decided that compensation should be received from the Cantonment. In addition to the above, 11.04 acres of land was granted for the purpose of graveyard, compensation for which was received.

Granting of land to the
British Cantonment.

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION I.

Railways.

200. A sum of B.G. Rs. 40,127 was spent during the year on the surveys of the following lines :—

Surveys.

1. Dharmabad-Degloor-Binchkonda.
2. do Adilabad.
3. Jalna-Bhir.
4. Aurangabad-Purli.
5. Nizamabad-Jagtial and
6. Bolda-Adilabad and its alternative alignment Nanded to Hadgaon.

The Executive Council decided that the line to Adilabad, if constructed, should connect with the H.G.V. Railway at Nanded. Detailed engineering and traffic surveys of the alignment from Nanded to Hadgaon were in progress.

201. No new line was constructed during the year and the mileage remained the same as in 1343 F., viz., 667 miles B.G. and 623 miles M.G.

New Construction.

202. The capital cost of the Railway including R.M.T. Service at the end of 1343 F. was B.G. Rs. 14,19,98,005. During the year, a sum of B.G. Rs. 4,80,265 was spent on open line capital works and B.G. Rs. 6,60,832 on Bus Service. At the end of the year, the capital at charge was B.G. Rs. 14,31,79,229. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,98,84,012 working expenses including a contribution of B.G. Rs. 14,91,301 towards depreciation fund, to B.G. Rs. 1,13,26,556, leaving a net income of B.G. Rs. 85,57,456. This gives a return of 6.1% on the capital invested, as compared with the previous year's return of 6.5%. There was a general fall in the earnings of all Railways in India due to world conditions, but there are prospects of a trade revival and better returns from Railways.

Finance.

203. Due to constant demand from the public, the services inaugurated in June 1932, were extended to various other places. In 1344 F. B.G. Rs. 6,60,832 were spent on capital account, bringing the capital at charge at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 16,17,641. Several quarters were constructed for the staff and others are under construction. The gross earnings of the service amounted to B.G. Rs. 12,14,813 against B.G. Rs. 7,84,098 in the preceding year. The earnings after setting aside B.G. Rs. 2,52,233 for depreciation, amounted to B.G. Rs. 2,31,139. This gives 14.4% on the capital invested compared with 10.4% in the previous year.

Motor Bus Service.

204. At the end of 1344 Fasli, Government continued to pay interest on 5 & 6 per cent. old State Railway shares of the face value of O.S. Rs. 20,54,375 and O.S. Rs. 13,49,343-12-0 respectively.

Old Railway Shares.

SECTION II.

Roads & Bridges.

The expenditure incurred on original works was Rs. 15,06,127 against Rs. 16,62,453 of the previous year, while a sum of Rs. 21,57,895 was spent on repairs and maintenance. Important bridges and roads each costing

Rs. 25,000 and above which were either in progress or completed during the year under review were 42 in number as per statement given below :—

Statement showing Important Roads and Bridges costing Rs. 25,000 and above, which were either in Progress or Completed during the year 1344 F.

Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1344 F.	Remarks
<i>Medak.</i>			
1. Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur road 2nd section, Miles 36 to 53.	95,270	25,600	In progress.
2. Do Miles 54 to 55 ..	11,410		
3. Constructing Ghanpur-Narsapur road ..	1,41,720	1,39,740	Completed.
<i>Mahbubnagar.</i>			
4. Constructing causeway across Banderpally Vagu on Jadcherla-Krishna road ..	65,000	58,559	Completed.
<i>Gulbarga.</i>			
5. Constructing Gulbarga-Shorapur road 1st sec.	3,61,050	3,10,528	Completed up to 16 miles.
6. Constructing 2nd section	2,76,500	2,63,139	Completed.
7. Constructing 3rd section	1,12,410	1,05,097	do
8. Constructing Branch road to Gogi	78,000	42,507	do
9. Constructing Gulbarga-Alland road, 1st section of Naldrug road	2,87,000	2,65,590	do
10. Soling and metalling Yadgir-Shorapur road ..	1,85,000	40,699	In progress.
11. Constructing 5th section of Gandipet-Yadgir road	2,20,700	45,379	do
12. Metalling Tandur-Chincholi road 2nd section.	93,507	86,131	Completed.
13. Masonry bridge across Bheema river ..	5,75,000	9,35,360	do
<i>Raichur.</i>			
14. Constructing Allumpur feeder road ..	84,644	75,254	do
15. Major masonry works on Raichur-Lingsugur road	2,03,000	1,85,794	In progress.
16. Metalling and minor masonry works on Raichur-Lingsugur road	6,92,400	5,44,794	do
17. Metalling Ginigera-Gangawathi road ..	1,61,000	1,46,141	Completed.
18. Metalling Raichur-Manvi road	93,700	15,986	In progress.
19. Major masonry works on Raichur-Manvi road.	2,03,660	2,623	do
<i>Warangal.</i>			
20. Metalling Wardanapett-Khammam road ..	3,55,048	3,55,406	Completed.
21. Constructing causeway across Kinnersani Vagu	91,800	66,480	In progress.
22. Constructing Khammam-Ashwaraopet road, 4th section	2,34,234	2,25,074	do
23. Constructing Palwancha-Boorgampad road ..	2,36,198	2,38,881	Completed.
24. Constructing Matwada diversion road No. 2 ..	27,850	22,591	In progress.

Statement showing Important Roads and Bridges costing Rs. 25,000 and above, which were either in Progress or Completed during the year 1344 Fasli.—(contd.)

Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1344 F.	Remarks
25. Bridge on Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road ..	31,950	22,188	In progress.
26. Metalling Hanamkonda-Narsapett road ..	1,11,900	37,779	do
27. Constructing branch road Kothaguda Railway Station to Yellandoo-Boorgampad road ..	25,000	3,182	do
<i>Nalgonda.</i>			
28. Constructing Hyderabad-Masula road mile 22 to 45/2	1,27,300	47,649	do
29. Constructing bridges on Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road	56,050	29,075	do
<i>Karimnagar.</i>			
30. Constructing Mohidimada causeway on Karimnagar-Siddipet road	30,000	7,006	do
<i>Asifabad.</i>			
31. Rebuilding bridge across Khoilapet Vagu on Basar-Mancherial road	39,000	2,000	do
<i>Nirmal.</i>			
32. Widening and metalling Basar-Mancherial road 3rd section	1,69,550	56,806	do
<i>Aurangabad.</i>			
33. Reconstructing bridges and diversion of Fardapur Caves road.	76,200	46,678	Bridge is completed, diversion is in progress.
34. Constructing causeway on Sivna river on Nandagaon road	70,360	17,314	In progress.
35. Remetalling portions of Deogaon-Lasur Toka road	47,000	..	Work started.
36. Constructing 2 bridges on Aurangabad-Ajanta road	43,600	28,537	In progress.
<i>Bidar.</i>			
37. Constructing high-level causeway across the river Manjira at Sangam	1,32,000	13,010	do
<i>Osmanabad.</i>			
38. Masonry works on Osmanabad-Sholapur road.	1,70,000	5,101	In slow progress due to epidemics of plague and cholera.
<i>Nizamabad.</i>			
39. Metalling Nizamabad-Armoor road ..	78,357	..	Completed.
<i>Hyderabad.</i>			
40. Metalling Hyderabad-Medak road ..	97,300	..	In progress.
41. Improvement to Osmansagar road ..	33,000	..	do
42. Metalling Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road ..	45,580	..	do

N.B.—Figures shown in column 4 against items 33 to 34 and 36 to 38 represent expenditure during 1344 Fasli.

The total length of roads under the control of the P.W.D. at the end of the year was 4,659. The total length of new roads completed and opened for traffic in 1344 F. was 83 miles, while the total number of new roads under construction by the P.W.D. at the end of the year under review was 15, their aggregate length being 191 miles. The estimated cost of these roads amounted to Rs. 23.07 lakhs of which Rs. 9.84 lakhs were incurred before the close of the year.

The following is a list of some of the important works of which surveys were carried out during the year under report :—

		Rs.
(1)	Metalling Shamirpett-Siddipett road	2,58,070
(2)	Do Jedcherla-Krishna road	3,00,000
(3)	Constructing road from Khammam to Yellandoo ..	1,38,600
(4)	Do Nalgonda-Thipperty road	1,41,680
(5)	Do Parkal-Mahadeopur road, Mile 0—20 ..	2,22,000
(6)	Do Parkal-Mahadeopur road, Mile 21—45 ..	4,09,000
(7)	Do Chennor-Cheroncha road	2,40,000
(8)	Restoring Wardannapett-Konareddi tank	1,22,338
(9)	Do Chanpoor-Akkabari reservoir—Devarkonda Taluq	5,03,360
(10)	Do Ellamma Cherroo	2,21,268
(11)	Bhir-Ashti road II section	5,06,260
(12)	Masonry works on Deogar-Toka road	2,06,860
(13)	Masonry works on Barsi-Parenda road	1,33,600

The total estimated cost of these works (including two irrigation projects) surveyed during the year was Rs. 47.01 lakhs.

SECTION III.

Post.

Post Offices and Letter Boxes :—19 new post offices were opened and 6 unremunerative ones were closed, raising the total post offices in the State from 807 to 820. One hundred and thirty-five letter boxes were newly added and 10 were removed, their total number at the end of the year being 1,163. Thus there was one post office for 109 sq. miles in the State.

Savings Bank :—The number of post offices authorised to conduct savings banks work was 337 as compared with 336 in the preceding year. At the end of 1343 F. there were 61,686 accounts and Rs. 86,45,946 to the credit of depositors. During the year 10,866 new accounts were opened and the deposited amounts aggregated Rs. 79,36,957. The number of 3,429 accounts closed and the amounts withdrawn were Rs. 68,03,797. Thus at the end of 1344 F. there were 69,123 and Rs. 97,79,106 to the credit of depositors.

Money Orders, V.P., and Insurance :—As before, all the post offices in the Dominions did money order business. The total number of money orders issued increased from 4,45,429 in 1343 F. to 4,69,111 while their aggregate amount showed a slight increase, Rs. 89,07,876 as against Rs. 85,38,985 in 1343 F., with a corresponding increase in the commission realised which rose from Rs. 1,30,765 to Rs. 1,35,985. 76,831 V.P. articles against 76,377 in 1343 F. were issued and their total value amounted to Rs. 10,13,206 as compared with Rs. 9,74,087 in the preceding year, the commission realised thereon being Rs. 14,736. A decrease was noted in the insured letters and parcels which numbered 16,697 as compared with 16,755 in the preceding year with a corresponding rise in the realisations of commission on them, which amounted to Rs. 8,388 against Rs. 7,842.

The total articles (Government and private) issued during the year numbered 315·52 lakhs as against 368·12 lakhs in the year before, the number of articles delivered being 327·74 lakhs against 376·72 lakhs in 1343 Fasli. Out of the articles delivered 32·11 lakhs against 39·91 lakhs were received from outside the Dominions. There was an increase in the number of articles received at the Dead Letter Office (64,048 as against 60,623 in 1343 F.) but 57·51 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

Sale of Quinine :—Quinine worth Rs. 9,571 was sold in 1344 F. as against that worth Rs. 7,271 in 1343 F.

Income and Expenditure :—The total income of the Department was Rs. 10,71,896 in 1344 F. as against Rs. 9,92,208 in the year before, representing an increase of Rs. 79,188. The total expenditure also increased from Rs. 9,88,049 to Rs. 9,42,694 indicating a rise of Rs. 45,355. Thus the net surplus to the credit of the department was Rs. 83,347 as against Rs. 49,514 in 1343 F. showing a net income of Rs. 33,833.

SECTION IV.

Telephone.

Hyderabad City Telephones :—The following is a statement of the number of lines working on the system at the beginning and the end of the year together with the number of lines which were added and disconnected during the year.

	Exchange lines	Extension lines	Call office	Service lines	Private lines
Connections on 1st Azur 1344 F. ..	770	319	1	3	..
Added during the year	67	44	..	..	..
	846	363	1	3	..
Disconnected during the year ..	54	8	..	..	..
Connections at the end of the year ..	792	355	1	3	..

The statement shows a net increase of 13 exchange lines and 36 extension lines as compared with the increase of 8 exchange lines and 24 extension lines in 1343 Fasli. The value of bills for fees and capital works and other charges issued by the Department during the year and the amount received in respect of them during the year under report were Rs. 2,45,347 and Rs. 1,96,701 respectively. The total working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,686-7-1 as against Rs. 1,91,438 in the previous year. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,97,635.

205. The capital outlay on the Raichur installation to the end of the year under review was Rs. 49,467. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,703 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,231. The capital outlay on the Aurangabad and Jalna installations to the end of the year under review was Rs. 1,36,299. The revenue realised during the year under review was Rs. 12,700 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 23,382. The capital outlay on the Warangal installation to the end of the year under review was Rs. 2,66,393. The revenue realised during the year under review was Rs. 23,364 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 35,525.

SECTION V.

Civil Aviation.

The Civil Aviation Board of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government continued to function during the year.

An agreement was entered into by H.E.H.'s Government with Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay for the diversion of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service *via* Hyderabad on payment of a subsidy by H.E.H.'s Government, of a sum of B.G. Rs. 20,000 per annum, and the inauguration of this Air Service took place on the 4th January 1935. Pending the establishment of a State Aerodrome at Hyderabad permission was obtained by H.E.H.'s Government for the use by Messrs. Tata Sons' planes of the Royal Air Force landing ground at Hakimpet where two hangars were erected for housing the planes. During the year under report it was decided to acquire the site selected at Begumpet for the establishment of a Government Aerodrome at Hyderabad and an expenditure of O.S. Rs. 50,000 was approved for the levelling and preparation of the site proposed to be acquired. In view of the importance of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India Ltd., at New Delhi and the practical benefits likely to accrue to Hyderabad in the way of assistance in the matter of Mulki candidates being afforded facilities for training, it was decided to purchase Founders Shares of the company to the value of O.S. Rs. 50,000.

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CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION I.

Sanitation and Public Health.

206. The public health arrangements in the district town were under the control and supervision of District Boards. With some exceptions, the general sanitary condition of rural areas continued to be unsatisfactory. Real improvement was however made in most of the larger towns. Qualified Health Inspectors were working satisfactorily in 27 towns where the population exceeded 10,000. District Health Officers reported that public health conditions improved in these towns. Improvement was made in the disposal of night soil, street sweeping and rubbish, and District Boards were taking up conservancy seriously. The Water Board under the Revenue Department (Local Funds) steadily proceeded with large schemes for water supply and surface drainage in important centres. Raichur, Jalna, Latur and Aurangabad, all important trading Centres, were each given an excellent water supply and a well designed system of surface drainage. This work was steadily extending on a carefully considered plan. Building regulations for towns to which the Local Cess Act applied were recommended to the Revenue Department and were adopted. All new constructions in towns were carefully scrutinized. This was an important advance. In nearly all the district headquarter towns, new vegetable and meat markets, wells, and slaughter houses were constructed according to the sanctioned type designs recommended by the Public Health Department. Progress in this direction extended to some taluk headquarters. The conservancy and general sanitary conditions of Hyderabad City remains under the control of the Municipal Corporation. Anti-Plague and Anti-Malarial operations in the City remain under special officers of the Public Health Department. The decrease in Plague and Malaria was marked. With the employment of a large and expert staff, Plague was kept under control, but there is no hope of the City of Hyderabad being entirely free of Plague untill the half-ruined 'Katcha' huts, which make up the slum areas, are completely replaced by 'Pucca' buildings on sound stone plinths. It is interesting and instructive to note that no epidemic of plague has started in any of the City Improvement blocks of well designed and well spaced houses.

207. Town Improvement Schemes were under contemplation by the Revenue Department at Karimnagar District Headquarters and at Jagtial, Sircilla, Huzurabad, Manthany and Parkal in the same district. Improvements and extension schemes outside the City walls were under consideration in Aurangabad. Two parks were constructed and roads widened in Jalna.

208. There is an organization called "The Village Improvement Association" with its Headquarters in Patancheroo of the Medak district. This association aims at improving sanitary conditions not only of the town but also of the adjoining villages, and works in co-operation with the Government Development Centre. The Annual Health Week was held in Medak as usual and did much to arouse public interest in health conditions and social welfare. A local committee arranges with the Agricultural and the Health Departments for competitions, lectures, entertainments, propaganda and practical demonstrations. This Health Week is very popular and attracts large crowds who carry some of the lessons to villages over a wide area. Most of the credit for

this valuable work should go to the missionaries and the Boy Scouts who initiate and control all the functions. Rural development was progressing at Armoor, Yedpalli and Mosra in Bodhan taluk, Kamareddy, Biknur and Sardana in Kamareddy taluk, also in Borlam, Ibrahimpet and Mohamednagar—all in the Nizamabad district. In the last three villages, roads were widened with pucca drains on either side, wells were built on modern hygienic principles, separate washing ghats were constructed, pits were dug outside the villages for storing house refuses and manure. The headquarters of two taluqs in Nader district and a few important centres like Mudkhed and Ardhapur were selected for rural uplift work. A scheme for the construction of a "Model Village" was under contemplation in Parbhani district. For this purpose, two villages Takli and Kanergaon were selected. Work was in progress. It was very satisfactory to report that the imagination of the people in rural areas was caught. Generally with, but sometimes without any, official stimulus more and more villagers were taking steps to improve sanitary conditions.

209. The Drainage Department was inaugurated in 1335 Fasli (November 1925) to provide an efficient water carriage system for Hyderabad City. All the main and branch sewers including the disposal works were completed and drains opened for house connections in almost all localities. House connections are gradually being taken up but progress is very slow. Government have offered financial assistance for this purpose on very generous terms. The total length of sewers and connection of drains completed in the City was 117 miles with 4,169 manholes. Over ninety-two lakhs were spent on the whole system. 50 sanitary public latrines, 49 pail dumping latrines and 44 flush urinals were built and connected to the sewers. The Drainage Department was constructing new, and remodelling old, storm water drains as well as constructing cement concrete roads in the City. Nearly 27½ miles of the city roads were of cement concrete at a cost of 28½ lakhs of Rupees. An excellent scheme for remedying bad conditions along the River Moosi known as the "River Improvement Scheme," was approved by Government but funds were not yet available.

210. There existed no official medical inspection of School Children, nor any arrangement for medical inspection of school buildings in previous years. A detailed scheme for the medical examination of the Government Schools in Hyderabad City and in the districts, which was submitted to Government some two years before was sanctioned towards the end of the year. The inspections commenced at once in the City and in the districts. Detailed instructions and the prescribed forms were issued. The Civil Surgeons examined the Government School boys at district Headquarters while the taluk Medical Officers examined the Middle School boys. The Women Medical Officers examined the girls at Headquarters of districts. 24,642 boys and 648 girls were examined during the year in 87 schools and colleges. The parents of scholars suffering ailments were encouraged to seek regular treatment. In Hyderabad City, the Medical Inspection of School Children commenced in Amerdad. The City Inspection Staff consisted of an Assistant Surgeon, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Before the close of the year, fifteen boys' schools and seven girls' schools had been inspected. 4,914 boys and 1,776 girls were examined: of these the parents of 1,728 boys and 728 girls were advised to seek medical advice or hospital treatment. Suggestions were made to scholars regarding personal cleanliness, general hygiene, regular diet and exercise. Physical Instructors were advised to devise special exercises for boys who needed them.

211. This committee was sanctioned by Government to improve the sanitary conditions in all villages in a wide area surrounding the City of Hyderabad and the Cantonment of Secunderabad. The Committee included representatives of the different owners. Apart from private owners of one or two small villages, over 200 villages belong to six important owners. Considerable discussion was inevitable in arranging financial responsibility, but it was

probable that the Committee would soon be able to take over sanitary control of at least a portion of this area. Anti-Plague measures were already in operation and wells were disinfected as a precaution against cholera. With extension of the work it would be possible to reduce the danger to the two large cities, from this circle of insanitary villages.

212. The Sub-Jails at district Headquarters were under the direct supervision of the Civil Surgeon who besides the duties as a Medical Advisor, worked as "Superintendent of the Sub-Jail." This arrangement was eminently satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the Sub-Jails revealed a high standard of efficiency. The Central Jails at Hyderabad, Warangal and Gulbarga were spotlessly clean. The general health of the prisoners was quite good. Mental cases were still treated in the Central Jail, Hyderabad.

213. The Public Health Department was inaugurated twenty-two years before as a separate service altogether. Thirteen years before this Department was amalgamated with the Medical Department. The Public Health Service was thoroughly reorganized to suit local conditions at the end of 1343 Fasli. The Assistant Directors of the Eastern and Western Circles are responsible for improving the sanitary condition of district towns and rural areas, and for measures to prevent and control epidemic diseases. Trained sanitary subordinates were employed for definite circles so that all infected and threatened areas were receiving close and prompt attention. This arrangement under the constant inspection of the Assistant Directors of Public Health kept plague under better control during the year and restricted the spread of the disease. There were 4,160 deaths from plague in 1344 Fasli throughout the State against 14,671 in the previous year. Close observation revealed certain centres from which plague spread every year. Intensive measures at these endemic centres were of great value. The reorganization of the Department promises similar improvement in controlling other epidemic diseases and generally in improving sanitation in the villages as well as in the towns.

214. During the year all District Health Officers were called to a Conference at which the general policy was discussed and detailed instructions circulated. Co-operation with the Revenue Department, the Police, Talukdars and District Boards, was secured. All that was possible was being done to secure the co-operation of the people and to gain their confidence. The progress during the year was encouraging, the staff worked well and evidence of improved health throughout the Dominions was not wanting.

215. During the year a draft Act was prepared for better registration and forwarded to Government for sanction. While Births and Deaths were incorrectly recorded, the reporting of epidemic diseases received special attention. The Revenue and Police Departments readily co-operated with the Public Health Department and the figures of epidemics reported can be taken as approximately accurate. In the Hyderabad Municipality, Births and Deaths are collected by both the Police and Municipal servants. A registration Department under the recently constituted Municipal Corporation had not yet commenced operations. In the City, the births-rate was returned as 19.4 and the death-rate as 19.23. Considerable trouble was taken to check the City death-rate, and it was believed to be approximately accurate.

216. The undermentioned table shows for the whole Dominions the recorded death-rate per mille of population from each of the chief causes during 1344 Fasli, compared with

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the previous year. (Deaths registered in the British Administered Areas within the State limits are not included in the figures detailed below).

Chief causes of mortality				DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION		Increase +	Decrease -
				1344 F.	1343 F.		
(a)	Cholera	..	..	0.7	0.29	+0.41	..
(b)	Small-pox	..	..	1.3	0.58	+0.72	..
(c)	Plague	..	..	0.2	1.01	..	-0.81
(d)	Fevers	..	..	5.4	6.07	..	-0.67
(e)	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	..	0.2	0.16	+0.04	..
(f)	Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	0.004	..	-0.004
(g)	Injuries	..	..	0.8	0.27	+0.03	..
(h)	All other causes	..	..	1.1	1.58	..	-0.48
Total				9.2	9.964	+1.2	-1.964

It may be seen from the above that there was an increase under Cholera and Small-pox. It was probable that this increase was the result of more accurate reporting and did not represent an increase in disease.

Cholera.— This disease contributed 8,622 deaths against 4,260 reported in the preceding year. Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nander suffered severely with 1,612, 1,607, and 1,286 deaths respectively. Mortality in the other districts varied from 875 each in Bhir and Osmanabad districts to 22 in Raichur. As in neighbouring provinces there was a wide-spread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions. No district was free during the year except Hyderabad City. Migration for religious festivals with pollution of wells and small streams was the cause of the rapid spread of the epidemic. The distance that reports of fresh outbreaks had to be carried and the simultaneous infection of many villages rendered the rapid application of preventive measures extremely difficult. All known anti-cholera measures were adopted as rapidly as the circumstances would allow and the results achieved, particularly in early outbreaks, were eminently satisfactory. 51,641 inoculations against cholera were performed during the year. Wells of all infected villages were permanganated with excellent results. Several successful experiments of disinfecting rivers and streams infected with cholera by copper sulphate were carried out. The results achieved were encouraging and this procedure was added to the other anti-cholera measures regularly employed. Improvement in construction and efficient control of all water supplies is the only sure safeguard against recurring epidemics of cholera year after year. The work of the Water Board has already been mentioned, major towns are all being provided with a filtered water supply and like Hyderabad City should be free of the menace of cholera. Precautionary disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash in the first months of the hot weather was encouraged and was very successful in the Frontier Villages.

Small-pox.— There was a wide-spread epidemic of small-pox during 1344 Fasli. In the Dominions the disease claimed 8,825 victims compared with 8,712 in the previous year. Many cases occurred amongst people vaccinated only once in infancy. Re-vaccination was encouraged. Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts returned 1,247 and 1,088 deaths respectively, the death-rates being 1.9 and 1.3 per thousand of the population. Hyderabad City and the districts of Bhir and Osmanabad returned the lowest mortality figures, viz., 11, 57 and 160 respectively. In face of considerable

difficulties the vaccination staff worked well. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 440,453 against 305,908 the year before. Steps to encourage vaccination were taken and are continuing.

Plague :—Plague in 1344 Fasli was in continuation of the previous year's epidemic. The disease was prevalent in nine districts at the close of 1343 Fasli. In 1344 Fasli, 4,160 deaths were registered against 14,671 in the previous year. There was thus a reduction of 71.6 per cent. in the incidence of the disease during the year. Osmanabad suffered most with 1,477 deaths. When the year ended, Raichur, Osmanabad, Medak and Adilabad districts were reporting cases of plague. The hardship involved in evacuating houses in infected areas during the rainy season, when plague usually breaks out, and the reluctance among the ignorant to accept preventive inoculation, are serious factors in the propagation of plague but by far the most important factor is the migration of people, carrying with them infected fleas from plague areas to non-infected towns and villages, and thus spreading the disease over wide areas. Very strenuous precautionary measures were taken as usual and 156,725 people were inoculated against plague during the year under report, against 120,435 the year before. In the villages there is little likelihood of freedom from plague until the public definitely refuse to entertain friends and relatives from infected areas and until people in infected areas learn to evacuate their houses forthwith and live in health camps and to accept timely inoculation.

Fevers :—The mortality from fevers was recorded as 77,519 against 87,013 in 1343 Fasli. The death-rate was 5.4 for 1344 Fasli against 6.07 the year before. The village patels are unable to differentiate "Fevers" of various kinds. They class diseases such as Malaria, Enteric Fever, Pneumonia, Remittent Fevers, Influenza under the general heading "Fevers." They are being instructed in more accurate methods by the Assistant Health Officers who inspect their registers. The highest rate in the districts was registered in Asifabad district namely 8.2 and was followed by Atrai-i-Balda with 7.7. Low fever mortality ratios were returned at Nander with 1.8 Bidar with 4.1 and Parbhani, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad City with 4.7 each.

Diarrhoea & Dysentery :—Under this group of disease appear in 1344 Fasli 2,493 deaths compared with 2,415 in the preceding year.

Respiratory Diseases :—These accounted for only 157 deaths against 70 in the year before. Incorrect registration again was the main cause for such a low figure.

Injuries :—There were 4,196 recorded during 1344 Fasli against 3,900 the year before.

All other Causes :—Under this head were returned 16,110 deaths against 22,650 in 1343 Fasli. The large number of unclassified deaths was inevitable under the existing system of registration.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever :—The disease was only sporadic in Nalgonda district. Imported cases were registered in Bhir, Gulbarga, Secunderabad and Adilabad. A mild epidemic occurred in the Central Jail at Hyderabad City. During the year under report in all 68 cases and 38 deaths were reported. Of these, 52 cases and 26 deaths occurred in the Central Jail.

217. In Raichur district the taluqs of Manvi, Lingsgur, Sindhnoor and

Kushtagi were affected by famine during 1344 Fasli.

During the preliminary stages of relief works, a

regular inspection of labourers employed on scarcity works was undertaken and sanitary precautions including conservancy, water-supply and steps to prevent epidemic diseases were taken. The Revenue Department provided the Public Health Department with 10,000 rupees for medical arrangements in the famine area. The famine works were closed by the end of the year. There was no case of any epidemic disease or serious illness among the labourers.

218. An anti-plague campaign was undertaken in the epidemic centre at Kohir and the surrounding villages in Shehrewar 1343 Fasli. The campaign proved successful. Incidentally 891 wells were treated with permanganate of potash and the area remained absolutely free from cholera. A similar campaign was continued during the year in the Pargi taluq. 218 villages including hamlets were selected for this work. Side by side with anti-rat campaign work, disinfection of all wells with potassium permanganate was continued in each village. As a result of this effective campaign the rat population was considerably reduced and plague was kept under control. Another anti-rat campaign was also started in Mahbubnagar town. A plague survey of the Osmanabad district was completed at the end of 1343 Fasli. Detailed surveys regarding plague were made in previous years in Warangal, Nalgonda, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar, Kallam, Latur, Tuljapur, Janwada, Udgir and Ahmedpur. The policy of tracing outbreaks of plague to definite endemic centres and applying intensive anti-rat measures to danger points is undoubtedly of great value.

219. A short survey of malaria was started at Bhir, where the wells were breeding Anopheline Mosquitoes. Children were examined and the spleen index recorded in Asifabad, Tandur and Uttoor in the Asifabad district. At the last named place, a campaign against mosquitoes achieved only partial success for want of local help. A survey was made at Kankur a proposed Hill Station in the Aurangabad district and another at Narayanpet. A completed campaign at Khanapur demonstrated the success possible in well considered schemes.

220. No change took place in the number of these dispensaries during the year. The number of villages visited aggregated to 1,979 against 1,381 the year before. The number of cases treated was 45,066 compared with 16,232 in 1343 Fasli. Assistance was given even in labour cases. The number of operations performed was 372 of which 13 were major against 312 minor operations in the year preceding. The numbers inoculated were 41,212 against plague, 9,550 against cholera, and 5,999 were vaccinated, compared with 34,297 ; 5,951 ; and 1,432 respectively in the year before. The total cost of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 62,363-11-2 against Rs. 38,789-14-1 in 1343 Fasli. The increase was due to more regular touring and the employment of Assistant Surgeons in places of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. These travelling dispensaries were better controlled and more usefully employed under the Public Health Scheme inaugurated during the previous year.

221. The medical and sanitary arrangements of Urses and Jatras held in the Dominions during 1344 Fasli were, as usual, controlled by the Public Health Department. Most of the important fairs and festivals were supervised by the District Health Officers while the management of the less important ones were entrusted to the Assistant Health Officers, Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors. Attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements of even minor fairs and religious gatherings in order to safeguard the locality and district from infection. The District Boards and Taluk Boards carried out the recommendations of District Health Officers as far as possible. The festivals ended without any outbreak of epidemics. The usual anti-epidemic measures were carried out, such as the attendance of a travelling dispensary at important fairs, cleaning up of sites before and after the Urses and Jatras, construction of temporary trench latrines, disinfection of fair areas, careful supervision of the sick and isolation of infectious cases, control of the sale of articles of diet and the water supply with the disinfection of wells. Medical inspection of pilgrims for the most important and famous Bhadrachallam Jatra was undertaken. The Cinema Car visited this Jatra and attracted large crowds of people. Instructive Cinema films on plague, malaria, cholera and general hygiene were demonstrated to thousands of people every evening with lectures in the local language. Another important fair was the Pattan Jatra. People from villages recently reporting cholera cases were prevented as far

as possible from visiting the fair. Intending pilgrims from infected areas who could not be stopped were inoculated against cholera. Inspection of pilgrims was held at various centres.

222. The Cinema Car travels as far as possible to all the remote parts of the Dominions showing propaganda films regarding plague, cholera, malaria, rural uplift and general hygiene. A gramophone with rural uplift and health records is supplied. The lectures, records and pictures are much appreciated by the villagers. All District Boards are now providing Magic Lanterns and lectures are given by the Public Health Staff over very wide areas. The Cinema Car visited one hundred villages in seven districts and gave one hundred displays. In addition 51 shows were given in Hyderabad City and frontier villages. The audiences varied from 100 to 15,000. The total distance travelled by the Car was 2,714 miles. The long distances to be covered make it impossible to meet all the demands for the Cinema Car. The Cinema Car is expensive but is the most useful and the most popular form of propaganda.

223. Guinea-worm disease is prevalent in certain districts of the Dominions. The Well-Sinking Department under the control of the Revenue Department is steadily converting 'Step Wells' into 'Draw Wells' so that persons suffering from Guinea-worm may not enter and infect the water. During the year under report, Medical officers systematically treated many cyclops infected wells with ordinary bazaar lime (chunam). Careful records are being kept of the result and the reappearance of cyclops. Monthly records of all Guinea-worm cases treated in the various dispensaries are now available. 108 in-patients and 2,847 outpatients were treated during 1344 Fasli for Guinea-worm. It is interesting to record that the people of Deglur stated that the number of Guinea-worm cases was reduced to one-tenth since preventive measures were introduced 2 years before. Unfortunately old records are not accurate but marked improvement is undoubted.

224. The number of admission was 1,248 compared with 1,588 year before. The number of plague cases treated during the year was 299 with 179 deaths against 157 with 95 deaths in the year before. The percentage of mortality was 59.6 against 61.7 the year before. Most of the cases were admitted in a moribund condition. The number of small-pox cases treated was 23 against 238 in the preceding year. There were only 4 deaths yielding a mortality rate of 17.4 per cent. Forty-nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were admitted and of these 29 died. The year before there were 16 admissions with 14 deaths. The Central Jail at Hyderabad was responsible for 22 cases. The percentage of mortality was 59.1 against 87.5 the year before. Three sporadic cases of Diphtheria were admitted. Out of these one died. Three hundred and seventeen tubercular patients were admitted this year of whom 70 died. The percentage of mortality was 22.1. 218 were discharged as cured, and 29 were discharged otherwise. The number of operations performed was 600, of which 262 were major, compared with 38 major and 418 minor in the year before.

225. During the year 23 classes of First Aid were held representing 364 candidates and 264 were successful at the examination. Classes were held for Police Constables, also for Compounders and Ward boys of the Osmania Hospital. Forest Guards in Mahbubabad were also trained in First Aid. Five girls of the Mahbubia Girls' School were trained in Home Nursing and all the five passed. Seven Branch Centres were opened during 1344 Fasli.

226. During the year three Infant Welfare Centres, financed by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and controlled by the Director, Health Department continued to work satisfactorily. Experience showed that the work was of real value.

Fifty indigenous *dais* were on the books of the Centres, undergoing continuous and careful tuition. They conducted labour cases in the patients' homes and their work was regularly supervised by qualified Health Visitors. Mothers brought their children to Centres and learnt the art of mother-craft, and many details in the rearing of healthy and happy children. Expectant mothers were encouraged to attend the centre where their health was looked after by a qualified woman doctor. Anything which might militate against safe delivery was dealt with and they could, if they wished, be introduced to one of the trained *dais* or secure admission to one of the special hospitals for maternity. Under Centre arrangements 1,445 births were conducted with the assistance of trained *dais*. Of these, 1 maternal and 22 infantile deaths took place. Children with minor ailments were given simple home remedies where these were likely to be sufficient, but the parents of those showing serious illness were encouraged to take them to a practitioner or a hospital for treatment. Fifty indigenous *dais* attended classes at the three Centres. Each *dai* was provided with a complete sterile midwifery outfit for every case attended, the soiled outfit being returned to the Centre to be refilled and sterilized before re-issue. A creche was attached to the Infant Welfare Centre at Sultan Bazaars. This was a boon to mothers who worked during the day. Free milk was given to undernourished children and the very poor assisted with clothing. Ante-natal clinics were held every week in each centre by qualified women doctors. The attendance of mothers was satisfactory. The details of work done at the three Centres during the year of report, compared with last year are as follows : -

			1344 F.	1343 F.
<i>Dais</i> under training	..	..	50	26
Attendance of children	..	..	61,234	36,891
Domiciliary visits made by Health Visitors	..		12,992	7,295
Ante-natal cases	..	..	577	565
Births conducted under centre arrangements	..		1,445	531

In the Centres and under pardah arrangements Magic lantern lectures on maternity and child welfare, plague prevention, etc., were delivered during the year. The attendance was on all occasions quite good.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

227. Graduates of the Osmania Medical College on their appointment are posted as House Surgeons and House Physicians at the Osmania Hospital for one year before being placed in charge of Taluq dispensaries. Medical Officers from the districts are posted to the Osmania Hospital every year for Post Graduate training as far as the exigencies of service permit. All Assistant Surgeons and many Sub-Assistant Surgeons have received the benefit of this training. Medical Officers are deputed to the Leper Home and Hospital, Dichpalli, every year for a course of instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy. During the year under report 4 Medical Officers attended this course and were granted certificates of proficiency. 19 Medical Officers of the Department were trained in Anti-Plague work at Hyderabad under the Special Plague Officer. Other Medical Officers and Health Subordinates sent by the Nizam's Military Department and the British Cantonment authorities were also trained. Two Assistant Health Officers and 18 other Health Subordinates were given special training in Anti-Malarial work under the Chief Malaria Officer. During the year the Nursing Cadre remained at 138 as in the previous year.

228. Half-yearly examinations were held as usual in Ardibehisht and Aban. In all, 15 Medical Officers appeared for these examinations and 11 passed. As usual, two grade examinations were held in Ardibehisht and Aban. 84

Medical Officers appeared and 31 passed. Training of Nurses continued in both the Osmania and the Victoria Zenana Hospitals. During the year, the Government of Madras consented to recognize the Osmania Hospital as an approved institution for the training of Nurses, for the purpose of admission to the register. The Madras Nurses and Midwives Council has mutual recognition with the General Nursing Council of Great Britain and are particularly careful in extending recognition. Training Classes for Compounders were conducted during the year at the Osmania Hospital, for Midwives and *Dais* at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, and for Vaccinators at the Government Vaccine Depot.

229. The year opened with 148 Medical institutions. The details were Hospitals and Dispensaries as follows :—

(i) Government	..	{ Special Hospitals. 1st Class Hospitals. Branch Dispensaries.
	Total ..	133
(ii) Aided by Local Funds	..	7
(iii) Sarf-i-Khas	..	5
(iv) State Aided	..	3
Grand Total	..	148

230. To afford medical aid in remote villages, a scheme to subsidise 20 Medical Practitioners as an experiment for 3 years was sanctioned by Government in 1343 Fasli. It was hoped that the terms offered would attract young unemployed private practitioners to settle in small towns and villages. There was practically no unemployment and only 9 practitioners accepted this work. Of these, two left the service subsequently and the remaining 7 were posted in places remote from Government dispensaries where the demand was the greatest. The scheme modified in the light of experience would be recommended for permanent adoption by District Boards.

231. Attendance of patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries continued to increase. The number of new patients treated during the year was 2,452,181 against 2,401,906 in the previous year, showing an increase of 50,275. The daily average of patients was 17,659 compared with 17,046 in the preceding year.

33,952 new in-patients were admitted in all the hospitals and dispensaries against 30,356 last year, and the daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 1,230.70 to 1,393.19. The result of treatment of those leaving the hospitals was as follows :—

	1343 F.	1344 F.
Cured	19,746	20,993
Relieved	3,931	5,265
Discharged otherwise ..	3,724	4,260

2,018 deaths were registered in the various hospitals and dispensaries against 1,882 last year. The ratio of death per cent. was 5.94 against 6.3 last year. During the year 2,244 beds were available against 2,006 reported last year. 2,418,229 new outpatients were treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries compared with 2,371,550 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 46,679 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 16,266 against 15,815 last year. 76,406 surgical operations were performed during the year in all the medical institutions against 73,313 in the

preceding year. Of these, 10,056 were major and 66,350 were minor operations as compared with 10,886 and 62,427 respectively in 1343 Fasli. The result of treatment in comparison with the preceding year is tabulated below :

		1343 F.	1344 F.
Cured	69,408	72,717	
Relieved	2,094	2,026	
Discharged otherwise ..	441	561	
Died	243	236	
Remaining under treatment ..	277	266	
Total ..	72,453	76,406	

The ratio of deaths per cent. worked out to 0.31 against 0.33 in 1343 Fasli.

Sex.—Classified according to sex, the patients treated during the year were as follows :—

	1343 F.	1344 F.
Men	1,055,035	1,077,614
Women	499,084	525,392
Boys	506,074	511,295
Girls	341,713	337,880
Total ..	2,401,906	2,452,181

Post-mortem Examinations.—974 post-mortem examinations were made during the year against 835 in 1343 Fasli.

232. *Staff.*—The full cadre of the woman medical officers of the Department consisted of 1 Superintendent, Victoria Zenana Hospital, 4 Civil Surgeons 1 Honorary Surgeon, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Institutions.—Qualified Woman Doctors were attached to the under-mentioned institutions where reasonable privacy for women was provided :—

Hyderabad City :—

Osmania Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazaar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital, Aliabad, Doodhowli, Suburban and Mint Khairatabad Dispensaries.

Districts :—

All the 15 Headquarter hospitals and Jalna.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad and the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital at Gulbarga were the only two hospitals maintained exclusively for the treatment of women. Women are treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries.

Beds.—954 beds were maintained for women indoor patients against 889 in the preceding year.

Patients treated.—The total number of women including girls treated as indoor patients during the year was 15,997 against 14,089 in the preceding year. The number of women outpatients treated including girls was 847,275 against 826,708 last year.

Maternity Work.—the number of maternity cases attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries was 3,808 compared with 2,745 in the year before ; of these, 2,950 were cases of normal labour and 858 of abnormal labour against 2,035 and 710 respectively in 1343 Fasli. Besides these, 1,899 labour cases (including 215 abnormal) were conducted outside the hospitals.

1,445 cases of labour were attended in Hyderabad City by the trained *Dais* working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 3 Infant Welfare Centres.

233. Including 32 patients who continued from the previous year, 856 persons were given Anti-Rabic inoculations, with results as shown below :—

During 1344 Fasli	Men	Women	CHILDREN		Total for 1344 F.	Total for 1343 F.
			Boys	Girls		
<i>Number Treated.</i>						
(a) Balance of previous year ..	14	5	10	3	32	21
(b) During year under report ..	851	145	246	82	824	707
Total ..	865	150	256	85	856	728
<i>Result of Treatment.</i>						
Number treated fully and discharged.	201	80	143	41	465	417
Number commenced but did not complete treatment.	150	61	110	42	363	279
Number died during treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number remaining under treatment at close of year ..	14	9	3	2	28	32
Total ..	365	150	256	85	856	728
Number treated last year ..	829	113	282	54	..	728

No marked reaction was noted in any of the cases treated during the year. No death or complication, (*e.g.*, paralytic accidents) were noticed or reported.

234. Twenty-four important buildings were completed during the year. Administrative sanction of Government was received during the year for works estimated to cost Rs. 77,994.

235. The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year.

1. A scheme for the medical inspection of school children was brought into operation with excellent results.
2. A modified scheme for increasing the sanitary and menial staff at the Victoria Zenana Hospital.
3. Reorganization of the Hyderabad Nursing Service received approval of the Government but sanction was not received before the close of the year.

236. The total cost of Head Office during the year of report was Rs. 1,57,424-1-9 against Rs. 1,26,066-12-5 in the previous year. The increase was due to the inauguration of the Public Health Scheme. The expenditure in the Civil Medical institutions of the Dominions amounted to O. S. Rs. 16,23,410-1-8 against 15,23,256-0-9 in 1343 F. The increase in non-gazetted staff was due to increase in staff. Other increases represented better equipment, better inspection by District Officers and mainly the larger attendance of patients.

237. The posting of all medical officers on qualifying as House Physicians and Surgeons for one year continued. This improved the general efficiency of the Department.

The sanctioned number of beds for this hospital was only 400, the daily average number of in-patients was 621. As far as possible chronic and incurable cases were transferred to other institutions, and the majority of T.B. cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The practice of selecting only serious cases for admission was continued.

The construction of a Special Outpatient Department for women released 4 paying rooms, thus increasing the accommodation for paying patients.

Patients Treated.

—	1340 F.	1341 F.	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.
Outpatient Department ..	225,847	290,337	350,916	420,257	400,941
Daily average ..	618.85	795.44	961.41	1,151.38	1,090.42
In-patient Department ..	131,831	155,394	165,562	187,441	228,460
Daily average ..	361.18	425.73	453.59	513.51	621.08
Deaths ..	550	527	698	818	789
Deaths per 100 ..	6.90	5.45	7.02	6.92	5.94

As usual, one fourth of the deaths occurred in cases admitted in a moribund condition terminating fatally in less than 48 hours.

Operations	1340 F.	1341 F.	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.
Major	1,202	1,695	1,456	1,773	2,769
Minor	5,009	7,710	9,652	9,884	9,383
Total ..	6,211	9,385	11,108	11,657	12,152
Deaths in operated cases ..	48	71	68	81	85

Women's Outpatient Department. —

	1343 F.	1344 F.
Number of cases treated .	80,924	73,867
New cases including children .	23,140	25,343
Old cases ..	56,979	47,535
Ante-natal cases ..	805	989
Operations ..	160	162

238. Thirteen permanent compounders assisted by probationer compounders worked throughout the year; also, one woman compounder was appointed in the women outpatient dispensing room. Thirty probationer compounders were recruited for training in the beginning of the year. These with the 14 who had not completed their course in the previous year were trained. Of these, 5 left the class. The remaining appeared for the final examination, 35 passed and 4 failed. The recruitment of matriculates was encouraged by a special grade of pay for matriculate compounders.

239. The Nursing Staff at the beginning of the year 1344 F. consisted of :—

Nursing Establishment.	Matron ..	1
	Assistant Matron .	1
	British Sisters ..	2
	Indian Sisters ..	10
	Staff Nurses ..	21
	Trained Nurses ..	33
	Probationer Nurses	21

240. The strict enforcement of the Hospital Rules was maintained. There were two meetings of the Advisory Board during the year. The following are special notes on progress recorded by the Advisory Board. The Board considered the work done in the Hospital since the last meeting on 22nd March, 1934, and noted a very satisfactory increase in attendance in all departments. The Committee was satisfied to note that the number of deaths on account of operations was only 0.53 per cent.

241. Eleven doctors were provided in the cadre for this Hospital in the New Scheme. The leave reserve was hardly adequate; for, *Mulki* women doctors were not available to fill leave vacancies. The Nursing staff consisted of one Matron, 1 assistant Matron, 6 Staff Nurses and 19 trained Nurses. The reorganisation of the Nursing service was under the consideration of Government. In this scheme 4 extra posts of trained Nurses were provided for this hospital and all responsibility for training probationers was transferred to the Osmania Hospital.

Outpatients.—There was a very slight fall in outpatients, attributed to the decrease in Malaria in the City.

In-patients.—There was an increase in in-patients. The daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 215.88 to 218.94. The result of treatment was as follows :—

		1343 F.	1344 F.
Cured	.. ..	4,684	5,099
Relieved	.. ..	285	243
Discharged otherwise	.. ..	210	180
Died ..	.. ..	162	132
Remaining under treatment	.	198	235

Out of 132 deaths, 31 cases were brought to the Hospital in a moribund condition and died within 24 hours of admission. Death-rate fell from 2.92 last year to 2.24 in 1344 Fasli.

Maternity Section.—Total number of cases admitted during 1344 Fasli.

1. Deliveries	.. ..	2,326	including evacuations and abortions.
2. Ante-natal	.. ..	578	
3. Post-natal	.. ..	113	
Total	.. ..	3,017	

Operations.—The total number of operations performed during the year was 1,972 against 1,879 last year. Of these, the surgical and Gynæcological operations numbered, 1,110 including 190 Major operations. Maternity operations numbered 862. Of these, 298 were Major and 564 Minor.

The results of operations were as follows :—

		1343 F.	1344 F.
Cured	.. ..	1,617	1,830
Relieved	.. ..	37	37
Discharged otherwise	.. ..	29	13
Died ..	.. ..	35	42
Remained under treatment	.. ..	57	50

242. *Admission.*—The year opened with 261 men including 22 criminals and 93 women. During the year, 159 men including 15 criminals and 32 women including 2 criminals were admitted.

Discharges.—During the year, 191 were discharged. Of these, 100 were discharged as cured, 6 were discharged otherwise 43 were handed to the care of the relatives and 42 died.

The following statement shows the result of treatment during 1343 and 1344 Fasli :—

Fasli Year	Remain- ed at commen- cement of year	Admit- ted during the year	Total	Cured	Handed over to relatives	Dis- charged other- wise	Died	Total	Remain- ed at the close of the year
1843 F. .	324	213	537	79	54	..	50	183	354
1844 F. .	354	191	545	100	43	6	42	191	354

Deaths.—Out of 545 patients 42 died as against 50 in the previous year showing a death rate of 7.7 per cent.

The general health of the patients on the whole was good throughout the year. There was no case of suicide though there were 10 suicidal patients in the hospital.

The principal types of Insanity treated were Mania, Melancholia, Schizophrenia, Paranoia and Epileptic Insanity, Mania claiming the largest number of patients. Cases were sent to the hospital without any history or with defective and vague records. This added to the difficulties in preparing history sheets and diagnosing cases. Patients were given freedom to move about within the enclosure and no undue restriction was imposed on them. Batches of 20 patients by rotation were taken out for walks in the mornings and a few selected patients were given permission to go home occasionally for a few hours in the day.

243. Government accepted the recommendations of the Medical Department that a Tuberculosis Sanatorium should be provided in the Anantagiri Hills as part of a complete scheme to deal with Tuberculosis, and made definite proposals regarding provision of funds for a Sanatorium and the acquisition of a suitable site. The Sanatorium would provide accommodation for 120 selected cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment. All the amenities for modern treatment of Tuberculosis including X-Rays, etc. would be provided. The area set apart for buildings is at an altitude of about 2,280 feet above sea-level, the highest point being over 2,300 feet. The railway station at Vicarabad is within 3 miles of the site and there is a good road direct from Hyderabad City. In the meantime the work in Hyderabad City was not being neglected. The nucleus of a Tuberculosis Clinic was placed at Bayroon Balda Dispensary. Patients were treated there and received advice on home treatment, how to regulate their lives and how to protect their relatives from infection. Suitable cases were recommended to special institutions where home treatment was undesirable. A limited amount of accommodation for Tuberculosis cases of both sexes was provided at the Osmania Hospital. Chronic and very infectious cases requiring institutional treatment were admitted to special open air wards in the Isolation Hospital. The latest forms of treatment were available in these two institutions and good results were achieved. In all 228 in-patients were treated in the former and 317 in the latter.

244. The Leper House and Hospital, Dichpalli, is quite definitely an Hospital, not an Asylum. After careful investigation, only patients likely to benefit by treatment are admitted. During the year 1935 the number of new patients admitted was 764. The average daily number under treatment was 625. No less than 425 lepers were discharged with the diseases arrested, and the average stay was just under 12 months. The year saw the erection of ten new wards for men to accommodate six patients each. The water supply was much improved and roadways extended. The new hospital for men was in course of construction.

245. Apart from Dichpalli, a good deal of leprosy relief effort was undertaken in the State. A special leprosy clinic was conducted by the Department in Hyderabad City and leprosy cases were treated in 19 district hospitals and dispensaries. Treatment of leprosy likewise available at several mission hospitals, the Sultan Bazaar Leprosy Clinic and in Secunderabad under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

246. This outpatient clinic continued to render medical relief to patients of the locality in addition to treating cases of leprosy and provides separate accommodation for purdah laides. During the year under report, 266 new cases were treated against 246 last year. Treatment days numbered 2,439 compared with 7,462 in previous year. In all, 2,180 new leprosy cases were treated at the Government institutions including Dichpalli.

247. During the year under review, 1,861 cases were investigated against 1,407 cases in the previous year, showing an increase of 454 cases while the total number of articles examined were 4,631 against 3,422 last year, showing an increase of 1,209.

SECTION III.

Unani and Ayurvedic Department.

248. The total number of dispensaries at the capital increased from 26 to 28—10 Government and 18 aided (15 Unani, and 2 Ayurvedic and one Homeopathic). 13.47 lakhs patients against 13.91 lakhs were treated in these institutions and of them 10.22 lakhs were old patients and only 3.26 lakhs were new ones. The daily average of the men patients was 2,308 and that of the women patients 1,384. Besides, there were 37 Unani dispensaries in the districts subsidised by the Local Boards and 78 run by them.

249. The Unani Medical School consisted of two branches, a Persian and an Arabic, the total strength being 60. During the year 36 candidates appeared at the examination and 28 were declared successful. Sixteen students were granted scholarships.

250. The total expenditure on the Unani Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,26,533 as against Rs. 1,46,799 in the previous year. The total amount spent on public health and sanitation including Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was Rs. 29.11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26.38 lakhs in 1343 Fasli.

SECTION IV.

Water Supply.

251. The total gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,23,969. The following are the details :—

			Rs.
Works ordinary ..	..	..	2,91,850
Remodelling scheme ..	..	..	2,76,105
Establishment ..	..	..	73,044
Tools and plant ..	..	..	12,743
Suspense heads ..	..	..	—29,773
			<hr/>
			6,23,969
			<hr/>

Receipts on account of revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,93,395

Under the scheme of Remodelling estimated at Rs. 15,50,000 the following works were completed.

- (1) Duplicating the existing 33" Trunk main costing Rs. 3,20,500.
- (2) Providing pumps and pumping mains in *Tatti Khana* and *Banjara* High level zones costing Rs. 1,12,635.
- (3) Laying distribution system in Amlapoor low level zones costing Rs. 1,67,250.
- (4) Additions to Asafnagar Filtration plant costing Rs. 3,80,000 (in progress during the year).

The total number of house connections on the record of the Hyderabad Water Works was 14,132 against 12,092 in the previous year. Of these, 315 were metered and the remaining 13,817 were unmetered. The total quantity of water served by the Asafnagar Filter Beds, was 5,123,873,353 gallons. There were 385 fire hydrants distributed over the whole City, 750 taps where the public could draw water and 20 cattle troughs.

252. The expenditure on the construction of Water Works and Drain- District Water Works and ages, during the year 1344 Fasli, amounted to Rs. 4,86,687-0-5 and that on the maintenance of Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Raichur and Gulbarga Water Works amounted to Rs. 9,564-6-5 that on the construction of Local Fund Works at Latur amounted to Rs. 57,993-8-9 of Rs. 5,54,244-15-8 in all. The expenditure on establishment during 1344 Fasli, amounted to Rs. 94,490-1-7 or 91.40 per cent. of the outlay on works, the permissible percentage of establishment charges being 22½. The total expenditure on the construction of Water Works and Drainage Schemes from the commencement of activities to the end of 1344 Fasli, amounted to Rs. 37,86,137-9-4.

253. Though much work was done in this direction so far, the Department did not maintain any separate staff for this purpose. As the Latur and Raichur Works were in full swing during the year, sufficient number of men could not be detached at a time, but however, by creating an opportunity for it, the plans and estimates for Warangal Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were carefully examined, resurveyed and estimated to enable the starting of the works at the shortest possible notice.

254. The Jalna and Aurangabad Water Supply as well as Drainage Works Completed and in Progress. Schemes were completed by the end of 1342 Fasli, and what little work was left out by way of erection of Public Stand Posts at Jalna with a view to give incentive to the people to rush for house connections, was finished by the middle of 1343 F. The works of Raichur and Latur, though taken up at the end of 1342 Fasli, had been pushed on to completion by the beginning of 1344 Fasli, and were brought into commission by the middle of 1344 Fasli. Towards the tail-end part of the year under report, preliminary arrangements were set on move for the starting of Nanded Water Supply and Drainage Schemes. The maintenance of Gulbarga Water Works was placed under the supervision of the District Water Works Department from the commencement of 1344 Fasli.

255. Amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 8,00,000. The Latur Water Supply Scheme. Water Supply Scheme was originally designed to provide an Infiltration Gallery, chemical treatment and settlement of water and the raising of the effluent to the town in two stages ; but these proposals were improved upon with the inclusion of pressure Mechanical Filters and one stage pumping. This deviation, besides reducing the cost of construction, minimised the running charges. The work was completed by the beginning of 1344 Fasli, and the system came into operation from 1st Ardebehisht 1344 Fasli. The expenditure during the year 1344 Fasli, was Rs. 1,08,268-12-1 and with that of the previous years came up to Rs. 7,42,804-5-7.

256. Sanctioned amount was Rs. 1,45,000. The expenditure during the year 1344 Fasli, was Rs. 79,054-1-9 and with that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,39,313-14-8. The work was fully completed but for the settlings of a few small claims.

257. Sanctioned amount was Rs. 11,00,000. The expenditure incurred during 1344 Fasli, amounted to Rs. 2,09,576-13-0 and with that of previous years, to Rs. 10,99,236-15-4. The work was fully completed and brought into commission in Khurdad 1344 Fasli.

258. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 1,75,000 against which an expenditure of Rs. 78,814-10-9 was incurred during the year and with that of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,47,821-7-7. All the drains, surfacing of lanes and construction of 4 Septic Latrines was completed during the year.

SECTION V.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

259. The grant allotted to the Department was Rs. 9,00,000 for the 1344 F., and this sum was allocated to the different works as noted below :—

	Rs.
1. Drainage works (Construction of Sewers) including Establishment ..	3,35,000
2. Maintenance of Drainage Works (including Establishment and Works) ..	1,65,000
3. Construction of Storm Water Drains. ..	2,00,000
4. Construction of Cement Concrete Roads ..	2,00,000
Total ..	9,00,000

260. The grant allocated as noted above for original works (construction) was Rs. 3,35,000 and the expenditure against it was Rs. 4,17,065, *i.e.*, an excess of Rs. 82,065.

The expenditure of Rs. 94,33,885 from 1335 F. to the end of 1344 F. on Drainage Works is distributed under Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, as shown below.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Works including Stock materials, miscellaneous advances, etc.		80,15,587
2. (a) Actual Establishment ..	8,96,678	
(b) Pension Contribution ..	1,34,681	
(c) Audit Contribution ..	18,691	
Compensation Establishment ..	7,200	
		10,57,250
3. Tools and Plant ..		3,61,048
Total ..		94,33,885

261. The following works were carried out during the year under report :—

1. Installation of Rice Huller with a platform and shed at the Sewage Farm.
2. Construction of two Store Rooms.
3. Construction of Macglasham Furnace and extension of the Hadi Furnace Shed.

4. Chowkidar's Quarters at Lingumpally syphon and at Nallacheroo Tank.
5. Construction of Shed over Tube Well at Purification Plant and other minor works such as water trough for cattle at the Sewage Farm, etc.
6. Enlarging the distributaries from sluices 17 and 20.
7. Construction of cross walls in the Grit Chamber outlets and fixing extra gates in the distributing channel between preliminary and Septic Tanks.
8. Annual maintenance of the buildings attached to the Disposal Works and removal of silt from Uppal Irrigation Channel.

The Purification Plant worked satisfactorily. The first series of Grit Chamber and Preliminary Tanks were in operation till 28th Bahman 1344 F., when they were cut out for cleaning and the third series of Grit Chamber and Preliminary Tanks were brought into operation. This third set worked till 29th Shehrewar 1344 F., when it was cut out for cleaning, and the first series of Grit Chamber and Preliminary Tanks were put into operation. The central series were also brought into operation from 8th Aban 1344 F. and both the series (the first and the central) remained in operation till the end of the year. Throughout the whole of the year, the central Septic Tank was in operation with the above Grit Chambers and Preliminary Tanks and though it was in operation for more than three years continuously, it was working satisfactorily.

262. Samples of sewage obtained from the marginally noted stages of purification were regularly analysed chemically by an expert Bio-Chemist. The results of these analyses shows that the Sewage was still weak and that the tanks were working with a high sedimentation efficiency, *i.e.*, 80 to 90% and a purification efficiency as to Albuminoid reduction and Oxygen absorption of 50 to 60.

1. Outfall Sewer (Raw Sewage).
2. Grit Chambers.
3. Preliminary Tanks.
4. Septic Tanks.

263. The total area under the command of the Effluent Irrigation channel was 1,385 acres, of which 1,103 acres were irrigable and the remaining 282 acres were elevated and waste lands. In the annual season 1343 to 1344 F., 826 acres of the above irrigable area were taken up by the ryots for cultivation. The quantity of water utilised during the season 1343 F. to 1344 F. for cultivation of *Abi* and *Tabi* crops of 1,872 acres amounted to 552.69 M.C.Ft. giving a duty of 39.5 acres per cusec against 464.63 M.C.Ft. for cultivation of *Abi* and *Tabi* crops of 1,620 acres giving a duty of 40.7 acres per cusec in 1342 to 1343 F. The total revenue realised from the cultivation of *Abi* and *Tabi* crops on 1,872 acres was Rs. 20,382 in 1344 F.

264. Out of 100 acres of the farm, 53 acres are being cultivated. About 4 acres were under fruit trees, such as plantains and figs and about 2 acres were reclaimed for planting guinea grass as fodder for Farm cattle. The rest of the land being undulated has been left for grazing.

District Sewers:—All the main and important branch sewers as per estimate sanctioned were completed and only Sub-Branch Sewers were being constructed according to requisitions received from house owners, for connecting their houses with public sewers. The total length of Sub-Branch Sewers so constructed during the year 1344 F., was 47,049 ft. or nearly 8 miles and 7 furlongs and the number of manholes completed was 112. The total length of Sewers completed in the City to the end of 1344 F., was 126 miles and 2 furlongs, and the number of manholes constructed was 4,281.

Public Flushing and Pail Dumping Latrines and Urinals :—Out of 50 public flushing latrines sanctioned to be constructed by the Drainage Department, 40 latrines were completed till the end of 1343 F., and handed over to the Municipality. During the year 1344 F., the remaining 10 latrines were also completed and handed over to the Municipality. Out of 61 public Urinals sanctioned, 25 were completed till the end of 1343 F., and 19 were constructed in 1344 F. These 44 Urinals were handed over to the Municipality as they were completed. Five more public Flushing latrines and 13 Dumping Pits were also constructed by the Drainage Department during the year 1344 F. on behalf of the Municipality.

The number of houses connected in the City with the Sewerage System during the year 1344 F., including City Improvement Board Quarters at Mallapally and the Railway Quarters at Kachiguda was 617 and the total number of house connections up to the end of 1344 F. was 944 including public Flushing Latrines.

The total expenditure on original works of the Drainage Scheme to the end of 1343 F. was Rs. 76,34,279 and the charges for maintaining them during the year 1344 F. was Rs. 1,47,744. This works out to a percentage of 1.9 on the outlay on original works.

265. Work of construction of Storm Water Drains was started in 1341 F., incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,54,656. All the Storm Water Drains. Surveys of Storm Water Drains were completed by the end of 1343 F., and detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 7,47,632 with plans, etc., were submitted for sanction. The total expenditure of Rs. 8,44,369 incurred up to date on Storm Water Drains is distributed as below :—

Years	Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total
1341 F.	1,50,103	4,553	..	1,54,656
1342 F.	1,80,836	6,704	..	1,87,540
1343 F.	2,65,627	21,222	4,315	2,91,164
1344 F.	1,65,430	44,207	1,372	2,11,009
Total	7,61,996	76,686	5,687	8,44,369

266. The following roads were constructed with cement concrete during the year 1344 F :—

Names of Roads	Length
1. Road from Moazzam Jahi Market to Nampalli, Central Belt 40' wide	0.64 miles
2. Roads from Narayanguda Police Station to Bakaram Chow- rastha Central Belt 20' wide	1.00 miles
Total	1.64 miles

The total length of roads constructed with cement concrete in the City to the end of 1344 F. was 27.60 Miles. In addition to the above works, soling work under cement concrete on the Mukaram Jahi Road, estimated to cost Rs. 28,000 and the maintenance of Cement Concrete Roads completed in the City costing Rs. 23,898 were also undertaken on funds made available respectively by the City Improvement Board and the Municipality. For laying the new Telephone Cables, extensive cutting of the Cement Concrete Roads all over the City was also undertaken on behalf of the Telephone Department at a cost of Rs. 12,942. The cost of cutting and relaying the portions of the road were, however met by the Telephone Department.

267. The total expenditure on all the works under the control of this Department including Establishment, Tools and Plant charges amounted to Rs. 9,64,388 against the total grant of Rs. 9,00,000 for the year 1344 F., as shown below :-

	Rs.
1. Drainage Works (Original)	.. 4,17,065
2. Drainage Maintenance ..	.. 1,47,744
3. Storm Water Drains ..	.. 2,11,009
4. Improvement of City Roads	.. 1,88,520
Total	.. 9,64,388

SECTION VI.

Hyderabad City Improvement.

268. The budget allotment including an extra allotment of Rs. 1,16,600 for Purani Haveli scheme was of Rs. 7,40,600. The Finance. unspent balance at the end of 1343 F. was Rs. 1,23,240. The receipts from the sale of lands, rents, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,24,535. The amount available for carrying out works of other departments was Rs. 4,80,127, while the sum spent from the budget of Public Gardens was Rs. 7,109. Thus the total grant amounted to Rs. 19,75,613. The expenditure incurred on C. I. Board works and establishment amounted to Rs. 12,27,068, that on the works of other departments to Rs. 84,342, and that on Public Gardens to Rs. 4,856. Thus the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 13,16,268, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 6,59,345, out of which Rs. 2,63,560 remained to the credit of the City Improvement Board and Rs. 3,95,784 as unspent balance of funds for foreign works.

The total amount allotted to the C. I. Board during 23 years came to Rs. 199.31 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during this period was Rs. 190.50 lakhs.

269. Various slum clearance schemes were continued during the year under report and some new ones taken in hand. Slum Clearance Schemes. Thus, in connection with the Khairatabad scheme Rs. 5,119 were spent on work and Rs. 7,371 on compensations, bringing the total expenditure on these heads to Rs. 25,934 and Rs. 4,36,250 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,52,845 and Rs. 5,18,000 respectively. Most of the land realised by slum clearance was utilised for model houses after constructing roads, etc. The Red Hill scheme comprises of the development of land round the Red Hills and it was started in 1334 F. The acquisition work was finished, and the construction work was also completed. The total expenditure on compensation amounted to Rs. 94,568. The expenditure on construction work amounted to Rs. 40,685. Thus the total expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,35,253, and as the sale of lands fetched a sum of Rs. 1,70,911 the scheme yielded a net profit of Rs. 35,658. Feekhana is situated in the busiest part of the City. It was a breeding place of all types of epidemics. A scheme costing Rs. 9,06,920 was sanctioned for clearing 60 acres of congested area. The net cost of the scheme after recoveries was estimated at Rs. 5,00,000. The work was started in 1339 F. About three-quarters of the area was cleared and roads were constructed and open areas were sold out to accommodate the dishoused. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 8,00,210. An expenditure of Rs. 3,942 was incurred on compensation and a sum of Rs. 1,900 was recovered by the sale of land in connection with Baghe Safa scheme so that the total net expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,396 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,66,595. The Lingampally scheme was almost completed during the year under report. The Noorul Umra Bazar scheme

consists of opening up of a thickly populated area of 82 acres at an estimated total cost of Rs. 12,30,000. The slum clearance work was being pushed on. The expenditure on compensation to the end of 1343 F. was Rs. 4,24,543. A sum of Rs. 46,281 was spent during the year under report which brought the total expenditure on compensation to Rs. 4,70,825 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,61,000. With a view to clearing the congested area at the south-west corner of the Purani Haveli and developing the same by constructing roads, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,16,000, the acquisition work was started in 1342 F. and was being carried on still. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 36,967 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,07,000.

The expenditure to the end of 1343 F. on the Pather Gutty scheme amounted to Rs. 11,46,680. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 12,099 was incurred on construction and Rs. 10,894 on compensation and a sum of Rs. 35,305 was recovered from the sale of one shop and some land and the rent realised from the mulgies. The Baila locality is situated to the south-east corner of the City area. It is proposed to open out the place by constructing three roads. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 75,000. The work was started in 1344 F. The expenditure incurred on acquisition amounted to Rs. 1,11,655.

270. The road widening and construction work regarding Bus Road No. 1 was completed in 1342 F. and the original estimate was revised and sanctioned which amounted to Rs. 8,26,200 for compensation and Rs. 12,11,800 for construction or a total of Rs. 20,38,000. During the year under report some old claims were settled and the expenditure incurred to was Rs. 9,912 on work and Rs. 46,708 on compensation which brought the total expenditure on construction to Rs. 11,95,155 and on compensation to Rs. 9,00,860 or the total expenditure to Rs. 20,95,515. A recovery of Rs. 1,01,472 was made by sale of land which brought down the expenditure on compensation to Rs. 7,98,888 and the total expenditure to Rs. 19,94,043. There were a few more payments to be made and lands to be sold. When this was done the scheme would be finished.

271. This scheme is for the improvement of one of the granaries of the city and covers an area of 4 acres. It was proposed to acquire all tiled roofed and kutchha properties and lay-out the area with roads and rat-proof shops and godowns. The existing road would be widened and made dust-proof. The open yard for parking would be paved. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 4,38,000. It is anticipated that Rs. 3,75,000 would be recovered by sale of lands. Hence the net cost of the scheme would be only Rs. 63,000. The work was started in 1343 F. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 28,261. A number of small properties were acquired.

The acquisition and widening work on Bus Road No. 2 was completed in the year 1342 F. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 8,222 only was incurred on compensation bringing the total expenditure on this head to Rs. 3,87,887 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,32,177 and a sum of Rs. 25,733 was recovered by sale of lands. After deducting this the net expenditure on compensation stood at Rs. 3,60,561. The construction work was taken up by the Drainage Department and the central belt of 40 feet was laid with cement concrete. The C. I. Board provided funds for bottoming, shifting cables and erecting electric light poles and an expenditure of Rs. 29,803 was incurred during the year under report which brought the total expenditure to Rs. 33,372 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,67,823.

272. The work was started in 1342 F. on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,00,000 and completed during the year under report. The opening ceremony was performed by His Exalted Highness and the Market was named "Muazzam Jahi Market." The expenditure incurred on construction to the

end of 1343 F. amounted to Rs. 1,44,586. During the year under report Rs. 1,27,872 were spent, bringing up the total expenditure on construction to Rs. 2,72,459.

A scheme for clearing slum near Darush Shafa was sanctioned for Rs. 50,000 and the work was started during the year under report. The area to be cleared measures 16 acres. A cross-road 40 ft. wide was proposed to connect Itibar Choqk Road with Baradari Road. The amount on acquisition amounted to Rs. 22,377.

In Mugalpura the work was being carried on the principle of partial slum clearance. It was started in 1333 F. and was still going on. A few properties were yet to be acquired and two roads to be completed. The expenditure incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,32,787 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,57,185 and on compensation was Rs. 7,95,850 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,95,850. The lands obtained from slum clearance were being taken up for sale.

273. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted for constructing Model Houses. From this sum the following houses were built at Noorul Umra Bazar and Moghalpura :

		"A" Class	"B" Class	"C" Class
1.	Noorul Umra Bazar (Khet Balsetti) ..	13	24	29
2.	Mugalpura	4	2	..
Total ..		17	26	29

Besides this work the construction of 16 "C" class blocks started in 1343 F. at Erannagutta was completed. The total expenditure incurred during the year (including payment of dues of previous years) amounted to Rs. 1,25,472.

The total amount spent on "Housing Scheme" up to the end of 1344 F. was Rs. 29,98,975 against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 31,81,845. The following statement gives details of the houses constructed in various localities :—

Serial No.	Locality			CLASS				Total
				A	B	C	D	
1	Nampally	..	..	190	263	274	..	727
2	Mallapally	..	..	46	129	117	..	292
3	Aghapura	..	..	6	34	178	29	247
4	Khairatabad	..	..	27	62	..	46	212
5	Bhoiguda	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
6	Mussallum Jung Gardens	..	..	91	96	131	40	358
7	Do	Market	..	18	..	..	..	18
8	Malakpet	..	..	158	151	9	..	318
9	Moghalpura	..	..	14	22	24	..	60
10	Bazar-e-Noorul Umra (Khet Balsetty)			22	36	29	..	87
11	Sultan Shahi	..	..	2	12	..	..	14
12	Amberpet	..	..	15	22	30	..	67
	Total ..			584	827	869	205	2,475

SECTION VII.

Local Fund Administration.

274. Excluding the city of Hyderabad which was administered by the Hyderabad Municipality, there were 67 towns in the Town Administration. Dominions with a population of 785,954, as against 66 towns with a population of 788,719 in the preceding year where local taxes were in force. Government sanctioned creation of Municipalities with non-official majorities in the 7 big towns of Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Nander, Latur, Jalna, Raichur and Warangal. The reorganisation of the Department was continued. Budgets were standardised; an officer of the Secretariat was deputed on special duty who toured throughout the Dominions, and in consultation with the district boards prepared standard budgets which would come into force from 1345 F. New rules were issued under the Local Taxes Act for the guidance of Municipalities and Town Committees. In addition to a grant of Rs. 50,000 to meet the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors appointed in towns with a population of more than 10,000, the sanction of Government was obtained during the year to a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 to be allotted to the smaller district headquarter towns where the income was not sufficient to meet the needs of the towns. Out of this grant, Rs. 5,000 were allotted to the Baghat district which chiefly comprised villages situated in the vicinity of Hyderabad City and required special attention in matters of sanitation, water supply, etc. The total expenditure actually incurred from these two grants in the year under report was Rs. 94,274. Government bore three-quarters of the cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage in the large towns for which a grant of 5 lakhs was made in 1344 F. as in the previous years. One-fourth of the cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage was met by the town concerned, which was first sanctioned as a loan from Diwani to be repaid in 28 annual instalments. These works were carried out by a Special Superintending Engineer working under the Water Board. The expenditure incurred on these works during the year under report was Rs. 6,60,256. The Drainage and Water Works of Raichur and Latur were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,99,257 and Rs. 7,42,804 respectively. The total income realised from towns showed an increase of Rs. 1,20,155, that is, it rose from Rs. 12,06,044 in 1343 F. to Rs. 13,26,199 in 1344 F. Receipts under the various heads in 1343 F. and 1344 F. are compared below :—

Particulars	1343 F. Rs.	1344 F. Rs.
1. Receipts from local taxes ..	7,47,294	8,84,915
2. Income from other local sources ..	1,55,503	2,08,401
3. Grants from General Local Funds.	1,10,479	1,16,188
4. Grants from Diwani ..	99,612	94,274
5. Loans ..	98,156	22,421
Total ..	12,06,044	13,26,199

Excluding the last three items, *i.e.*, grants and loans, the actual income from taxes and other sources showed an increase of Rs. 1,90,519 and amounted to Rs. 10,93,816 as against Rs. 9,02,797 in 1343 F. Taking into account the combined receipts under all the five items, the total receipts increased from Rs. 12,06,044 in 1343 F. to Rs. 13,26,199 in 1344 F., representing a net increase of Rs. 1,20,155, (which may be attributed to better collection of taxes). The average incidence of income from taxation of the Dominions was Rs. 1-2-0 per head of population. In 23 towns the incidence was above a rupee, and in 7 towns it was between 12 annas and Re. 0-15-11, and in the rest it was below 12 annas. Of the total demand of Rs. 11,61,227 for the year under report, Rs. 10,44,568 or 90 per cent. was collected, (the percentage of collection in the previous year was 91 per cent.), leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,659. Of the arrears of the previous years amounting to

Rs. 4,30,416, Rs. 48,748 were collected and Rs. 60,503 were written off leaving a balance of Rs. 3,21,165 as recoverable at the close of the year, the total outstandings including current and arrears being Rs. 4,37,824. Excluding deposits and loans, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,88,417 in 1343 F. to Rs. 12,92,723 in 1344 F. resulting in a net increase of Rs. 3,04,306. The details of expenditure in 1343 F. and 1344 F. were as given below :

Particulars	1343 F. Rs.	1344 F. Rs.
1. General administration, and collection charges	45,908	59,895
2. Roads	1,36,947	2,83,308
3. Constructions of drains	16,905	24,459
4. Buildings	63,588	1,66,576
5. Water supply	85,567	1,17,279
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	18,142	21,035
7. Gardens	11,357	11,485
8. Lighting	1,43,192	1,44,470
9. Conservancy	3,64,549	3,79,504
10. Miscellaneous	1,02,262	84,712
Total ..	9,88,417	12,92,723

275. The total income during the year was Rs. 14,60,940 as compared with Rs. 17,64,137 in 1343 F., showing a decrease of Rs. 3,03,197. The decrease was not real, as last year by mistake, the Diwani grant of 4 lakhs of rupees was credited under the head "Miscellaneous." The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,81,885 as compared with Rs. 13,81,021 in 1343 F., showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,864. Figures of the different heads of expenditure in 1343 and 1344 F. are compared below :—

Particulars	1343 F. Rs.	1344 F. Rs.
1. Collection charges	61,504	62,430
2. Administration charges	3,86,739	3,80,351
3. Roads	2,70,043	3,46,487
4. Buildings	86,299	1,90,960
5. Water supply	56,365	1,09,618
6. Conservancy	92,689	95,511
7. Contribution	1,37,818	1,37,449
8. Loans	91,123	25,931
9. Miscellaneous	1,98,441	1,33,148
Total ..	13,81,021	14,81,885

From 1345 F. the system of budgeting would be standardised and allotments would be made in the budgets from "*Silak*" for works and it was intended that part of the balances should be spent on works of public utility such as wells, *chawdies*, improvement of village sites and village communications during the course of the next few years, to the increasing welfare of the people.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

The total Municipal area of the City of Hyderabad comprises 31.37 square miles which has been divided into 13 Wards. Each Ward elects a member for the Municipal Corporation. The first elections under the new Municipal Act were held in Azur 1344 F. which thus marks an important step forward in the history of local self-government in the State. The Municipal Corporation consists of 36 members of whom 13 are elected by the

general constituencies, 10 represent special constituencies and 13 are nominated from among officials as well as non-officials. Besides containing a majority of elected members, the Corporation enjoys large powers of administration and taxation.

The total number of inhabitants within the municipal limits have been estimated according to the census report of 1931 as 290,327 ; but, as a large portion of the city population was staying outside the urban limits at the time of the census owing to the prevalence of plague, these figures may be considered to be short of the actual numbers. However, a calculation based on these figures gives the total population of the city proper as 1,37,815 or an average of 16.34 per acre, and of Chadderghat as 1,52,512 or an average of 13.53. The estimate given for 1344 F. in the report by Sir Visveshwarayya puts the total figure at slightly over 3 lakhs for the city. The slow increase of the population within the city as compared to the growth in suburban areas is accountable by the modern tendency everywhere to prefer open spaces to crowded localities for building new houses.

As compared with 1343 F. the number of houses in 1344 F. increased by 1,559 bringing the total to over 88,000. This however, is a very approximate figure and need not be taken literally.

The Municipal Budget :—As compared with other important cities in British India, the incidence of municipal taxation in Hyderabad is much lighter as the following percentage will show :—

Madras	..	15½%
Bombay	..	18½%
Hyderabad	..	7½%

The idea of the municipal income and expenditure in our city can be had from these figures :—

		Rs.
Opening Balance..	..	4,78,855
Income during 1344 F.	..	11,44,774
Expenditure during 1344 F..	..	11,61,179
Closing Balance ..	..	4,62,450

Detailed expenditure under the main heads for 1344 F. is as follows :—

		Rs.
1. Government Grant	..	4,43,922
2. Income realised on properties	..	61,840
3. Taxes	..	5,64,271
4. License fees	..	75,177
Total	..	11,45,210
Deduction on account of refund of taxes		436
Balance	..	11,44,774

The total income for 1344 F. was Rs. 11,44,774 as compared with Rs. 10,33,203 in 1343 F.

The expenditure in 1344 F. under main heads was as follows :—

		Rs.
1. Public Works	..	3,21,920
2. Health and Sanitation	..	4,87,707
3. Lighting, Workshop and Fire Brigade	..	1,17,124
4. Miscellaneous	..	19,409
5. Management and Supervision Charges	..	2,15,017

The total expenditure in 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 11,61,179 as compared with Rs. 10,77,711 in 1343 F. The rise in 1344 F. in income and expenditure is largely due to the inclusion of the Residency area now known as Sultan Bazaar.

The analysis of the main items of expenditure reveals that out of the total expenditure 27.73 per cent. represents the amount spent on Public Works; 42 per cent. was spent on Health and Sanitation; 10.08 per cent. on Lighting, Workshop and Fire Brigade; 1.67 per cent. on Miscellaneous and 18.52 per cent. on Supervision, of which the main part was spent towards expenses of collecting taxes.

276. The total number of ordinary street lamps in the City area and Chadderghat was 2,139 and of the total length of roads thus lighted was 56 miles and 4 furlongs. The total number of electric lights in the City and Chadderghat area were 2,408 and the total length of roads thus lighted was approximately 69 miles. There were altogether 57 outbreaks of fire and the total loss of property amounted to Rs. 10,110 within the municipal limits and Rs. 1,000 outside; while 5 persons were injured as compared with 18 persons in the previous year. The Corporation continued to pay the annual sum to the Medical Department for Anti-Plague and Anti-Malarial work. Four new playgrounds were added to the jurisdiction of the Municipality in Malakpet, Darushafa, Noor Khan Bazaar and Moghalpura.

In the year under report the city was suffering less from outbreaks of epidemics as compared with the previous year, and the general health also was slightly better. Generally the birth rate used to be lower than death rate but in 1344 F. for the first time, birth rate was higher than the death rate. The total number of births in the year under report were 6,496 showing an increase of 1,753 over previous year. The total number of deaths amounted to 6,417 as compared with 9,074 in the previous year thereby showing the decrease of 2,657. In view of the need for supervising the work and suggesting means in the matters of sanitation and health, a special committee called the Health Committee was appointed by the Corporation whose members inspected the various wards personally in order to ascertain their needs. The Health Department of the Corporation appointed four inspectors specially with a view to inspect slaughter-houses and supervise the eatables from the point of view of health and hygiene; and they also supervise markets both municipal and private.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Osmania University.

The total number of students in all the faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,379 as against 1,279 of the preceding year. This number which included the enrolment in the two college classes (Years I and II) of the affiliated Intermediate Colleges is the highest so far attained. The demand for admission to the Science classes especially for the Biology group accounts for most of the increase. B.Sc. classes were started in the Women's College. At the beginning of the Session 1344-45, a School of Economics was opened, and all the available seats in the junior B.A. classes were filled up at once. The admissions to the M.A. and M.Sc. classes were also good.

277. The following Degrees were conferred :—

Degrees.

Faculty of Theology.

M.A. (Theology)	..	2
B.A. (Theology)	..	4

Faculty of Arts.

M.A.	4
B.A.	55

Faculty of Science.

M.Sc.	1
B.Sc.	9

Faculty of Law.

LL.B.	13
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Faculty of Medicine.

M.B.,B.S.	..	7
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Faculty of Engineering.

B.E.	..	8
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Faculty of Education

Diploma in Education	6
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Total	109
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278. The following is a statement of the examination results held in
Examination Results. 1935-1344 Fasli :—

Examination					Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	857	379	44.2
Intermediate	..	..	..	..	400	135	29.3
B.A.	..	..	..	..	106	54	50.9
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	51	14	27.4
M.A. and M.Sc. (Previous)	..	..	..	..	23	15	65.2
Do (Final)	..	..	..	..	11	11	100.00
LL.B. (Previous)	..	..	..	..	60	33	55.00
Do (Final)	..	..	..	..	34	18	52.9
Diploma in Education	..	..	..	..	12	11	91.6
B.E. (Part I)	..	..	..	..	28	6	21.4
Do (Part II)	..	..	..	..	18	4	30.7
M.B.,B.S. (1st Professional Examination)	..	..	..	..	24	14	58.3
Do (2nd do do )	..	..	..	..	14	11	77.8
Do (3rd do do )	..	..	..	..	11	11	100.00
Do (4th do do )	..	..	..	..	9	3	33.3

The above figures include those students (regular students as well as ex-students and private candidates) who appeared in the various examinations in all subjects of the courses. The following statement shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed under the compartmental system :—

Examination					Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	299	86	28.9
Intermediate	..	..	..	..	110	66	60.00
B.A.	..	..	..	..	15	4	26.6
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	3	2	66.6

279. The Faculties of Theology, Arts, Science, Law and Engineering and the Translation Bureau, all continued to be housed in the "temporary buildings." During the course of the year, the University Press was moved to Adikment. The new temporary block which was originally intended for the Registrar's office was completed and given over to the Department of Mathematics and Philosophy. This made it possible for a whole block to be allotted to the Departments of Zoology and Botany which badly required additional accommodation because of the demand for admission to these Departments. A pavilion for the sports field was also sanctioned and completed. Work on the construction of the Arts College was going on apace. This fine building would probably be completed in the course of the next two years.

The work on gardens and avenue plantations was almost completed. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor's Lodge was completed by the end of the year, while proposals for the construction of residential quarters for the members of the University staff were under the consideration of Government.

280. The question of formation of a University Training Corps, was taken up by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor early in the year. As a result of correspondence with Military authorities, it was decided that some members of the University Staff should receive military training for a period of six months, at the end of which a beginning should be made with the formation of a platoon.

281. *Health* :—For the first time in the history of the University, the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer for the University was sanctioned by the Government. The duties of the new Medical Officer are :—

- (1) to attend University students and servants resident in the University area,
- (2) to conduct the medical inspection of the students, and
- (3) to supervise the general sanitary conditions of the University Town.

Shortly after the admissions were closed, all first year students, both residents as well as day-scholars, were medically examined and classified according as they were of good, average or bad health. Those whose health was abnormal were given medical advice in writing. The Medical Officer inspected the kitchens, the dining halls, the servants' quarters, etc., regularly and issued directions for ensuring cleanliness. Particular attention was paid to the purity of milk and drinking water. Restaurants situated close to the University hostels were also periodically visited to make sure that the supply of refreshments and milk served to the students was fresh and of good quality. The number of patients treated during the year was 4,530, of whom 1,625 were new cases. Thirty-four persons were inoculated against plague during the year.

Physical Training :—The University made arrangements for the physical training of students. There was a whole-time gazetted officer in charge of the physical instruction and games: he was assisted by three physical instructors. This year physical training classes were started in the hostels, but the attendance was not satisfactory, and accordingly the Pro-Vice-Chancellor introduced a revised scheme with good results. A Wrestling Club was started. A beginning was made also with Boxing.

Games :—Hockey, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Basket-ball and Volley-ball were some of the games played in the University. Nearly all the fields were ready and in use. A special feature of the Games activities this year was the engagement by the University of Mr. Bill Hitch the famous County Cricket coach for the purpose of training the University Cricket Elevens. He was in the University for two months only but his visit infused new life in the game.

282. For some years previous, there were regular classes in German and French for such of the University students as wished to learn these languages for higher study either in India or in Europe. With a view to extend the benefit of instruction in these languages to outsiders as well, special classes in these languages were held in the afternoons. The classes were found to supply a real need and were welcomed by teachers and by members of the general public.

283. The total expenditure on the University was Rs. 18,63,634.

284. Before the transfer of the University to its present site at Adikmet, there were six different hostels managed as independent units and scattered all over the City. Under these conditions it was extremely difficult to develop any corporate life in the

University. This was one of the first questions which received the attention of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, when he took over charge of the University. If the University were ultimately to develop into a unitary, teaching, residential University, the reorganisation of the residential life was one of the first needs. Accordingly the Engineering College hostels were amalgamated with the University hostels and were placed in charge of a Senior Warden assisted by a Tutor. This arrangement, besides effecting considerable economy in administration and organisation, afforded wider opportunities to the students of coming into contact with one another. The University hostel was at first accommodated in a temporary building. Later in the year, a new building providing accommodation for 135 additional students was erected. The present strength of the hostels is 279 as against 141 before the transfer of the University to its present site. The report of the Medical Officer shows that the hygienic conditions of the University hostels were thoroughly satisfactory. One room in the hostel was set apart as the Medical Officer's consulting room, and another for use as a dispensary. Inspection of the kitchen and the dining halls was made regularly, and the provisions supplied to the boarders were carefully inspected. The general health of the residents was good. A second new hostel was under construction and it was expected that it would be completed in the course of the next year, making it possible for the University hostels to accommodate 500 residents.

285. In accordance with its best traditions the University tries to maintain in the forefront of the students the universality of culture, and among the several functions arranged towards this objective were the special lectures by Dr. James H. Cousins on "The Survey of Educational Principles and Practices in Ancient and Modern India," "A Groundplan for Future Education in India" and "The Place of Art in Education," and by Madame Halide Edib Hanum on "Turkey."

The University maintained a high position among Indian Universities for the research work done and published by members of the staff and students. The second volume of the Journal of the Osmania University, which is issued by the University Board of Research, and embodies the research work carried on in the University, was published during the year under review. There were nine Research Scholars, each on a stipend of Rs. 75 p.m., tenable for two years, carrying on research work in the following subjects: Mathematics (2), Chemistry (2), Physics (1), Urdu (1), History (1), Theology (1), Marathi (1). The Board of Research was reconstituted, and a new set of rules and regulations for the award of research scholarships was framed.

SECTION II.

Education.

General.

286. In compliance with the orders of Government the figures for Strength. Colleges were not included in the report for the year under review. The total number of public schools and the scholars reading in them increased from 4,607 and 3,39,589 to 4,736 and 3,51,902 respectively, thus showing a net increase of 129 schools and 12,313 scholars. The number of private schools and their scholars was 938 and 26,756 respectively as against 868 and 25,262, there being an increase of 70 schools and 1,494 scholars.

287. The total expenditure incurred on Education during the year under report excluding University Education was Rs. 84,59,201 as against Rs. 8,67,8363 in the previous year. The total expenditure on Education last year was Rs. 1,08,88,680 but it included expenditure on University Education also.

288. *High Schools* :—The number of High Schools remained the same as before, *i.e.*, 54, but the number of scholars rose from 26,710 to 28,525, there being an increase of 1,815. The total expenditure on all types of High Schools amounted to Rs. 18,07,624 as against Rs. 16,88,644 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure was mainly due to the early disbursement of the salaries of teachers for the month of Aban 1344 Fasli.

Middle Schools :—During the year under report the number of Middle Schools was 130 as against 132 in 1343 Fasli. The Aided and the Unaided Schools decreased by 4 and the Government schools increased by 2, thus making a decrease of 2 schools in the total, while their strength rose from 38,779 to 41,318. The total expenditure on all kinds of Middle Schools amounted to Rs. 12,88,638 as against Rs. 11,86,115 in the year 1343 Fasli. The increase was due to the fact that the salaries of the teachers for the month of Aban 1344 Fasli were disbursed during that month.

Primary Schools :—The total number of all types of Primary Schools in the Dominions and the pupils reading in them was 4,368 and 2,73,097, respectively as against 4,358 schools and 2,69,037 pupils in the year 1343 Fasli. Thus, there was an increase of 10 schools and 4,060 pupils, and the total expenditure on primary schools amounted to Rs. 25,88,941 as against Rs. 25,18,695 in the previous year.

289. The number of schools of all grades for girls in the Dominions was 704 with 49,763 girls as against 713 schools and 49,115 girls in the year 1343 Fasli. Though there was a decrease of 9 schools, the number of girls increased by 648. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the fact that 3 Unaided Middle Schools, 3 Aided Primary Schools and 3 Dinia Schools which were not working properly were closed by the Managers. The Scheme to raise the Government Primary School at Bidar to the Middle grade was given effect to during the year under report. A proposal for the creation of a post of a woman teacher of Physical Education for Girls' Schools at Balda was submitted to Government during the year. The total expenditure on all kinds of Girls' Schools during 1344 Fasli amounted to Rs. 9,40,308 as against Rs. 9,21,298 in 1343 Fasli.

290. The total number of Special schools was 184 with 8,962 scholars as against 63 schools with 5,063 scholars in 1343 Fasli. The increase in the number of schools was due to the fact that the Depressed Class schools which were formerly classified as Primary Schools were added to the Special schools. The total expenditure on all kinds of Special schools amounted to Rs. 4,60,633 as against Rs. 4,36,709 in the previous year.

291. The number of training institutions during the year 1344 Fasli remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 95 for men teachers and 4 for women teachers—with 267 teachers under training as against 261 in the year before. The total expenditure on these institutions during the year under report was Rs. 1,86,310 as against 1,80,045 in the previous year.

292. There were in all 9 Industrial and Vocational Schools in the Dominions, the number being the same as last year with 833 students attending as against 866 in the preceding year. Out of these, two were Government Industrial Schools, three Local Fund Vocational Schools and four Aided Vocational Schools. Of the above number, two Government Schools and one Aided School were under the direct control of the Department of Commerce and Industries. Besides the above Schools there were arrangements for the teaching of different useful local vocations in several secondary schools and a few primary schools.

Adult Schools :—The number of Adult Schools in the Dominions was 45 with 1,761 adults attending these schools as against 45 schools and 1,531 adults in the previous year, and the total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 15,997 as against Rs. 7,228 in the preceding year.

Religious Schools :—There were 21 Religious Schools with 1,308 scholars on the rolls as against the same number of schools and 1,201 scholars in the year 1343 Fasli. Out of these, 15 were Dinia and 6 Vedic Schools. The total expenditure on these schools during the year amounted to Rs. 46,860 as against Rs. 43,476 in the year before.

293. **Boy Scouts and Girl Guides :—**The total number of troops at the end of the year under report was 110. Of these, 37 troops were in Balda and 73 in the districts with 3,247 Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Officers and Recruits, as against 68 troops and 2,690, Scouts, Rovers, etc., in 1343 Fasli. The Girl Guide Movement was spreading gradually and during the year it went steadily forward and the quality of the work improved. The total strength of the Guides, Guiders, Rangers and Blue-birds, etc., was 1,942, and the strength of Association Companies and Flocks was 95.

294. During the year under report 24 sites for the construction of school buildings were acquired. One building for a High School, 2 buildings for Middle Schools and 6 for Primary Schools were completed by the Public Works Department and handed over to the Department. Two High School buildings, 3 Middle School buildings and 8 Primary School buildings were repaired.

295. The scheme for the expansion of education of the children of the Depressed Class Schools. Depressed Classes was sanctioned. The total number of schools for the Depressed Classes during the year 1344 Fasli was 101 with 3,514 pupils as against 103 schools with 3,609 scholars in the previous year. Two aided schools in the district were closed by the managers. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,797.

296. The percentage of scholars at schools to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 17.5 as against 16.9 in the year 1343 F., that of boys to the male population of school-going age was 29.6 as against 28.6, and that of girls to female population of school-going age was 4.8 as against 4.7 in the previous year.

297. The students reading English, Classical and Vernacular languages were 60,095, 24,484 and 4,10,791 respectively as against 56,140, 20,989 and 3,99,501 in the previous year.

298. The total number of classes during the year was 21 against 18 of last year. This was due to the opening of additional classes in the Engineering Trades Course and in the special courses for First and Second Grade apprentices of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway. In the previous 4 years the number of classes increased by more than 50%. Laboratory work was conducted during the session under review in all the Diploma, Apprentice and Railway classes in practically all engineering and science subjects and proved of considerable value to the students in understanding the theory taught in lectures. Out of 222 students at the end of the year, 210 candidates sat for the examination, out of whom 128 secured promotion. This represents a percentage of passes and promotions during the year under review of 60.9 as compared with 53.3 in the previous year. If the Preparatory Department were excluded, the proportion of passes in all other classes would be 70.2. Special arrangements were made for the formation of a centre in the Osmania Central Technical Institute for the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The City and Guilds gave official recognition to the possession of our Diploma for the award of full technological certificates instead of pass certificates to those who also pass the City and Guilds examinations in certain specified subjects.

299. The practical training was carried out as heretofore in the Mint

Practical Training.

Workshop Departments consisting of the Foundry, Blacksmithy, Fitting Shop, Machine Shop, Carpentry Shop, Welding Section, Fine Fitting and Electroplating Departments as well as on the experimental Timber Seasoning Kiln and also in the Drawing Office. In the Electricity Department, students underwent practical training in the Boiler House, Power Station, Mechanical and Electrical Fitting Shops and also Electric Testing and Repair Sections. Senior students were used to a considerable extent on the erection of the machines and apparatus in the New Steam Engines and Hydraulics Laboratory. Students continued to staff the Electricity Department Drawing Office and render assistance in the preparation of standard drawings for that Department. As in the previous year the Institute still continued to place at the disposal of outside departments the laboratory and testing facilities which it possessed.

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301. The number of students at the close of the academic year 1934-35

Nizam College.

was 303. Two became eligible for the B.A. (Honours) degree, 23 for the B.A. degree, 18 for the B.Sc. degree and 66 for the Degree course. Two of the old students of the College appeared for the M.A. Degree Examination and passed as private candidates. The number of books added to the English Section during the year was 330, and to the Oriental Section 332. The total number of volumes in the library was approximately 20,000. The Medical inspection of the students of this College was conducted as usual. All students of junior classes comprising of Junior Intermediate, Junior B.A., Junior B.Sc., and Honours III, were examined. The total number of these students was 177. Out of this number, there were 8 in Junior Intermediate and 58 in Junior B.A., B.Sc. and Honours who were examined previously and 96 and 15 in the two sections respectively who were examined for the first time.

302. Physical Training was compulsory for all. The Tutorial System

Games.

brought every student in an active player of games. During the year, this college again had the lion's share of honours in local competitions. The College Cricket XI won the Salar Jung Inter-College Tournament by defeating Osmania College in the final. The Football XI was again successful for the third time in succession in the final of the Inter-College. The Hockey XI was beaten by a single goal against Osmania Technical Institute. The High School were runners up in the final of the High School Tournament, losing very narrowly to the Jagirdars' College, while the Primary Department carried off the Moin-ud-Dowla Cricket trophy again. It was a very successful year in sports. The Annual College Sports, the most important of the sports activities of the College, were again this year conducted in the month of December with the usual success. A large number of Old Boys responded to invitation and contributed liberally towards sports collection and took part in the various events. His Highness the Prince of Berar presided over the function and distributed the prizes.

303. Of the four candidates who had appeared at the Hyderabad

Hyderabad Civil Service

Civil Service Class Final Examination held in Khurda 1344 F., only two had passed and the other two candidates had failed in Law. Of the two failed candidates one had failed in Law by a narrow margin and was therefore allowed to have one more chance at

Religious Schools :—There were 21 Religious Schools with 1,308 scholars on the rolls as against the same number of schools and 1,201 scholars in the year 1343 Fasli. Out of these, 15 were Dinia and 6 Vedic Schools. The total expenditure on these schools during the year amounted to Rs. 46,860 as against Rs. 48,476 in the year before.

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the next year's Final Examination on condition that he would have to attend lectures and appear and pass in all subjects at the next Final Examination, but would get no stipend during the period of extension. The other candidate who had utterly failed in Law was not given a second chance. Out of nineteen candidates who appeared for the Competitive Examination this year, five were finally selected by the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee for admission to the Hyderabad Civil Service Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination. The new class started work on the 1st Amerdad 1344 F.

Expenditure :—The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 70,199. A sum of Rs. 1,250 was realised from the fees for the Competitive Examination.

304. The total number of books published during the year were 499 as compared with 562 in the year before. Classified according to different languages were 309 in Urdu, 23 in English, 19 in Marathi, 30 in Hindi, 44 in Telugu, 1 in Persian, 17 in Arabic and one in Balbodh. 39 in Urdu and Arabic, 2 in Urdu, Arabic and Telugu, 1 in Arabic and Telugu, 1 in Arabic, Urdu and English, 2 in Persian and Urdu, 3 in Urdu and Telugu, 1 in Urdu, Telugu and Hindi, 2 in Urdu and Marathi, 3 in Urdu and English and 1 in Sanskrit and Marathi. Translation Bureau of the Osmania University published 6 books comprising 3 on History, 1 on Philosophy, 1 on Science and 1 on Medicine. 6 books were published by the Dairatul Maarif Press.

305. During the year 12 Presses were opened 7 in the capital and 5 in the districts. No press was closed during the year under the orders of Government. The total number of working Printing Presses existing in the Dominions at the end of 1344 Fasli was 122. The number of books registered under Copyright Act was 37 as against 27 in the previous year. During the year, license was given for the publication of 2 magazines and one newspaper.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Income and Expenditure.

The service receipts amounted to Rs. 862.21 lakhs in 1344 F., as against Rs. 795.27 lakhs in 1343 F. which meant an increase of Rs. 66.94 lakhs. The ordinary Receipts rose from Rs. 791.18 lakhs to 842.01 lakhs and the Extraordinary Receipts from Rs. 4.09 lakhs to 20.20 lakhs. The increase under ordinary receipts was mainly due to betterment of Rs. 62.71 lakhs in the Railway earnings. The decreases were mainly under Customs (Rs. 8.58 lakhs), Opium and Ganja (Rs. 2.74 lakhs) and interest (Rs. 17.05 lakhs). The main increases were under Land Revenue (Rs. 4.41 lakhs), Excise Duty on matches (Rs. 7.78 lakhs), Mines (Rs. 1.23 lakhs), Paper Currency (Rs. 1.22 lakhs) and Railways (Rs. 62.71). The Service Expenditure was Rs. 842.97 lakhs against Rs. 841.36 lakhs in 1343 Fasli. Of this, Rs. 795.89 lakhs was from current Revenues and Rs. 35.88 lakhs extraordinary from past surplus, and Expenditure of Rs. 1.07 lakhs and Rs. 10.13 lakhs was met from the Industrial and the Famine Reserves respectively.

306. The Ordinary Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 842.01 lakhs against Rs. 791.18 lakhs in 1343 F. Variations under different heads Revenue are tabulated below.

Major Heads	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
	Actuals 1343 F.	Actuals 1344 F.	Differences
1. A. Land Revenue	308.54	312.95	+ 4.41
B. Land Revenue by Revenue Officers	1.56	1.52	— .04
2. Forest	18.12	12.35	— .77
3. Customs	100.24	91.66	— 8.58
4. A. Excise Duty on Matches .. .. .	..	7.78	+ 7.78
A. Excise	167.77	167.62	— .15
B. Opium and Ganja	16.33	13.59	— 2.74
5. A. Stamps	20.63	21.06	+ .43
B. Registration	2.99	3.09	+ .10
6. Mines	2.82	4.05	+ 1.23
A. Petrol Cess .. .. .	..	1.49	+ 1.49
7. Berar Rent	29.17	29.17	..
8. A. Interest	43.84	26.79	— 17.05
9. Mint	1.06	.84	— .22
10. Paper Currency	18.17	19.39	+ 1.22
11. Exchange .. .. .	.13	1.06	+ .93
12. Post Office	11.73	12.66	+ .93
32. Irrigation .. .. .	.31	.43	+ .12
33. Railways	46.81	109.52	+ 62.71
34. Electricity	1.86	3.07	+ 1.21
37. Telephone .. .. .	..	..	..
41. A. Miscellaneous	4.10	1.92	— 2.18
Total Ordinary	791.18	842.01	50.83

<i>Extraordinary</i>	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
	Actuals 1343 F.	Actuals 1344 F.	Differences
Transfers from Industrial Reserve	1.06	1.07	+ .01
Transfers from Famine Reserve	3.03	10.13	+ 7.10
From Moiety of Departmental Balances .. ..	..	9.00	+ 9.00
Total Extraordinary	4.09	20.20	16.11
Grand Total	795.27	862.21	66.94

The principal increases as compared with the figures for the previous year were as follows :—

Land Revenue Rs. 4.41 Lakhs :—The increase under this head was partly due to improvement in the seasonal conditions and partly due to collection of arrears.

Excise Duty on Matches Rs. 7.78 lakhs :—The receipts under this head represented the proportionate income of the Excise duty on Matches received from the Common Pool of the British Government.

Mines Rs. 1.23 lakhs :—The increase was under the head “ Royalty ” on Coal and Cement.

Paper Currency Rs. 1.22 lakhs :—The increase was mainly due to interest received on Deposits with the Banks.

Railways Rs. 62.71 lakhs :—As the Railway purchase account was completely cleared in 1343 F. the Railway earnings during 1344 F. amounting to Rs. 109.52 lakhs resulted in an improvement of Rs. 62.71 lakhs as compared with the last year’s income (Rs. 46.81 lakhs).

The principal decreases as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Customs Rs. 8.58 lakhs :—The fall in Customs Revenue was mainly due to less receipts realised under Exports and Salt Duties.

Opium & Ganja Rs. 2.74 lakhs :—The decrease was made up of Rs. 1.97 lakhs under sale of Opium and Rs. 0.77 lakhs under Ganja and poisonous drugs.

Interest Rs. 17.05 lakhs :—The fall under this head was mainly under the head “ Sterling Investment ” (Rs. 19.00 lakhs). The Railway Purchase account was completely cleared in 1343 F. and as such no credit will appear under this head in future. This decrease was partly counterbalanced by increases under other Minor Heads.

307. There was an increase of Rs. 7 11 lakhs in the amounts transferred from the Famine and Industrial Reserves which Extraordinary Receipts. amounted to Rs. 10.13 lakhs and Rs. 1.07 lakhs as against Rs. 3.03 lakhs and Rs. 1.06 lakhs respectively. The transfer from the Moiety Departmental Balances for expenditure amounted to Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The appropriations from the Departmental Balances for expenditure during 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 50.92 lakhs against Rs. 76.45 lakhs in 1343 F. The Departmental Balances carried to the credit of the Departments were Rs. 98.17 lakhs against Rs. 89.02 lakhs in 1343 F.

308. The total ordinary expenditure during 1344 F. was Rs. 781.30 lakhs against Rs. 759.52 lakhs in 1343 F. The variations under different Major Heads are tabulated below :—

Major Heads				(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
				Actuals 1343 F.	Actuals 1344 F.	Difference
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1. A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	67.05	66.15	— .90
1. B. Land Irrigation	..	..	..	7.37	7.08	— .29
2. Forests	..	..	..	10.66	9.81	— .85
3. Customs	..	..	..	22.08	20.66	— 1.42
4. A. Excise	..	..	..	32.42	35.45	+ 3.03
4. B. Opium and Ganja	..	..	..	1.09	1.08	— .01
5. A. Stamps	..	..	..	.92	.98	+ .06
5. B. Registration..	..	..	..	1.71	1.69	— .02
6. Mines	..	..	..	.30	.41	+ .11
8. A. Interest	..	..	..	40.37	41.14	+ .77
8. B. Debt Redemption	..	..	..	..	13.50	+ 13.50
9. Mint	..	..	..	1.53	1.61	+ .08
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	.40	.62	+ .22
11. Exchange	..	..	..	.63	.46	— .17
12. Post Office	..	..	..	14.23	14.81	+ .58
12. Air Mail	..	..	..	..	.23	.. .23
13. Payments to H.E.H.	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
13. A. B. Princes' Expenses	..	..	..	8.32	16.11	+ 7.79
14. General Administration	..	..	..	40.32	41.15	+ .83
15. Political Charges	..	..	..	5.45	5.93	+ .48
16. Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Life Insurance	..	..	..	.45	.46	+ .01
18. Mansabs	..	..	..	16.06	16.32	+ .26
19. Military	..	..	..	82.26	79.07	— 3.19
20. Courts	..	..	..	22.99	22.18	— .81
21. Jails	..	..	..	3.86	4.44	+ .58
22. Police	..	..	..	66.39	67.47	+ 1.08
23. Education	..	..	..	113.90	106.41	— 7.49
24. Medicine	..	..	..	28.70	29.11	+ .41
25. Religious	..	..	..	13.15	12.48	— .67
26. Agriculture	..	..	..	8.31	7.94	— .37
27. Veterinary	..	..	..	4.89	4.82	— .07
28. Co-operative	..	..	..	4.07	4.06	— .01
29. Miscellaneous Departments..	..	..	..	1.40	2.10	+ .70
30. Municipality	..	..	..	13.00	17.87	+ 4.87
31. Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	40.74	40.98	+ .24
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	11.45	9.36	— 2.09
33. Railways	..	..	..	1.57	1.19	— .38
34. Electricity	..	..	..	.23	.19	— .04
36. Printing	..	..	..	.20	1.87	+ 1.67
38. Industrial	..	..	..	4.02	3.86	— .66
40. B. Famine Insurance	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2.03	5.75	+ 3.72
Total Ordinary				759.52	781.30	— 21.78

The principal increases in ordinary expenditure as compared with previous year are as follows :—

Excise Rs. 3.03 lakhs, Debt Redemption Rs. 13.50 lakhs, Expenditure in connection with the Princes Rs. 7.33 lakhs, Police Rs. 1.08 lakhs, Municipalities Rs. 4.87 lakhs, Printing Rs. 1.67 lakhs and Miscellaneous Rs. 3.72 lakhs.

The increase under Excise was due to the introduction of the Madras system. The provision for the redemption of newly floated loan accounts for the increase under the head Debt Redemption. The Revision of the salaries

of the District Police Officers, Sultan Bazar Police, and the Reserve Police Force expenditure account for the increase under the head "Police." Under Municipalities the increase was mainly due to contribution to District Local Funds, Water Works and the Sanitary Inspectors. The increase in the expenditure of the Princes was due to expenditure on construction of Buildings. The fall in the printing Receipts in 1344 F. as compared with the previous year mainly accounts for the increase in the expenditure. The increase under miscellaneous was mainly on account of subscription, etc.

The principal decreases were as follows and were mainly due to less expenditure on construction of buildings, and less expenditure from Departmental Balances than in the last year :—

Land Revenue Rs. 1.90 lakhs, Customs Rs. 1.42 lakhs, Military Rs. 3.19 lakhs, Education Rs. 7.49 lakhs and Irrigation Rs. 2.09 lakhs.

309. Extraordinary expenditure during 1344 F. from Current Revenues and Past Surpluses amounted to Rs. 14.59 lakhs and Rs. 35.88 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 77.75 lakhs in 1343 F.

The important among this were :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Buildings & Communication..	25.59
Municipalities & Public Improvements ..	11.76
Miscellaneous (Subscriptions, etc.) ..	5.70
Princes' Expenses ..	2.18

310. The Capital Expenditure during 1344 F. amounted to Rs. 21.49 lakhs against Rs. 46.17 lakhs in 1343 F. The details by Minor Heads are given below :

		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)	
Heads		1343 F.	1344 F.
K. Capital ..	..	..	..
Irrigation ..	..	12.48	7.10
Railway Construction ..	..	14.19	5.97
11. Compensation ..	..	.09	.22
Electricity (City) ..	..	3.59	2.98
Electricity (District) ..	..	3.75	3.05
Workshop ..	..	.11	..
Printing ..	..	.47	.66
Telephone (City) ..	..	..	.32
Telephone (Districts) ..	..	.20	.01
K.H. Residential ..	..	.42	.19
K.I. Capitalized value of mansabs ..	..	..	.03
K.I. Mines ..	..	11.09	..
Value of capitalized pensions ..	..	..	.96
Total ..	..	46.17	21.49

The refunds on account of Pension and Mansab Commutations credited on the Receipt side amounted to Rs. .58 lakhs.

311. The investments made during 1344 F. amounted to Rs. .94 lakhs against Rs. 18.62 lakhs in 1343 F. The amounts recorded on the Receipt side in 1344 F. were Rs. .09 lakhs against Rs. 22.79 lakhs in 1343 F. and represented the encashment of debentures which has matured for repayment.

312. Debt Head transactions recorded receipts to the extent of Rs. 885.68 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 693.96 lakhs which meant an addition of Rs. 191.72 lakhs to the Cash Balance. The details by Minor Heads were as follows :—

Heads	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
	Receipts	Expenditure	Difference
M. Government Debt	144.41	.40	+ 144.01
N. Reserves	48.61	13.35	+ 35.26
O. Deposits bearing Interest	243.24	221.05	+ 22.19
P. Deposits not bearing Interest	293.67	291.48	+ 2.19
Q. Departmental Balances	98.17	83.57	+ 14.60
Q. Government Share of Moiety Balances	32.65	9.00	+ 23.65
R. Advances bearing Interest	11.71	29.07	— 17.36
S. Advances not bearing Interest	13.22	37.06	— 23.84
T. Remittances .. .. .	..	2.65	— 2.65
U. Suspense and Cheques uncashed .. .. .	..	6.33	— 6.33
Total ..	885.68	693.96	191.72

313. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 164.59 lakhs. The excess of Service Receipts over expenditure was Rs. 10.49 lakhs. Transfer from Government Moiety Balances amounted to Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The Departmental Balances carried to the credit of the Departments exceeded those brought over for expenditure by Rs. 39.20 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and the Investments amounted to Rs. 21.75 lakhs. The Incomings under the Debt Heads were more than the Outgoings by Rs. 182.78 lakhs. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 305.91 lakhs. The financial position at the close of 1344 F. is exhibited in the statement below :—

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
Heads	Amount	Heads	Amount
Service Heads	Rs. (In lakhs) 851.65	Service Heads	Rs. (In lakhs) 841.16
Departmental Balances B. F. for Expenditure	50.92	Departmental Balances carried to credit of Departments	90.12
Government Moiety Balance	9.00		
Capital .. .. .	.58	Capital Expenditure	21.47
Investments .. .. .	.09	Investments .. .. .	.95
Debt Heads	867.53	Debt Heads	684.75
Total ..	1,779.77	Total ..	1,638.45
Opening Balance	164.59	Closing Balance	305.91
Grand total ..	1,944.36	Grand total ..	1,944.36

SECTION II.

Mint.

Gold :—During the year under review, pure gold weighing 3,784.59 O.S. tolas was purchased through the Imperial Bank of India at the cost of O.S. Rs. 1,52,077-1-7. The following was the total number of Ashrafies minted during the year 1344 Fasli.

Full Ashrafies	..	..	3,281
Half Ashrafies	..	..	74
Quarter Ashrafies	..	..	509
One-eighth Ashrafies	..	..	1,680
Total	..	..	5,544

Issue of gold coins during the year were :—

Full Ashrafies	..	..	2,982
Half Ashrafies	..	..	181
Quarter Ashrafies	..	..	523
One-eighth Ashrafies	..	..	1,405
Total	..	..	5,091

The closing balance of gold coins on 30th Aban 1344 Fasli was :

Full Ashrafies	..	..	1,056
Half Ashrafies	..	..	76
Quarter Ashrafies	..	..	356
One-eighth Ashrafies	..	..	504
Total	..	..	1,992

A sum of O.S. Rs. 15,127-12-0 being the striking charges was recovered on account of sale of Ashrafies.

The number of standard gold musters assayed during the year was 5, the maximum and minimum fineness whereof was 909.5 and 908.6 respectively, the average fineness being 9.9. The loss incurred on account of gold coinage was 3.64 tolas including loss of assay, *viz.*, 0.16.

Silver :—Pure silver was not purchased.

H.S. Rs. 101 weighing 100 tolas were received from the Central Treasury as coins withdrawn from circulation.

Defective M.S. and O.S. full Rs. 50,002 weighing 49,415 O.S. tolas were withdrawn from circulation. In addition to the above, defective M.S. and O.S. small silver coins of the value of Rs. 4,500 weighing 4,369 tolas were also withdrawn from circulation.

H. S. Chalni rupees, Low Touch silver, etc., received from various departments were 461.89 tolas. These were melted and the resultant silver 460.6 tolas credited to Mint accounts under Standard Silver. Of this Rs. 312-10-8 was paid back, being the value of the silver contents. Silver Seals weighing 24.8 tolas were received through Daftari Dewani and they yielded 22.8 tolas of silver of 960.0 presumed touch after refining. The departments concerned were paid Rs. 16-1-2 for the silver value. Counterfeit coins received during the year were B.G. Rs. 39-10-0, H.S. Rs. 2, O. S. Rs. 74-7-0, M.S. 10-8-0; total Rs. 126-9-0. These were refined with 0.3 tola scrap silver and yielded 16 tolas of silver 960 presumed touch. During the year under report 5,300 tolas of silver was sold to workshop. The department was billed for a sum of Rs. 3,942-14-7. Of this they paid Rs. 1,861-1-6 during the year and the

balance was still pending payment. Thus standard and refined silver received during the year under report and credited to Mint accounts (with 1.3 O.S. tolas silver on account of residue of assay musters returned by the Mint Master, Bombay) was :—

Standard Silver	54,845.9 O.S. tolas.
Refined	38.8 „

4,54,000 quarter-rupee pieces to the value of Rs. 1,13,500 were minted during the year under report. Total operative losses were 366.2 O.S. tolas. The above loss included 4.5 O.S. tolas on account of loss of assay muster sent to Mint Master, Bombay, for assay. This worked to 77.2 per lakh as against 75.8 in the year 1342 F. The increased percentage was due to coinage of small silver coins, *i.e.*, quarter-rupee pieces. There was a loss of 719 tolas on account of loss in weight of H.S., M.S., and O.S. defective coins withdrawn from circulation. The silver balance held in the Mint at the end of 1344 F. was :—

	O.S. tolas
1. Solid and Refined Silver ..	34,142.7
2. Standard Silver ..	9,50,666.9
	Rs.
3. Small Silver Coins (face-value) ..	1,95,500

In the year under report 10 standard silver musters were sent to Mint Master, Bombay, for assay. They varied in their fineness from 815.9 to 817.8 per mille, their average touch being 816.9.

Copper :—During the year under report, pure copper ingots weighing 6,13,436 O.S. tolas for Rs. 5,392-1-6 were purchased from Messrs. Wardle Engineering Co., Secunderabad.

Tin and Zinc :—No tin or zinc was purchased during the year.

Bronze :—Bronze coins were not minted. Copper, Bronze, Tin and Zinc held at the Mint on 30th Aban 1344 Fasli was :—

	O.S. tolas
Copper	5,14,029
Bronze	1,68,096
Tin	1,75,180
Zinc	63,645.9

The balance of the bronze coins at the year was :—

	Face-value Rs.
One-pie pieces	7,450
Two-pie pieces	2,03,100
Six-pie pieces	32,500

Nickel :—19,44,000 one-anna nickel coins of the face-value of Rs. 1,21,500 were minted during the year under report. Total operative losses were 4,674.3 O.S. tolas which worked to 134 per lakh against 140 per lakh in the year 1341 F. This included loss incurred in 1343 F. when the loss could not be determined as the operations continued in 1344 Fasli.

The balance of nickel at the close of the year was :—

	O.S. tolas
Pure Nickel	9,67,850
Standard Nickel	1,73,895
Phosphorous Copper	7,074.9
Aluminium Bronze	18,488.6
One-anna nickel coins (face-value) ..	Rs. 52,750

314. Coins issued for circulation during 1344 Fasli were : —

Coins issued for Circulation.

	Face-value Rs.
Half Rupees	25,000
Quarter Rupces	25,000
One-eighth Rupees	25,000
One-anna pieces	75,000

315. Seigniorage on the gold coins issued during the year amounted to Rs. 15,127-12-0. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,683-15-11 which included Rs. 1,861-1-6 being the cost of silver sold to the Mint Workshops. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 884-6-5 was also recovered from the Electricity and Workshop Departments.

316. The total cost was Rs. 1,18,244-10-11 as against Rs. 1,15,142-2-10. The increase was due to payment of acting allowances to the respective officers. The amount spent on contingent charges was Rs. 2,791-6-4 against Rs. 2,947-13-8. Special charges amounted to Rs. 15,745-11-0 as against Rs. 4,584-5-0. The increase was due to the purchase of crucibles and die steel. Rates, taxes, petty repairs amounted to Rs. 1,808-13-7. The corresponding expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,153-2-6 in 1343 F.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

317. *Circulation* :—Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Of recalled one-rupee notes, 2,489 remained in circulation. The table below shows the gross and net circulation on the 30th Aban, and the average circulation for the year with corresponding figures for the two previous years, 1342 and 1343 Fasli.

Year	VALUE OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION ON 30TH ABAN		AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR THE YEAR		Increase in average net circulation
	In lakhs of rupees				
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1342 F.	1,105.34	1,018.42	1,085.79	946.69	44.94
1343 F.	1,164.63	1,102.31	1,107.24	1,024.72	78.03
1344 F.	1,226.89	1,157.30	1,202.31	1,095.05	70.33

The average gross circulation increased in the year by 8.5% and the average net circulation by 6.86 % as compared with the previous year. On the 30th Aban, 1344 Fasli, the percentage of increase and decrease in circulation of notes in different denominations compared with the circulation on the same date of 1343 F. is shown below :—

	Lakhs of Rupees
One-rupee notes—decrease	— 6.70
Five-rupee notes—increase	+19.83
Ten-rupee notes—decrease	— 0.26
Hundred-rupee notes—increase	+ 0.79
Thousand-rupee notes—increase	+ 9.45

Of the different denominations, ten-rupee notes had the highest circulation and the thousand-rupee notes the lowest according to number. The percentage between notes of all denominations in gross circulation on the last day of the year was as below with regard to value.

Five-rupee notes	..	..	1.28
Ten-rupee notes ..	..	..	19.52
Hundred-rupee notes	..	..	24.53
Thousand-rupee notes	..	..	54.67

Of recalled one-rupee notes 2,489 remained in circulation as against 2,668 at the close of the year. The number of notes of each denomination cancelled up to 1342 and in 1343 and 1344 F. is shown below.

Year	One-rupee notes	Five-rupee notes	Ten-rupee notes	Hundred-rupee notes	Thousand-rupee notes
Up to 1342 F. ..	20,97,471	5,289,75½	9,03,647½	63,711	13
1343 F. ..	..	1,98,926½	3,86,603	1,30,727½	..
1344 F. ..	536	74,845	4,59,942	52,063	..

Of these cancelled notes, the value of the number of half and altered notes shown below was credited to Government.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	5	10	100	1000
nil	10	130	4,800	nil

Claims in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 4,622 -8-0.

Currency Chest :—The composition of the balance in Currency chests at the close of the year was as follows :—

District	Notes	Coins	Total
1. Warangal	11,000	3,69,000	3,80,000
2. Aurangabad	6,89,000	10,000	6,99,000
3. Parbhani	4,92,000	2,00,000	6,92,000
4. Nanded	6,15,000	4,70,000	10,85,000
5. Jalna	11,14,000	2,86,000	14,00,000
6. Raichur	6,50,000	11,00,000	17,50,000
7. Gulbarga	4,40,000	60,000	5,00,000
8. Osmanabad	4,50,000	7,70,000	12,20,000
9. Karimnagar	1,50,000	1,50,000	30,00,000
10. Bidar	72,000	4 28,000	5,00,000
11. Adilabad	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
12. Beed	55,000	3,70,000	4,25,000
13. Mahbubnagar	3,36,000	1,64,000	5,00,000
14. Nalgonda	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
15. Nizamabad .. ..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
16. Medak	75,000	1,00,000	1,75,000
17. Latur	64,000	3,11,000	3,75,000
Total ..	55,13,000	54,88,000	1,10,01,000

318. The composition of the paper currency reserve at the close of the year was as follows :—

Form	QUANTITY				Value in O.S. Currency	
	B.G.		O.S.			
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Osmania rupee in exchange branch.	..		5,99,62,011	14 8	5,99,62,011	14 8
In Imperial Bank of India ..	1,40,83,000	0 0	..		1,64,30,166	10 8
In Currency Chests ..	..		54,88,000	0 0	54,88,000	0 0
In Central Bank of India ..	4,01,393	14 11	29,05,234	7 11	33,73,527	6 8
B. G. Securities in Impl. Bank	3,42,40,200	0 0	..		3,64,35,633	0 0
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Promissory Notes ..	..		10,00,000	0 0	10,00,000	0 0
Total ..	..		..		12,26,89,339	0 0

The securities held were of the following kind and face-value.

	B.G.	O.S.
3½ Government of India Stock Certificates ..	1,12,76,000	
4 " " " " ..	70,96,200	
5 " " " " ..	1,22,68,000	
5½ " " " " ..	36,00,000	
5½ Nizam's Government Promissory Notes ..	..	10,00,000
Total ..	3,42,40,200	10,00,000

319. The addition to the Securities in the year was of 10 lakhs 5½ per cent. of Nizam's Government Promissory Notes. The interest during the year was expected to be O. S. Rs. 19,90,772 approximately.

Expenditure and Receipts :—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 59,134 approximately. The total receipts were expected to be Rs. 19,95,712.

Stock of Note Forms :—The stock of Note Forms at the close of the year was of the value of Rs. 8,21,80,000. The addition to the stock in the year was of Rs. 35,00,000 worth of notes the denominations of which were :

Ten-rupee denomination ..	..	30,00,000
Five " " " ..	..	5,00,000
Total ..		35,00,000

The issue from the stock was of Rs. 1,58,00,000 worth of notes the denominations of which were.

Thousand-rupee denomination ..	..	70,00,000
Hundred " " " ..	..	25,00,000
Ten " " " ..	..	55,00,000
Five " " " ..	..	8,00,000
Total ..		1,58,00,000

CHAPTER IX

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The duties of the Ecclesiastical Department include the investigation and supervision of the trusts for Waqf property and religious buildings, management and supervision of maashes and ecclesiastical services, construction and repairs of places of worship, arrangements in connection with religious festivals and removal of causes likely to create communal misunderstandings.

As against Rs. 13,15,014 spent in 1343 F. the total expenditure under different heads amounted in 1344 F. to Rs. 10,73,049 as per details given below :—

	Rs.
1. Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department including pensions ..	1,12,789
2. Mosques, Temples and Churches in the Capital and Districts	1,37,080
3. Religious schools, maintained and aided	78,445
4. Charges on account of Haj Pilgrims	28,000
5. Mamuls, Youmias and Salias	3,07,666
6. Expenses in connection with festivals	77,738
7. Religious charities	3,14,723
8. Buildings	16,658

The Waqfs in the city and districts numbering 1,031 yielded an income of Rs. 3,41,589 in the year under report.

SECTION II.

Workshop Department.

The total sales for the year under review were reduced to Rs. 2,69,144-10-4 from Rs. 2,85,073-12-6 of the previous year while the load of the indirect charges remained at the same level. At the beginning of the year Sundry Debtors owed Rs. 53,335-13-2 and Sundry Creditors were due Rs. 35,736-5-4. At the end of the year, Sundry Debtors owed Rs. 51,207-12-7 and Sundry Creditors were due Rs. 52,633-0-4. The elaborate method of collecting debts through book adjustment statements continued. The general situation as regards labour was not quite satisfactory. A number of men from the shops, especially from the Foundry, frequently had to be sent away home.

Besides the Mint and Electricity Department the Workshop supplied articles to various Government Departments and private firms. Thus demands from the Revenue, Settlement and Excise Department, the Regular Forces, the Public Works Department, the Water Works, Veterinary and Medical Departments, Osmania University and the Education Department, the City Improvement Board and from many other offices and firms were promptly attended to.

SECTION III.

Electric Supply.

320. There were 15 main feeder lines and 85 sub-stations at the end of 1344 F. Two miles 2 furlongs and 153 yards of cable of various sizes costing about Rs. 48,215, and 6 miles, 5 furlongs and 4 yards of overhead mains costing about Rs. 34,680 were laid, giving connections to 759 new consumers during the year.

Mains and Sub-stations.

General and Distribution Statistics

Year	No. of units sold per year	Amount yielded		Price obtained per unit sold
		Rs.	A. P.	
1342 F.	10,408,892	14,85,932	6 3	2.285
1343 F.	11,460,905	15,96,184	0 11	2.228
1344 F.	12,371,591	16,85,417	4 7	2.115

Revenue from sale of current :—It will be observed from the above statement that the increase in revenue from the sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 39,233. Although this was less than the increase obtained in 1343 Fasli over the preceding year, the sales should be considered as highly satisfactory in view of the substantial reduction in the average price charged. The major part of this reduction was due to the cash discount of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ that was allowed on lighting consumption bills for prompt payment. The total discount so granted amounted to Rs. 79,410 as against a similar but smaller discount allowed during the preceding year of Rs. 13,587. Moreover, a special reduced rate for shop-window lighting and advertising, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per unit as against the former rate of 6 as. per unit was introduced on 1st Amerdad 1344 F. In addition to the improved price per unit sold and the increased profits, it was interesting to note that the monthly rate of increase in the number of consumers for the year under review was nearly 50% higher than during the preceding year. With a view to increasing domestic and other forms of load, a new enterprise was started at the close of the year. A special publicity Department was formed in the charge of a publicity officer and a Show-room, known as “Bijli Mahal” was opened in Bashir Bagh Road where a large selection of electrical appliances was demonstrated to the public. As the Showroom was opened only a week or two before the end of the year under review, its benefits did not have time to affect the revenues for the year. It was however anticipated that its effects would be appreciable on the results obtained in the year 1345 Fasli.

Other Receipts :—As against Rs. 44,778-6-0 last year, other receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 33,523-8-5. The fall in revenue under this head was chiefly due to the management of the Secunderabad Electricity Supply having been taken over by Messrs. Callendar's Cable & Construction Co., on account of which the Department was collecting in the previous five years agency fees amounting on an average to Rs. 22,300 per year. The total working cost for the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,699-8-11 or .865 anna per unit sold against .893 anna per unit sold during the preceding year. The total receipts for the year on all accounts amounted to Rs. 16,68,940-13-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ made up as follows :—

	Rs.
1. From sale of current ..	16,85,417-4-8
2. From other sources ..	33,523-8-5
Total ..	16,68,940-13-1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The gross surplus for the year amounted to Rs. 10,00,241-4-1 as against Rs. 9,85,215-15-1 in the previous year, or an improvement of Rs. 15,025-5-0. The small advance this year compared with the previous year was due to a sum of Rs. 79,000 and odd having been allowed as discount on lighting supply as already stated above to induce consumers to pay their bills prompt.

District Power Schemes.

Following the completion of the Nizamabad and Raichur Schemes, schemes such as those for Warangal, Nander and Gulbarga were taken up. Detailed plans and estimates for these schemes were prepared and submitted to Government. Negotiations to take supply in bulk for distribution in Warangal and Nander towns from the Azam Jahi and Osman Shahi Mills were being concluded.

Aurangabad :—This station which was inaugurated seven years before, was making satisfactory progress. There was a steady and satisfactory increase in the sale of current under lighting, the increase over 1343 F. being 9,456 units that fetched an increased revenue of Rs. 3,659. The total outlay on the station till the end of 1344 F. was Rs. 5,26,057. The total receipts of the working of the scheme were Rs. 77,155, the total expenses under generation, distribution and management including audit and administration contribution amounted to Rs. 48,206, leaving a net earning of Rs. 28,948.

Nizamabad :—The opening Ceremony of the Power House was performed on the 11th Dai 1344 F., by His Highness the Prince of Berar. Regular supply and revenue earning period started from the 1st Bahman onwards. The total number of units generated and consumed were 143,593 and 102,835, and out of this, 90,895 units were sold and a revenue of Rs. 18,710-8-6 realised by sale of energy. A further sum of Rs. 5,485-7-7 was earned during the year from miscellaneous services, thus making the total revenue Rs. 24,196-0-1. The total capital outlay of the complete scheme by the end of 1344 F., was Rs. 2,65,600-9-7. At the request of the Revenue Authorities the Department made special arrangements at Banswada and Bodhen for sugar-cane crushing.

Raichur :—The opening Ceremony was performed by Walashan Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur accompanied by Princess Nilufer Farhat Begum Saheba, in the afternoon of Monday the 14th January 1935 (11th Isfandar 1344 Fasli). Regular supply and revenue-earning period started from 1st Farwardi 1344 F. During the eight months under review, 174,695 units were sold to consumers which yielded a revenue of Rs. 24,641-8-7. A further sum of Rs. 10,824 -13-0 was earned during this period from work done, for consumers bringing the total revenue to Rs. 35,466-6-6.

SECTION IV.

Statistics and Gazetteer.

321. *Scope and Outturn of Work* :—The department continued to collect and collate administrative statistics pertaining to
Statistics. (a) area and population, (b) season and crop reports, (c) agriculture and land tenure, (d) industries, (e) trade, (f) prices, (g) joint stock companies, (h) railway traffic, coaching and goods and (i) mechanical road transport; and presented them illustrated with tables, charts, graphs, maps, etc., weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bi-monthly, annually and periodically. The subjects dealt with by the department during the year numbered 26.

With regard to cotton crop forecast a new procedure was adopted during the year, whereby the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India), Calcutta, first sent the Department a telegraphic intimation of the date and time when he would issue the consolidated All-India figures. On the notified date, the Department on receipt of the All-India figures of area and outturn prepared a memorandum of the same, detailing the data relating to the Hyderabad State, and issued it. Subsequently, printed

leaflets giving details of cotton crops in the various parts of India were received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta and distributed to the Information Bureau, Directors-General of Revenue and Commerce and Industries Departments, the Director of Commerce and Industries and the four Subedars. Copies of publications were supplied to the different departments in the State, Government of India, other provincial Governments—Indian and Foreign, and persons interested in economic and social advancement. In addition to the regular statistical work, the Department engaged itself in improving the existing rain-gauges, collecting ginning and pressing rates, investigating the different weights and measures current in the district markets, preparing a cotton manual for the State, recording temperature in principal stations, recasting a draft Bill for registration of vital statistics and preparing a crop atlas. Owing to a growing demand by the public for Government statistical information, the volume of work of the Department increased.

District Gazetteer and Statistical Abstract:—The compilation of the second volume of the District Gazetteer and Statistical Abstract for the Dominions was well advanced. At the close of the year statistics for 48 statements of the District Gazetteer and 123 for Statistical Abstract had been ready for the press, the remaining being under preparation. To obviate further delay, a touring party from the Statistics Department, was formed and sent to various districts to collect complete data. The manuscript would be sent to the press next year. Photographic illustrations of places of interest would be included in the book. The second volume on castes and tribes of the State was taken in hand at the close of the year. The third volume deals with the administrative history of the Dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam. The second volume of the Diglott Calendar for 1930-50 A.D. was published. The dates for 1930 to 1935 as contained in the first volume were revised and incorporated in the second.

Population Census:—The Urdu version of the census report was in the press, the final proofs having been passed for printing. The village lists of *Khalsa* and *Gair Khalsa* revised according to the recent census, were compiled, noting against each the number of houses and persons classified by sex. The English lists were all printed, hundred copies for each district and made available to the public at as. 8 a copy.

Cattle Census:—As intimation from the Government of India reached very late, the fifth quinquennial census as originally planned could not be arranged in the first week of January (i.e., the last week of Bahman and the first week of Isfandar). The census was therefore held between the 16th and the 20th of Isfandar 1344 F. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Agricultural Commission in 1926-1927, the Government of India made a thorough revision of the classification of cattle to be censused, enumeration to be by age and usefulness of the animals. The aim of this change was to estimate the number of useless cattle which the country supported at the cost of useful animals. The new classification coupled with the short notice of the date of the census, tended to cause some difficulty but except in the case of two villages of absentee Jagirdars, the operation was successfully carried out according to a prescribed programme. The provisional total was dispatched to the Government of India on the due date. A full report was under preparation when the year ended.

Labour Census:—Simultaneously with the cattle census, a labour census was undertaken. Statistics of wages—rural and urban, in five sample villages of each taluq was collected. A special questionnaire was also sent to workshops and factories in the City of Hyderabad and answers were received. An analysis of the figures would be made and the results published next year.

Cost of the Department:—The expenditure incurred on the Department amounted to Rs. 62,555 (Statistics, Rs. 34,480 ; Gazetteer, Rs. 16,531 and Cattle Census, Rs. 9,544). The expenditure of the two of the last items was met out of the realisations from the Jagirdars on account of census expenditure.

SECTION V.

Archæology

322. Several new monuments of considerable archæological importance were surveyed during the year in the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Atrai-i-Balda and Warangal districts. The most important of these was the fort at Kalyani in the Bidar district, which was surveyed by the department for the first time. A survey of the monuments of Holconda (Gulbarga district) was also effected during the year. This town, situated on the 18th mile of the Gulbarga-Holnabad road, was once a suburb of Gulbarga but has now been reduced to a small village. There is a beautiful group of five tombs at this place which resemble the Haft Gumbad of Gulbarga. The tombs belong to some members of the Bahmani Dynasty, who unfortunately remain unidentified so far. The Geological Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government reported during the year the discovery of a field of prehistoric graves of the form of cairns situated between Loni and Sendri (Parenda Taluq) in the Osmanabad District, and the Revenue Department brought to the notice of the Department a similar site near Ramchandrapur, on the 48th mile of the Hyderabad-Mahbubnagar road. But in the latter case the burial is of the type of 'Avenues'. The Archæological Department also discovered during the year a vast field of cairns near Hanamkonda. These sites have been declared 'Protected Monuments'.

323. The campaign of the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes continued as usual in the year under report. The preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling and walls of Cave I which mainly occupied the Department's attention in the previous year was continued along with the work of conservation in many other Caves. A greater half of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave I and a majority of the frescoes on the walls of this cave and its adjoining galleries were scientifically treated and conserved. For filling up the gaps in the deteriorated frescoes where old plaster had decayed and peeled off, the old process of edging round with plaster and giving a water-colour wash over it, suggested by the Italian restaurateurs, professor Cecconi and Count Orisini, was replaced by the new process of filling the gaps with coloured cement plaster and shaping the entire subject into a handsome frame, leaving a free margin all round. This proved eminently successful as in addition to ensuring the safety of the frescoes, this device sets off the beauty of the subjects to a considerable degree. In the course of the general clearance of the caves an interesting subject was brought to light in the upper storey of Cave VI. This fresco is painted on the right wall of the antechamber opposite the shrine of the upper storey of the cave and represents a kneeling monk who holds in his right hand an incensory and in the left one a bunch of three lotus buds—an emblem of Buddhist Trinity symbolising Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. The outline and the detail of the subject are uncommonly clear and well preserved.

At Ellora, in addition to the general conservation work executed to the caves, the huge heaps of debris opposite Cave XXXI (Indra Sabha) and Cave XXIX (Sita-ki-Nahani), which had accumulated on account of the landslips and were obstructing a clear view of the caves, were removed.

The work of clearance and general repairs to the Daulatabad Fort was also continued during the year. But the most important works carried out in this fort were the repairs done to the entrance gate of the Chini Mahall, which served as the prison-house of the last king of Golkonda, Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah. The Baradari of the Bala Hisar (Citadel) was also considerably conserved and the work is still in progress.

At Khuldabad, conservation on a large scale was executed to the Tomb and gardens of Bani Begam.

At Aurangabad, general repairs were carried out to the various gateways of the town-wall, the Lal Masjid and the Sonailhri Mahall.

At Bidar, the campaign of the conservation and excavation of archaeological monuments was further continued. Special repairs were executed to the main hall in the Southern wing of the Takht Mahall which has been thoroughly preserved now. The Fort walls, the various gateways, bastions and the other buildings of the fort which were in need of repair were properly conserved and the network of the new roads inside the Fort was further extended and improved for the convenience of visitors. Alongside with these works the construction of the new motorable road around the Fort made considerable progress during the year. Among other monuments at Bidar, the Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan, the Tomb of Ali Barid and its adjoining buildings, and the mausolea of the Bahmani kings at Ashtur received due attention regarding necessary repairs.

The following monuments were conserved in the Gulbarga District :

- (a) The Mosque and tomb of Hazrat Kamal Mujarrad.
- (b) Chand Bibi's Tomb.
- (c) Hirapur Mosque and Well.

324. Excavations of an important nature were conducted during the year on the following two sites :

(a) *Warangal Fort* :—The archaeological importance of the Warangal Fort—specially of the great mounds existing in the area marked by the four large carved gateways facing the cardinal points, the architecture of which has a close resemblance to that of the gateways of Sanchi had attracted the attention of archæologists for a long time.

Before carrying out the operations, the site, presented the following features—the four large gateways referred to above, a dilapidated pavilion, consisting of five pillars supporting lintels and fragments of roofing over them, this occupied almost the centre of the site; and a large mound, which held out the promise of the remains of the central shrine, appeared just at the heart of the site and several smaller mounds surrounded the large central mound. A little distance to the South-East of the dilapidated pavilion stood the figure of a mutilated standing elephant, almost half the size of an adult animal and towards the North-East of the pavilion was a large depression indicating the existence of a tank. Near the South-East corner of the site stood the building of an old temple with roof intact—half buried in earth with two large dvarpala images lying out of place in front of it and the figure of a Nandi thrown at a considerable distance from it. Fragments of sculpture and architectural pieces were strewn all over the area and gave a certain promise of the hitherto unexplored archæological treasure that lay concealed under the mounds. The year's operations—from Isfandar to Khurdad—which were confined mainly to the large central mound and its adjoining area, produced very satisfactory results. The area so far opened up revealed a major portion of the groundplan of the temple, but as it was never completed the groundplan was also found incomplete at certain points. Further, the heaps of building material and the unfinished condition of many a sculpture and blocks of polished masonry found in the course of the excavations all too clearly indicated that the scheme, though started on an extensive scale, could never reach perfection. Nevertheless, the gigantic dimensions of the basement and the huge size of the pillars, door—jambs, lintels, etc., and the comparatively high and superior quality of the workmanship all tend to show that this temple, constructed as it was on the seat of the Kakatiya Government, was evidently designed to excel all other temple architecture in the neighbourhood and to rank as the Chief-d'œuvre of this great dynasty.

The architecture and sculpture of this temple has a close resemblance to those of the Palampet Temple. Even the figure brackets, the chief peculiarity of the Palampet Temple, are also to be found in the Warangal Fort Temple.

The best among the sculptures and carving which could be conveniently transferred were brought over and exhibited in a separate gallery of the Hyderabad Museum, and the heavier articles were preserved *in situ*. Out of the material of this temple which was transferred to Hyderabad, the Department is contemplating to erect in the Museum a pavilion after the model of the Warangal temples in order to give an idea of the architecture of these temples.

(b) *Hashmatpet* :—In August 1935, two cairns were excavated at Hashmatpet village. The bigger of these two cairns had a stone circle, about 25 ft. in diameter and consisting of twenty-four stones. The area within the circle, when excavated, disclosed a stone cist of rather colossal size. Pottery and iron implements were found outside as well as inside the cist. The iron implements consist of a knife (or dagger), a sickle, the ring of an axe, and the prong of a hey-fork or ploughing implement. Three bronze articles were also found, all of them being ferrules of walking sticks. The remains of bone were found in an advanced state of decay. The cist was rebuilt and preserved for the benefit of general public under Act VIII of 1937 F. of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

325. In the domain of Hindu inscriptions the monograph on the Telugu inscriptions of the Dominions which was being
Epigraphy. compiled for some time has been completed and sent to the Press. The monograph will be published as a Memoir under the title "A corpus of Telugu Inscriptions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions." Of the other two monographs on the Canarese Inscriptions of Kopbal and Kukkanur, and Kallur, the former was issued during the year as Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 12, and the latter is expected to be issued very shortly.

In addition to the above, the following inscriptions were published.

1. Nagulapadu inscription dated Saka 1404.
2. do do do 1466.
3. Vadapalli inscription of Anavema-reddi.
4. Inugurti inscription dated Saka 1397.
5. Warangal inscription of Ambira-deva.
6. Nelakondapalli inscription of Krishnadevaraya.

A list of Unpublished Canarese and Telugu Inscriptions of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions collected from reliable and authoritative sources will also be published shortly.

During the year, a thorough survey was made of the Moslem inscriptions of Kalyani in the Bidar District. The majority of these inscriptions are in Persian and belong to the Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur. Two of these inscriptions however, belong to the Tughluq Dynasty. The inscriptions would be published in the ensuing number of the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.

Besides the above, arrangements have been made by the department to publish the Dasavatara (Ellora) inscription of Dantidurga as Memoir 13 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series.

326. During the year under report, 3,398 coins of all the metals were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these,
Numismatics. 36 were of gold, 816 of silver and 2,530 of copper and 16 of alloy.

327. Final sanction for the construction of the new building of the Picture Gallery was received from the Government but the work could not be started on account of the ensuing celebrations of the Silver Jubilee. An exhibition of the modern Indian paintings was arranged and on that occasion Her Highness the Princess of Berar paid a visit to the Museum. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to present to the Museum a beautiful elephant carved of wood. It has been exhibited in a specially constructed glass case. Among the Manuscripts acquired, special mention must be made of a copy of the Holy Qur'an scribed in Bahar Style presented by Nawab Zoolader Jung Bahadur, M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Lady Trench presented three excellent views of Bidar executed in water colour. Beautiful pieces of sculptures and architecture recovered during the excavations at Warangal have enriched the existing collection. Erection of a small *mandap* out of these pieces in the Museum compound was under consideration.

328. Besides the publication of the Annual Reports for the years 1341 and 1342 Fasli (1931-33 A.D.) and the Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 12 (the Kannada Inscriptions of Kopbal by Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu), which were issued during the year under report, the Department has compiled the following works which would be published shortly :—

1. Annual Report for the year 1933-34.
2. "Ajanta" Vol. III, by G. Yazdani.
3. "A corpus of Telugu Inscriptions of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions," by Dr. P. Sreenivaschar, M.A., Ph.D.,
4. Inscriptions of Kukkanur and Kallur, by C. R. Krishnamacharlu.

The book on Bidar is almost ready and expected to be issued shortly. The Director's lantern lecture on the 'Art of Painting at Ajanta' delivered in Urdu on the occasion of the Aurangabad College Day in the beginning of the year under review, has been published with ten colour and one monochrome plates. The Director's other lecture in Urdu of the Pre-historic Antiquities of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions broadcasted in Hyderabad recently has also been published with ten illustrations.

329. 141 negatives were prepared during the year under review. Nine colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta were prepared for the Department's record. Eleven copies of the Ellora frescoes were prepared for the Hyderabad Museum.

330. The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 86,994-14-3 (B.G. Rs. 74,567-0-9) during the year. A sum of Rs. 93,218-2-7 (B.G. Rs. 79,901-2-4) was spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs. 85,820-15-4 (B.G. Rs. 73,560-13-2). The expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum amounted to Rs. 22,716-13-2 (B.G. Rs. 19,471-9-0) during the year.

SECTION VI.

Government Central Press.

331. The revenue derived from the sale of registers and *jaridas* and for miscellaneous work done for private bodies was Rs. 42,538-14-3 against Rs. 41,798-8-4 or an increase of Rs. 740-5-11 over last year. The increase was due to larger sale of registers, *jaridas* and standardized forms.

332. Wages on productive work cost the department Rs. 1,35,322-0-8 which combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,07,673-8-7 brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,43,005-9-3 as against Rs. 4,15,757-11-9 in 1343 Fasli. The net outturn value of the Press during the year calculated on the basic rates amounted to Rs. 1,22,753-11-10 as against Rs. 1,00,143-12-2 in the preceding year. This amount of Rs. 1,22,753-11-10 which excluded the cost of binding materials amounting to Rs. 38,299-8-10, when deducted from the total overhead cost of Rs. 4,43,005-9-3 left a balance of Rs. 3,20,251-13-5.

The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 3,12,107-4-11 as against Rs. 2,93,013-15-10 in 1343 Fasli, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 19,093-5-1.

333. The value of outturn comprising Composing, Copynavisi, Litho and Bindery amounted to Rs. 2,57,917-15-5 which together with Rs. 54,189-5-6 representing the value of paper and binding materials brought the cost of outturn to Rs. 3,12,107-4-11.

334. The opening book value of the plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,93,781-5-10, and after deducting Rs. 44,221-11-10 on account of wear and tear of the machines, the value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 5,49,559-10-0. New purchases valued at Rs. 1,10,406-6-10 less Rs. 9,894-5-4 by way of depreciation amounted to Rs. 1,00,512-1-6. Thus the net closing book value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,50 071-11-6.

335. The total charges on power for machines, repairs to sections and the cost of new materials came to Rs. 17,098-11-11.

336. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 40,784-11-9, Rs. 5,928-14-10 on establishment including Chromium, Rs. 14,921-14-11 on purchase of type metal, Rs. 11,125-1-4 on supplies and services, Rs. 8,522-2-0 towards interest and depreciation, and Rs. 286-10-8 under miscellaneous charges.

337. The opening balance under this head was Rs. 25,603-7-7 and with the purchase of contingencies to the value of Rs. 1,06,146-11-11 made during the year, gave the total value of Stores at Rs. 1,31,750-3-6. Issues worth Rs. 78,565-15-5 were made, leaving the closing value of Stores for the year 1344 Fasli at Rs. 53,184-4-1. The inter-departmental book adjustments connected with Mechanical and Type Foundry branches of the Press came to Rs. 42,964-7-11 as against Rs. 28,701-8-6 in the previous year. The increase under this head was due to purchase of spare parts and the general overhauling of the Indian Daily Mail Plant during the year under report.

338. The depreciation accruing on plant during the year was Rs. 53,531-12-2 which, with the balance of previous years amounting to Rs. 2,81,163-14-4, came to Rs. 3,34,695-10-6. Out of this sum, 2 new Ratchiff Litho Flatbed machines to the value of Rs. 23,908-13-6 were purchased during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,10,786-13-0 under the Depreciation Fund.

339. There were 83 subscribers at the end of the year against 73 in the previous year, and 694 *jaridas* were issued to the various Government offices against 689 in 1343 Fasli.

340. The outstanding in 1343 Fasli were Rs. 2,41,689-15-1 which with the book adjustment statements to the value of Rs. 2,71,630-2-2 issued during the year brought the total recoverable amount to Rs. 5,13,320-1-3. Adjustments amounting to Rs. 1,92,191-0-4 were made during the year leaving Rs. 3,21,129-0-11 outstanding.

341. Standardized forms valued at Rs. 56,541-9-11 were printed in 1344 Fasli which together with forms to the value of Rs. 21,562-13-9 left over from the previous year, brought the value of stock to Rs. 78,104-7-8. Forms to the value of Rs. 42,788-2-10 were sold during the year. Forms valued at Rs. 35,316-4-10 remained on hand at the end of Aban 1344 Fasli. In the year under report various new forms belonging to the Veterinary department were printed and stocked for sale. The application forms for the use of Law Courts were printed and stocked for sale at the various Courts in the districts and brought in an appreciable revenue to Government.

342. Since the grant for the Process department was met entirely from the University budget, the whole plant inclusive of the men working in the Process department was transferred to the Osmania University Press, with effect from the 18th Shehrewar 1344 Fasli.

343. The Nastaliq Scheme sanctioned for two years came to an end in Ardibehisht 1343 Fasli. The expenditure incurred on this section from the 1st Khurdad 1343 Fasli to the 30th Aban, 1344 F., was met from the grant of the temporary establishment of the Government Press. A fresh scheme was submitted to Government to accord sanction for a further period of 3 years. When the scheme expired in Ardibehisht, 1343 Fasli, there was on hand type available for sale to the value of Rs. 28,066-15-0, and since then type worth Rs. 10,711-6-0 was cast, bringing the total value of the type to Rs. 38,778-5-0. This together with the value of 669 punches (Rs. 4,014) and 1,205 matrices (Rs. 3,615) brought the total to Rs. 18,140 which was placed to the credit of the Government Press as the expenditure was wholly met from the grant of the Press. Of the 1,205 matrices prepared 536 were electro-matrices. The preparation of matrices for a new series of 20 pt. Naskh was undertaken and of this, 83 punches and 83 matrices together with 135 electro-matrices, were completed. Progress was also made in the preparation of 36 pt. Suls of which 31 electro-matrices were made. 54 pt. Suls type was also taken up and 110 electro-matrices were completed by the end of 1344 Fasli.

344. The sanction of Government to start the work of printing the bilingual edition of the Holy Qu'ran was received on the 16th Ardibehisht 1344 Fasli and the scheme was in full operation towards the close of the year.

SECTION VII.

Stationery.

345. The opening value of stock carried over from the previous year was Rs. 2,96,086 which together with new stock to the value of Rs. 5,26,228 purchased in the year under report, brought the total value of stock to Rs. 8,22,314. The results of Audit stock-taking for the year 1343 and 1344 Fasli revealed that stock to the value of Rs. 29,381 was in excess, and stock to the value of Rs. 28,305 short. The discrepancies were adjusted after sanction, as a result of which the book value of the stock came to Rs. 8,23,390. The value of issues during the year was Rs. 5,31,819 against Rs. 5,79,407, leaving a balance of stock to the value of Rs. 2,91,571 at the close of the year. The value of these stock figures was again affected by the prices that were accepted for 1345 Fasli in consequence of which the value of stock depreciated by Rs. 15,227, and the total net book value of stock therefore came to Rs. 2,76,344 against Rs. 2,96,086 in the previous year.

346. The value of paper and stationery articles supplied to Government offices during the year, including packing and overhead charges, amounted to Rs. 5,73,618 against Rs. 6,23,836 in the previous year.

From the issues of the year under report amounting to Rs. 5,73,618, a sum of Rs. 5,21,639 was received, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,979 and with the previous years' outstandings of Rs. 18,956, the total amount to be recovered came to Rs. 70,935.

347. The working capital of the Depot remained at Rs. 1,50,000. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was obtained from Government. Out of this sum, Rs. 47,000 was refunded during the year.

348. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs 36,757 against Rs. 31,365 in the previous year. The total value of issues, including packing and carting charges, amounted to Rs. 5,40,124 and the overhead cost thereon at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. worked at Rs. 33,757, from which after deducting a sum of Rs. 268 connected with the charges on the cost of machines returned to Messrs. D. Gestetner (India) Ltd., Calcutta, the overheads amounted to Rs. 33,494. When the miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 4,064 were added to the above, the total receipts came to Rs. 37,558 at the close of the year. After defraying the working cost for the year amounting to Rs. 36,757, it left a net profit of Rs. 801.

349. The number of no-stock certificates issued by the Depot during the year for the standardised and unstandardised articles were as follows :—

	No.	Value Rs.
Standardised	446	9,263
Unstandardised	561	18,719
Total ..	1,007	27,982

The Depot was trying to bring all the unstandardised articles on the approved list as a result of which the value of no-stock certificates issued during the year for unstandardised articles was reduced to nearly one-half of the previous year.

350. In 1335 Fasli the overhead charges to meet the working cost of the Depot were fixed at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. which left large financial balances to the credit of the Depot. But to benefit the consuming departments it was felt desirable in Thir 1341 Fasli to reduce the overhead percentage from $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. which was the lowest obtaining in India. This arrangement worked satisfactorily till the close of the year. In order to secure greater efficiency in the Depot, a new scheme was submitted earlier in the year to improve the pay and prospects of the establishment.

351. Of Rs. 5 lakhs and odd of paper and stationery purchased every year, the following statement shows the value of purchases made within and outside the Dominions :—

Items	Hyderabad State	British India	Great Britain	OUTSIDE EMPIRE		Total
				Continent	U. S. A.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Paper	11,228	1,30,764	16,034	68,764	..	2,21,790
Stationery	88,249	65,485	98,150	49,977	11,220	3,08,081
Total	94,477	1,96,199	1,14,184	1,18,741	11,220	5,29,821

SECTION VIII.

Nizamia Observatory.

352. A large number of publications and bulletins were received in the Library from various Observatories. The usual astronomical periodicals continued to be received. The astrographic equatorial was in good order and was in fairly continuous use during the year except during the monsoon. The meantime standard clock and the electrical transmitters were performing satisfactorily. The two seismographs were in good condition. Periodical attention was given to the machines in order to ensure that they were working with efficiency. The Dines Pressure Tube Anemograph which was received during the previous year, was erected on the roof of the main building and the first record was obtained on December 1, 1934. An Assmann Psychrometer made by Negretti and Zambra was added to the equipment during the year.

353. The programme of work with this telescope remained the same as in previous years and 132 plates were exposed during the year as follows :—

Astronomical observations
and reductions.

Catalogue	..	12
Proper Motion	..	101
Miscellaneous	..	19

Good progress was maintained with the measuring of plates for the Catalogue and 71 plates were measured in both direct and reverse positions during the year. It was expected that the work of measuring the plates for the catalogue (in the zones $+36^{\circ}$ to $+39^{\circ}$) would be completed early in 1936. The reductions also were well in hand and it is possible that the remaining work may be ready for publication by the end of the current year. The measurement and reduction of the photographs of Eros taken during the opposition of January 1931 were also proceeding steadily, and the final places of Eros were derived in the case of eight plates for comparison with the ephemeris. Regular observations of variable stars were made until the end of May 1935 when the O. G. of the telescope was dismantled. 667 visual estimates of brightness were obtained, mostly of stars with faint minima. The observations were as usual communicated to the variable star section of the B.A.A. and the Harvard College Observatory. Twenty-three occultations of stars by the Moon were observed during the year under report.

Disappearances	..	21
Reappearances	..	2

354. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne Shaw seismographs during the period under report was 141. Of these, the most important was the devastating earthquake of May 31, 1935 with its epicentre near Quetta. A number of original records were lent on request to seismologists for the study of particular earthquakes and in certain cases photographic copies of seismograms were supplied.

355. Daily observations of air, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and rainfall were continued and the self-recording instruments were maintained in operation. The total rainfall recorded for the period October 1, 1934 to September 30, 1935 was 20.11 inches. The highest shade temperature during this period was 110.8° on 25th May 1935, while the lowest minimum was 51.7° on 4th January 1935. The movement of wind for 24 hours was 324 miles on 29th July 1935, the highest recorded for the year. The maximum gust recorded was one of 64 miles per hour at 16.45 I.S.T. on June 7, 1935.

356. Daily observations of velocity and direction of upper winds by means of pilot balloon flights were made in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department and the result were regularly telegraphed every morning to the forecasting centres. Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. The greatest height reached was

Upper Air.

14.8 kilometers on November 13, 1934. Weekly and monthly statements summarising the results of these observations were forwarded to the Upper Air Observatory, Agra. During the North-East Monsoon 1934 October and November a number of sounding balloons were released from this Observatory by special arrangements with the Meteorological Office, Poona. In January 1935, the Tata Air Mail Route, Karachi—Madras, was diverted to pass through Hyderabad and all possible information about upper air was supplied to pilots on their arrival at Secunderabad. Current weather information in plain language was also telegraphed twice a week during the monsoon months to the aerodromes at Madras and Poona for the information of the pilots.

357. The department continued to be the controlling office for the Dominion rainfall organisation. The reports received from the rain-gauge stations maintained by the Public Works Department and the State Railway were carefully scrutinized and from these reports, monthly tabular statements and an annual summary were compiled for publication.

SECTION IX.

Geological Survey.

358. A study of underground water conditions in parts of Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar Districts was made, and detailed notes of rural water supply were taken in order to facilitate the laying out of the work of the Well Sinking Department, in those areas. This entailed a careful examination of more than 2,000 wells in the areas traversed. Field work was directed towards the general geological survey of parts of Surpur, Shahpur and Yadgir Taluqs in Gulbarga District, and Makhtal Taluq in Mahbubnagar District, Parenda and parts of Kallam in Osmanabad District and southern portion of Ashti Taluq in Bhir District. In all 1,850 square miles of country was geologically surveyed and mapped. Minor bands and patches of Dharwars were located and their boundaries demarcated in Shahpur and Makhtal Taluqs. A thorough study of the sequence of the Trap flows from 1,500' to 2,600' M.S.L. was made in the Osmanabad district. In order to understand the nature and distribution of the underground water a Summer Water-level Survey was conducted by the field officers just before the breaking of the Monsoons in the months of May and June, across the areas traversed. A total length of about 315 miles of the country was covered. In the course of the Survey many sites of active and abandoned salt works were located. The existence of Sodium Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate as efflorescences in some nullahs in Yadgir and Makhtal Taluqs having been noted, attention was drawn to their utility in glass and ceramic industry especially as quartz and feldspar also occur in the area. Sites of abandoned Soda Ash Works were also noted. A large number of brine samples from the eastern portion of the Raichur district were completely analysed. Besides this, the usual mineral and ore analyses were conducted. As usual, samples of water were analysed for the well sinking department. A large number of rock sections from specimens collected during the year were studied and microphotos of type rocks taken.

359. Vol. III- Part 1 of the Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey, comprising the reports of the work done during 1943 F., was under publication. Papers for Vol. III, Part 2 were nearly ready for the press.

360. The Department was given the opportunity to participate in the Indian Science Congress Session held in Calcutta during the first week of January 1935.

The following paper were read from the Department :—

- (1) Observations and Notes on the method of Ancient gold mining with special reference to the Raichur and Shorapur Districts, Hyderabad State.

- (2) Prehistoric and Proto-historic finds of the Raichur and Gulbarga Districts.
- (3) A Sword Dance and Skewer Piercing ceremony at Tintini, Shorapur Taluq, Hyderabad State.
- (4) Some local phases of regional metamorphism of Dharwars in the eastern portion of the Raichur Doab.
- (5) Petrological notes on some of the rock types of Kalmali, Kallur, Nilagal and Ganekal hills, Raichur District.
- (6) Porphyritic dykes in parts of Raichur and Manvi Taluqs.
- (7) A note on the borehole logs in parts of Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts discussed in relation to the underground water in Deccan Trap.

During the course of the field work several sites of archaeological interest were located and these were marked on the survey maps.

361. Against the sanctioned Budget allotment, of Rs. 73,311 an expenditure of Rs. 54,084 was incurred on the maintenance of the Department as against Rs. 49,972 for 1343 F.

Cost.

SECTION X.

State Life Insurance.

362. At the end of the year number of subscribers increased from 33,262 to 34,277. The number of proposals received during the year was 2,523. Policies numbering 2,567, which includes proposals regarding previous years aggregating to the face-value of Rs. 15,43,927 were issued yielding a premium income of Rs. 65,052 per annum. Refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity, and surrender value amounting to Rs. 3,40,767-9-2. The enclosed Statement shows the Receipts and Expenditure as well as the amount of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund at the close of the year 1344 Fasli. It was decided that the valuation of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund from the inception of the Fund to the end of 1344 F. should be made, and Mr. L.S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., has been appointed as consulting actuary.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund for the year 1344 Fasli.

Receipts	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure	Rs.	A.	P.
Fund at the beginning of the year ..	83,18,058	7	7-5/6	A. Policies paid up and refunds to Sub. ..	3,61,327	8	3
A. Subscriptions realised.	6,69,377	10	6-4/6	B. Amount invested ..	7,14,255	0	0
B. Interest on Investments from Govt. ..	3,16,875	0	0	Fund at the close of the year ..	82,28,728	9	11 ³ / ₆
Total ..	93,04,311	2	2-3/6	Total ..	93,04,311	2	2 ³ / ₆

SECTION XI.

Information Bureau.

The Bureau was started in 1340 Fasli with the twofold object of maintaining contact with the Press and keeping in touch with the views expressed therein concerning the State; and informing the authorities regarding the trend of public opinion. Its duties include the contradiction of false reports published in the newspapers, issue of communiques, press notes and notifications on important political, economic and administrative matters. The Bureau also supplies the required information regarding Hyderabad to authors, journalists, merchants and others; besides making a large amount of material

available for purposes of general publicity. It issues Administration Reports and brochures compiled by the various departments to the Press and the task of preparing the Administration Report of the State, so far the duty of the Finance Department, has recently been entrusted to the Bureau.

As part of its regular duties the Bureau makes a close study of the entire Indian Press in the following five languages; English, Urdu, Hindi, Telugu and Marathi; and extracts therefrom material in which Hyderabad is directly or indirectly interested and supplies the same to the departments concerned. If the statement contained therein call for any replies either by way of elucidation or contradiction, the departments are requested to do the needful. Besides this, monthly news summaries are prepared for the information of such high officers of Government as cannot possibly find time to go through all that appears in the local and outside Press. The Bureau is further responsible for drafting and issuing Communiques with the sanction of Government and is the only authorised office for publicity of Government information in the Press. A large number of press notes and notifications are also regularly issued whenever occasions arise. About 234 Dailies and Periodicals in the five languages mentioned above are received and on an average action is taken on nearly 80 cuttings everyday. Recommendations to Government regarding permission for the issue of fresh newspapers and keeping a watch on the policy of existing papers also form part of the duties of the Bureau as delegated to it by the Press Commissioner.

In the year under report 48 newspapers and other periodicals in English, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese were published in the State. Of this number six were daily newspapers and six weekly.

Government were obliged to suppress two newspapers this year in the interests of communal unity and harmony. One of them, Al-Azam, a Muslim Organ, was suppressed on the 18th Shehrewar and the other, the Vaidik Adarsh, an Arya Samaj Organ, was suppressed on the 22nd Aban. Both were rabidly communal papers and indulged in the publication of unfounded and inflammatory news and articles calculated to create hatred and enmity between the two major communities of the State.

Another feature of the year under report was the decision to reorganise the system of purchase and distribution of local newspapers to Government offices with a view to eliminating the evils inherent in any system of subsidy while at the same encouraging enterprise and sound journalism.

During the year under review, 45 Communiques, 142 Press Notes, 65 Notifications and 61 Departmental Reports, Reviews, etc., were issued to the press. 100 individuals were supplied with information or material for articles etc. and 113 press reports were contradicted or further elucidated. Addresses presented on various occasions to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Royal replies were translated and given wide publicity.

Of the 45 Communiques issued during 1344 F. 12 related to Administrative matters, 4 were of political nature, 18 general and 11 concerning matters of economic or agricultural interest. The more important of these pertained to the counteraction of false rumours circulated by certain sections of the Press about the prohibition of certain newspapers in the Dominions, Government's attitude at the Thungabhadra Project Conference, measures adopted by Government for relief in the famine stricken areas of Raichur District, the reorganisation of the Educational System in the State and correct figures of casualties in connection with the communal disturbances in Secunderabad.

Of the 142 Press Notes 26 dealt with Administrative matters, 53 with Statistics, 13 with the activities of the Agricultural Department, 3 with communal and religious affairs and 47 general. Of the 53 relating to Statistics, 17 referred to Pressed Cotton Bales, 15 were Memoranda Forecasts, etc., 13 Railway and R.M.T.S., Returns 6 Statistics of Imports, Exports, production, etc., and two Cotton Reports.

The 65 Notifications issued to the press were made up of 17 relating to Administrative matters; 10, 4 and 3 regarding activities of the Customs, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments respectively and 31 general.

Of the 113 contradictions that were issued during the year 18 related to Political, Communal or Religious matters, 76 to Administrative matters, complaints or public grievances and 19 general.

100 individuals were supplied with information or material, etc. Of these 34 were residents of Hyderabad and 66 outsiders.

During 1344 F. 61 Reports, Reviews, etc., were issued to the press. Of these 14 were Administration Reports of Departments etc., 10 were Government Reviews of the activities of the various Departments, 32 were Malaria, Plague and other reports issued by the Public Health Department and 5 were miscellaneous reports.

SECTION XII.

Dairatul Maarif.

363. The Institution continued its work of editing and publishing rare Arabic manuscripts. During the year, three books were sent to be printed at the Khadevia Library Press, Cairo; seven books were copied and arrangements were made for publishing eight books. In view of the difficulties of printing at its own press the books corrected and edited by the Daira, it was decided this year to have the books printed at the Khadevia Library Press, Cairo. Accordingly three books included in the programme for 1344 F. have been sent to that press for printing.

364. During the year first comparison of four books with the original manuscripts, totalling 1,473 pages, was finished. The second comparison of these books, with other available manuscripts, totalling 1,915 pages was also finished. Seven books were corrected and revised; the proofs of seven books were read, and the indices, erratas, etc., of 6 books were prepared. During the year the total amount of work came to 11,655 pages as against 7,633 pages in the preceding.

Dr. Krenkow, the well-known Orientalist, was deputed by the Daira as its special representative to the Orientalist Congress held in Rome. A short history of the Daira including 10 years' programme of work was prepared and distributed to the delegates of this Congress. A complete set of the latest publications of the Daira was also exhibited.

In pursuance of its policy of sending complimentary copies of its publications to eminent orientalists, scholars, and academic bodies, this year the Daira distributed books worth Rs. 9,190. An income of Rs. 3,051 was derived from the sale-proceeds of its publication.

APPENDIX.

**NOTE ON THE WORK OF THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS
COMMITTEE DURING 1344 FASLI (6TH OCTOBER 1934 TO 6TH
OCTOBER 1935).**

The present Note is in continuation of a Note on the above subject for the year 1343 Fasli published in the Administration Report of that year (pages 132-33). During the first seven months of the year 1344 Fasli, the composition of the External Relations Committee remained unchanged, with Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member as President, Sir Richard Chenevix Trench, Revenue Member and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Member, as Members of the Committee. In Khurdad 1344 Fasli (April 1935), upon the retirement of Sir Richard Trench, Mr. (now Sir) T. J. Tasker, who succeeded him as Revenue Member, was appointed as member of the External Relations Committee. Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan (now Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur) continued to discharge the duties of Secretary to the Committee in addition to being Director of Information, while Nawab Kaikobad Jung Bahadur, Deputy Political Secretary, continued to be in charge of the administrative section of the Committee's work. Thirty-two meetings of the Committee were held during the year under review. Messrs. Coward, Chance and Co. of London remained the State's solicitors during the year while Mr. (now Sir) Walter T. Monckton, K.C., continued to be the State's leading Counsel for constitutional matters. Messrs. A. P. Fachiri and John Brunyate were also retained as junior Counsel.

Reference has been made in the note for the previous year of the decision taken in Bombay in May 1934 to appoint a Committee of Ministers with terms of reference which included the consideration of the report, when issued, of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the formulation of recommendations thereon. The Report appeared in November 1934 and the first meeting of the Informal Committee of Ministers, thus appointed, was held in Bombay in December 1934 under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari. The External Relations Committee was assisted in its review of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report by a detailed and critical note by the State's Counsel in London on the different features of the Report, a Note which largely guided the conclusions arrived at by the Ministers in Bombay. The Ministers came to the conclusion that the Report of the Committee constituted in many ways an advance on the White Paper proposals from the point of view of Indian States, particularly as far as the financial provisions were concerned, and that, in general, the recommendations should be acceptable to the States, subject to certain important reservations. At the same time, it was stated that no final opinion could be formed nor the attitude of the States determined until the appearance of the Bill. In the further discussions on the Report continued in Delhi in January 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari, the Ministers devoted their attention mainly to the list of Federal Subjects as given in the Report and examined them in the light of the sovereign powers at present enjoyed by the States under each subject. There were discussions, too, on such of the more important constitutional, juridical and economic provisions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report as applied to the States and, while coming to certain conclusions, it was recognised that these must remain tentative until detailed consideration was paid to the provisions of the Bill and that part of the proposed Instrument of Accession which was intended to be common to all the States. The importance of a careful examination of the provisions of the Bill was no less emphasised by the State's own Counsel, and the External Relations Committee, therefore, took immediate steps both in Hyderabad and in London to prepare itself and its legal machinery for such examination when the time came. In the meantime,

the subjects more particularly affecting the State and some of the unsatisfactory features of the Report in so far as they affected Hyderabad were brought to the notice of His Exalted Highness' Government and, under orders of His Exalted Highness, to the notice of the Government of India.

The period between Isfandar and Shehrewar 1344 F. (January to July 1935) was devoted to an intensive scrutiny and examination of the provisions of the Government of India Bill which first appeared in January. The time fixed, namely, two weeks, within which the views of the State were to be forwarded in respect of the Bill was upon representation from the States, extended and the arrangements made in anticipation of the appearance of the Bill for its examination enabled the External Relations Committee, upon cabled advice from its Counsel in London, to consider and report to His Exalted Highness' Government on the opening clauses of the Bill within the time originally fixed. The views of His Exalted Highness' Government were, upon orders from His Exalted Highness, communicated through different representations to the Government of India and, when the Informal Committee of Ministers met in Delhi in February, they had before them the advice of Hyderabad Counsel and the considered opinion of the State. Similar material in regard to the later clauses of the Bill was placed at the disposal of the Committee of Ministers in their subsequent meetings in Bombay towards the close of February and in Delhi in March. The External Relations Committee also participated in the Conference of Princes and Ministers in Bombay on the 22nd February which unanimously supported the conclusions reached up to that stage by the Informal Committee of Ministers on the advice of Hyderabad Counsel. These conclusions were embodied in a letter* from Sir Akbar Hydari to Sir Bertrand Glancy, attached herewith for purposes of reference. It is impossible in a brief review such as the present to deal with all the reasons underlying the amendments but a reference to Annexure II, which presents in a convenient form the Bill as originally drafted (in black), the amendments made in the House of Commons (in red) and in the House of Lords (in green), will adequately show their extent and importance, no less than, by inference, the reasons underlying them. The most important clause amended on the initiative of Hyderabad and the Informal Committee of Ministers was clause 6 of the Bill (now Section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935) which deals with the transaction of Accession. The Bill was finally placed on the Statute Book on the 2nd August 1935, nearly 7 months after its appearance.

Reference to the review of the previous year will show that the Committee of Ministers appointed at the Conference of Princes and Ministers in May 1934 was also entrusted with the task of ensuring the active co-operation of Indian States *inter se* and of devising for that purpose schemes to improve the organisation and working of the Chamber of Princes while considering other or additional proposals for enabling all the States to act together in regard to problems affecting them. The Hyderabad representative at the Conference strongly supported the view that in a Ministerial body lay the solution of the problem of securing active co-operation among all the States *inter se*, particularly as no reorganisation of the Chamber as such would induce His Exalted Highness to join it. When the Informal Committee of Ministers, therefore, met in December 1934, it was unanimously agreed that, apart from any other organisation of the Princes, there was need for a Council of Ministers if effective co-operation was to be maintained between the States, particularly as such a body would make joint deliberations possible between States participating in the Chamber of Princes and States which did not so participate. Agreement in regard to the constitution of the proposed Council of Ministers was ultimately reached on the basis of a formula according to which States, given individual representation in both the Houses of the Federal Legislature according to the Government of India Act, 1935, and having a population of 5 lakhs or more and a revenue of 50 lakhs or more, would enjoy individual representation, the 17 and the 15 gun States

* Annexure I.—This letter was subsequently published in White Paper C. M. D. 4843 of March 1935.

excluded from that category to each elect one and two representatives respectively, while the 13 gun States and the 11 and 9 gun States would each elect one representative from their respective groups. It may be added that the above formula, proposed by the Informal Committee of Ministers, is still under consideration by the States.

In addition to the above matters, the External Relations Committee, in the course of their examination of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and of the provisions of the Bill, devoted particular attention to questions relating to Berar, Paramountcy, Defence, Privileges and Immunities, Railways, Post Offices and Water supplies. Residuary powers, Administration, the allocation to the State of seats in the Federal Legislature were also among the matters to which the Committee paid special attention while, in regard to the Commercial Treaty of 1802, it was recommended to Government that the difference of interpretation between the Government of India and the State arising from the Treaty might be referred to an impartial judicial tribunal for the appointment of which a request might be made. The list of Federal Subjects was also scrutinised in detail and particular attention was given to those Items in the Federal Legislative List which had financial implications. In the examination and discussions of these matters, the Committee was considerably assisted by the unofficial visit to Hyderabad of Mr. (now Sir) Walter T. Monckton, K.C., the State's leading Counsel. It was decided that Departments should be invited to state the extent of limitations that should be demanded under each item of the Federal Legislative List in the event of accession, and that for that purpose their attention should be drawn to the structure of the Act and the implications of accession to the proposed Constitution. A detailed circular letter was accordingly issued to the Departments affected by the Federal Legislative List and the object of the enquiry was explained in detail to all Secretaries to Government at a meeting on the 2nd October 1935.

Mention must be made of the meeting of the Informal Committee of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari in Bombay in September 1935 which was attended by the External Relations Committee as a whole and by Mr. (now Sir) Walter T. Monckton, K.C. A first draft of the Instrument of Accession had appeared in February 1935 and a revised draft was published in the White Paper of March. The amendments to the Bill and the final form of the Act necessitated consequent amendments to the Instrument of Accession and it was decided by the Ministers that the collaboration which had resulted in a successful amendment of the Act should be maintained between Counsel for Hyderabad and Counsel for the Chamber of Princes in London for purposes of the Instrument of Accession as well. This would correspond with the collaboration maintained in India through the agency of the Informal Committee itself.

ANNEXURE I.

NIZAM'S PALACE,
NEW DELHI,
21st February 1935.

MY DEAR SIR BERTRAND GLANCY,

Kindly refer to my letter dated New Delhi, the 19th January 1935, with which I forwarded to you copies of the Proceedings regarding some of the proposals of the Joint Select Committee's Report brought under discussion before the Committee of States' Ministers. That Committee, as you are aware, has been meeting

in Delhi for the last three days under my Chairmanship to consider the Government of India Bill now before Parliament. I am desired by my colleagues on this Committee whose names are noted in the margin to acquaint you with the result of our deliberations with a view to your taking such action as you may deem necessary.

1. Mr. K. A. H. Abbasi (Bhopal)
2. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar (Travancore)
3. Pandit Amarnath Atal (Jaipur)
4. Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna (Indore)
5. Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Kashmir)
6. Sir Liaquat Hyat Khan (Patiala)
7. Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikanir)
8. Mr. K. M. Panikkar (Patiala)
9. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani (Bhavnagar)
10. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari (Mysore)
11. Mr. Ranadive (Baroda)
12. Mr. D. K. Sen (Mandi)
13. Dr. P. K. Sen (Mayurbhanj)
14. Rao Saheb Y. K. Thambore (Sangli)

The Committee have examined the Bill and the Instrument of Accession clause by clause and concentrated their attention on the most important and crucial provisions, and they feel constrained to observe that in some important respects the Bill departs from the agreed position arrived at during the meetings of the States' representatives with His Majesty's Government. There are, moreover, certain new features embodied in the Bill which raise issues of fundamental importance. The Committee have arrived at unanimous conclusions on all these points and desire to emphasise that the amendments and alterations which they have ventured to suggest are, in their opinion, vital. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that, without satisfactory amendments on the lines indicated, it would not be possible for them to recommend to their Rulers and to the States generally the acceptance of the proposed scheme. The Committee summarise the salient points herein below pointing out that, in some cases, they have not themselves drafted amendments but have indicated the grounds of their disagreement with the Bill as framed.

Clause 2 (1).—It is suggested that the words “by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise” should be omitted in lines 14 and 15 at page 1 in clause 2. The words “or otherwise” are felt to be too indeterminate and liable to unlooked for extension. The objections of the States to the use of the words “usage and sufferance” are already well-known. The Committee also feel strongly that the words at the end of the sub-clause: “or as may

be otherwise directed by His Majesty" should be deleted. On the face of them, they enable His Majesty to assign Paramountcy powers to any one whatsoever. It would be possible, for example, to vest in the Federal Railway authority or any other Federal body the present powers of the British Government over Railway lands which are included in Deeds of Cession. If these amendments are accepted, the clause will have to be recast and divided into two parts, one dealing with British India and the other with Indian States.

Clause (6).—The Committee is of the unanimous opinion that the scheme of clause (6) whereby the Ruler accepts the Act as applicable to his State and to his subjects is unacceptable, for thereby, everything in the Act becomes *ipso facto* binding upon the State.

Clause 6 (1) sub-clause (a), purporting to define the nature and terms of the Instrument of Accession, binds the State to the acceptance of the Act without qualification, and sub-clause (b) does not enable reservations or conditions other than cutting down the power to make laws under Schedule 7, List 1. In the opinion of the Committee, it is of vital importance to the States that sub-clause (a) should be so redrafted as to make it clear that what are accepted are specific provisions of the Act and that the governing factor in the transaction of accession is the Instrument of Accession subject to which alone the provisions of the Act are agreed to. Under clause 6 (1), as at present drafted, if the Act be accepted without qualification, the Instrument of Accession will operate only in so far as the Act gives it effect. The Committee are also clear that there should be no misapprehension that the acceptance of the Act does not mean or lead to the inference that the legislation is applicable to the States *proprio vigore*.

In order to carry out these ideas, the Committee have drafted an amendment to clause 6 (1) which, in their opinion, contains, in substance, the fundamental requisites. The amendment is set out below but does not embody the changes that would be necessitated if the Committee's proposals are accepted regarding the necessity of bilateral Agreements of Accession :—

"6.—(1) A State shall be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if His Majesty has signified his acceptance of an Instrument of Accession in writing executed by the Ruler thereof whereby the Ruler for himself, his heirs and successors—

(a) declares that by virtue of the said Instrument of Accession he accepts such of the provisions of this Act as are expressly specified in the Instrument in this behalf, as applicable to his State with the intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Federal authority established for the purposes of the Federation may exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be vested in them by or under this Act and are exercisable by them by virtue of such Instrument;

(b) specifies which of the matters mentioned in the Federal Legislative List he accepts as matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for his State and

specifies that his acceptance of any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws is subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be so specified; and

(c) assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given within his State to the provisions of this Act, so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of his Instrument of Accession."

It will be observed that sub-clause (b) enables the reservation of administrative powers in regard to subjects which may be in the Federal List. One of the consequential amendments will be the deletion of clause 6 (7).

In making this amendment the Committee have paid great attention to the amendment proposed by the Secretary of State which, however, was regarded as not satisfying the tests treated as essential by the States.

Clause 8.—The Secretary of State has suggested an amendment to this clause. The Committee are of the opinion that clause 8 should provide that the executive authority of the Federation shall be subject to conditions that may be laid down and accepted under the Instrument of Accession relating to Administration, and that it should further provide that the authority of the Federation should extend to placing at the service of the Crown the means of implementing the Crown's obligations to the States.

Proviso (i), as it stands, may be construed as extending the executive authority of the Federation even to matters in which the States have concurrent powers of Legislation, even though no laws may have been passed by the Federation. Turning to the Secretary of State's amendment, it is observable that the words "any conditions or limitations" in the amendment may be held to refer only to conditions and limitations on the acceptance of the items in the Federal List.

The Committee also suggest the deletion of the words in the amendment "by virtue of this section" as such words carry the suggestion that there may be other provisions by virtue of which the executive authority of the Federation extends to Federated States. The Committee, therefore, propose that the words "by virtue of this section" should be deleted and that at the end of *proviso (ii)* the following words should be inserted :—

"nor does the said authority extend in any Federated State to any functions in relation to the administration in a Federated State of a law of the Federal Legislature, being functions the exercise of which is reserved to the Ruler or his Officers under an agreement between the Governor-General and the Ruler."

The Committee also wish to emphasise that *proviso (i)* should be redrafted as already suggested.

Clause 12 (1) sub-clause (a).—As it stands, clause 12 (1) (a) enables the Governor-General in the exercise of his Federal functions to act in the manner prescribed for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of an Indian State.

This clause is too wide in language and appears to give a statutory authority for intervention in the internal affairs of Indian States without any insistence or even reference to utilisation of diplomatic action to be initiated by the Viceroy. The Committee feel that this power is too extensive, and that the clause must be amended to obviate all fears of the Head of the Federal Government intervening in the affairs of an Indian State in a manner not contemplated either under the present system or under any of the proposals discussed in England or in India.

Clause 12 (1) sub-clause (g).—The Committee suggest the addition of the words “and vital interests” after the word “rights.”

Clause 45.—The Committee feel that clause 45 of the Bill is open to serious objections for the reason that the possible indefinite suspension of the constitution would also involve the indefinite elimination of the powers and jurisdiction of the States which were delegated to the Federation for a particular purpose which *ex hypothesi* has not been or cannot be carried out. The Committee would suggest a recasting of the clause so as to make it clear that, if for any reason the constitution is to remain suspended for more than a specified period, the powers granted to the Federation by the various States should revert to the States so that, if necessary, other and adequate arrangements may be entered into. While the States are willing to accede to the Federation for the purpose of obtaining a constitution giving responsible Government at the Centre, it is not obviously intended that, if such responsibility has become impossible of attainment, the powers handed over by the Federated States should still be subtracted from them.

Clause 99.—In regard to this clause, the Committee feel that it is essential to secure that a State will not be bound to enforce Federal Laws on matters outside the Instrument of Accession which are applicable in the State only to the extent that they bind British subjects personally. If, for instance, it is intended that a Federal Law applicable to British subjects should be enforced by State Courts where under the Rules of Private International Law it should not be enforced, the Committee most strongly object. Clause 99 (2), as at present drafted, in so far it is not superfluous, is unacceptable.

Clause 127.—The Committee consider that the powers given to the Governor-General by clause 127 are so wide and indefinite as to be unacceptable. Under the clause as it stands, the Governor-General would have a practically unlimited power of interference in the internal affairs of the States, which appears to the Committee to be hardly consistent with the constitutional scheme as hitherto envisaged. The Committee feel that it is essential that before the States' internal liberty of action outside the Federal field is curtailed by outside authority there should be a decision by the Federal Court that the State in question had failed to carry out its Federal obligations. Further, sub-section (1) of the clause as drafted appears to define the Federal obligation of the States too widely. To meet these points the Committee

ask that sub-section (2) should be omitted and sub-section (1) should be redrafted to read as follows: "the Executive authority of every Federated State shall be so exercised as not to interfere with the exercise so far as it extends to the State of the Executive authority of the Federation."

Clause 145.—The Committee have come to the conclusion that the definition of the term "privilege or immunity" in clause 145 (6) is neither accurate nor acceptable to the States as a whole, that some States in particular raise the strongest possible objection to the description, as a privilege or immunity, of the items referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (c) and contend that in most cases these items cannot be defined as concessions, privileges or immunities, many of them having a historical origin and most of them being the result of some specific agreements, compromises or contracts having the character and incidents of reciprocal obligations. The Committee recognising, however, that these privileges and immunities differ in character from State to State, leave the detailed criticism of particular immunities and privileges to the States specially affected, observing generally that clauses 145 (6) and (8) are unacceptable.

Clause 147.—The Committee wish to raise the strongest objection to the provisions of clause 147 and submit that the principle sought to be embodied in this clause has never been accepted by the States who are in general disagreement with that principle.

Finance.—The Committee have not been able thoroughly to scrutinise the financial provisions of the Bill, but desire to bring prominently to notice some aspects which are, in their opinion, of great and immediate importance. It will be remembered that a statement regarding the apportionment and incidence of financial obligations was made on behalf of the States by me before the Joint Select Committee (Question 8023: Minutes of Evidence) and certain basic points in relation to Federal Finance were urged as a condition for the acceptance by the States of the financial scheme. For instance, it was stipulated that at least 50 per cent. of the taxes on incomes should be treated as permanently Federal. It is now found that in clauses 136 (1) and (4) there is no mention of this percentage, but it is left to be prescribed by Order in Council, which Order is both variable and revocable [*vide* clause 286 (2)]. The Committee is of opinion that the 50 per cent. minimum should be embodied in the Act.

Under clause 136, the power to impose surcharges on Income-tax for Federal purposes is conferred in general terms without any advertence to the definite undertaking by the Secretary of State that his intention was that this power, subject to an equivalent contribution from the States, was to be confined to occasions of emergency or financial stress. The contention of the States in this matter has been admitted in the Joint Select Committee's Report (page 164) to be reasonable and the Committee, therefore, press very strongly that this matter should not be left indeterminate but should be specifically provided for in the Statute.

The Committee wish to note that there is nothing in the Bill to prevent a counterpart being demanded in respect of surcharge reproducing those of September 1931.

The Committee realise that the general and fundamental condition of a balanced budget in the case of the Central and Provincial Governments cannot be specifically enacted in the Statute, but they wish to urge with emphasis that the other two conditions precedent to the adhesion of the States to the financial scheme already specified should be so incorporated.

While some States like Kashmir, Bhopal and Indore have definitely declined to accept the liability to pay the Corporation tax as an equivalent, the Committee as a whole wish to offer the following criticisms on the provisions of the Bill as they stand in relation to this subject. The Committee have noted the definition of Corporation Tax set out in clause 289 (2) and wish to observe that it must be rendered clear beyond misunderstanding that the tax referred to as "Corporation tax" is one on the lines of the present Super-tax and would therefore suggest the inclusion in the definition of the description in the Indian Income-tax Act of this form of duty. It goes without saying that the States will not desire to accede to the taxation of Companies on lines departing from the present practice, *e.g.*, as specified under item 52 of the List. Furthermore, the Committee note that the Bill does not provide for the postponement of the levy of the Corporation tax until the expiry of ten years as has been throughout understood. It would be also essential to make it clear that the States' undertakings would not be taken into account in the computation of this tax or its equivalent. The Committee take it for granted that it should be open to any particular State to enter into arrangements for the commutation of the payment of an amount either in lump or periodically in such manner as may be arrived at as a result of negotiations.

Railways.—The Committee feel that in the matter of Railways there has been a departure from what was agreed in the sub-Committee on Railways (Appendix IV of Joint Select Committee's Report, Vol. I, Part I). The Railway authority to be set up under the Bill is to exercise the executive authority of the Federal Government and is to have jurisdiction even over Indian States (*vide* clause 175 read with clause 289). The State Railways are thus placed in subordination to a Railway authority which is almost entirely British Indian in outlook, and which will own and control Railways of its own in competition with the State Railways (*vide* also clause 187 read with clauses 122 to 124 and 127 which make the authority as one constitutionally superior to the Ruler). The States contemplated their own Railway authority to be co-ordinate with the Federal Railway authority and in consequence envisaged a Tribunal to which, in case of dispute, both parties could resort and which could hold the balance between them, interpreting and shaping the policy of the Federal Government. Under the Bill, a dominant authority has been set up, and therefore the Committee feel that they are unable to accept the Railway scheme set up by the Bill.

The Committee desire to reserve the right to further scrutinise and consider the Subjects in the Federal Legislative List.

Instrument of Accession.—With regard to the draft Instrument of Accession, the Committee hold that no final opinion could be formulated as to its contents before the States become aware of the final structure of the Bill and before the questions raised by the States to the Federation, especially with reference to clauses 6 and 8 of the Bill, are satisfactorily dealt with. The Committee however, wish very strongly to emphasise that the draft now published does not carry out the intentions underlying the Irwin Report of the 20th December 1932 on the form of States' Instrument of Accession [*vide* Proceedings of the Indian Round Table Conference (Third Session) pages 67-68]. In particular, the Committee desire to point out that the Instrument is not in the form of a bilateral agreement between the States and the Crown, nor does it include any declaration or covenant on the part of His Majesty preserving inviolate the treaties and agreements concluded with the States. The Committee have no hesitation in saying that such a declaration is regarded as of the highest importance and they do not regard as satisfactory the alternative methods that have now been suggested to secure the same result. It is also absolutely essential that the Instrument should in a Schedule indicate the matters in respect of which the States agree to federate and the reservations, conditions and limitations (*e.g.*, in the matter of Administration) subject to which they accede. This would involve appropriate changes in the wording of clause 6 and other clauses referring to the document of Accession and in the wording of the amendments proposed by the Committee.

The Committee have been able to examine only some of the most important provisions contained in the earlier part of the Bill and they reserve their comments on other important subjects like the Federal Court, Federal Heads, etc., to a later stage.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) A. HYDARI.

THE HON'BLE SIR BERTRAND GLANCY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

be construed as requiring

2. (1) All rights, authority and jurisdiction of Accession or supplementing to His Majesty the King, Emperor, proper so to do, or as appertain or are incidental to the government, which Instrument if it territories in India for the time being vested in him, inconsistent with the authority and jurisdiction exercisable by him, ~~usage, sufferance or otherwise~~, in or in relation of the Federation, if territories in India, are exercisable by His Majesty, the far as may be otherwise provided by or under provisions shall not be may be otherwise directed by His Majesty: Prætor shall, in relation powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Instrument-Crown in its relations with Indian States shall in exercised by His Majesty, be exercised only by, or Accession that acting under the authority of, His Majesty's Representative, schedule there- the exercise of those functions of the Crown. be amended

(2) The said rights, authority and jurisdiction shall not shall, any rights, authority or jurisdiction heretofore exercisable by Instrument, in relation to any territories in India by the Secretary of State of the the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General, Federal Governor-General in Council, any Governor or any Local Government, whether by delegation from His Majesty or otherwise

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Committee however draft now published the Irwin Report and to his subjects States' Instrument Round Table Conference, the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other authority established for the purposes of the part of His Majesty's Government shall, exercise in relation to his State and subjects such functions as may be vested in them by or under this Act;

methods that specifies which of the matters mentioned in the Federal Legislative List he accepts as matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for his State and his subjects, and specifies any condition to which his acceptance of any such matter is to be deemed to be subject;

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(b) assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to this Act within his State and that the provisions of this Act so far as they are applicable to the territory of his Kingdom or of his Government are carried out in conformity with the spirit of his Instrument of Accession;

Provided that a declaration may be made of Accession may be executed conditionally on the establishment of the Federation on or before a specified date, and in that case the State shall not be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if the Federation is not established until after that date.

(2) An Instrument of Accession shall specify the matters in which the Ruler accepts as matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for his State, and the limitations, if any, to which the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws for his State, and the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in his State, are respectively to be subject.

(3) A Ruler may, by a supplementary Instrument executed by him and accepted by His Majesty, vary the Instrument of Accession of his State by extending the functions which by virtue of that Instrument are exercisable by His Majesty or any Federal Authority in relation to his State.

(1) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring His Majesty to accept any Instrument of Accession or supplementary Instrument unless he considers it proper so to do, or as empowering His Majesty to accept any such Instrument if it appears to him that the terms thereof are inconsistent with the scheme of Federation embodied in this Act:

Provided that after the establishment of the Federation, if any Instrument has in fact been accepted by His Majesty, the validity of that Instrument or of any of its provisions shall not be called in question and the provisions of this Act shall, in relation to the State, have effect subject to the provisions of the Instrument.

(5) It shall be a term of every Instrument of Accession that the provisions of this Act mentioned in the Second Schedule thereto may, without affecting the accession of the State, be amended by or by authority of Parliament, but no such amendment shall, unless it is accepted by the Ruler in a supplementary Instrument, be construed as extending the functions which by virtue of the Instrument are exercisable by His Majesty or any Federal authority in relation to the State.

~~(2) A Ruler may by a supplementary declaration made to and accepted by His Majesty declare his willingness to accept conditionally or otherwise any other matter as a matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws in relation to his State and the subjects thereof, or his willingness to waive in whole or in part any condition specified in a previous declaration made by him.~~

(6) ~~(3) A declaration~~ An Instrument of Accession or supplementary Instrument shall not be valid unless it is ~~the declaration of~~ executed by the Ruler himself, but, subject as aforesaid, references in this Act to the Ruler of a State include references to any persons for the time being exercising the powers of the Ruler of the State, whether by reason of the Ruler's minority or for any other reason.

~~(4) The validity of any declaration under this section shall not be affected by any amendment of the provisions of this Act mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, but no such amendment shall in any case be construed as extending to a Federated State without the concurrence of the Ruler of that State.~~

(7)~~(5)~~ After the establishment of the Federation the request of a Ruler that his State may be admitted to the Federation shall be transmitted to His Majesty through the Governor-

General, and after the expiration of twenty years from the establishment of the Federation the Governor-General shall not transmit to His Majesty any such request until there has been presented to him by each Chamber of the Federal Legislature, for submission to His Majesty, an address praying that His Majesty may be pleased to admit the State into the Federation.

(8) ~~(6)~~ In this Act a State which has acceded to the Federation is referred to as a Federated State, and the declaration Instrument by virtue of which a State has so acceded, construed together with any supplementary ~~declaration made~~ ^{Instrument} executed under this section, is referred to as the Instrument of Accession of that State.

~~(7) An Instrument of Accession may contain provisions with respect to any subject not mentioned in this section, being a subject with respect to which this Act expressly authorises provision to be made by the Instrument of Accession of a State.~~

(9) ~~(8)~~ As soon as may be after any Instrument of Accession or Supplementary Instrument has been accepted by His Majesty under this section, copies of the Instrument and of His Majesty's Acceptance thereof shall be laid before Parliament, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such Instrument of Accession. and Acceptance.

~~(9) In this section the expression "the Federal Legislative List" means the list of matters with respect to which under Part V of this Act, the Federal Legislature has, but a Provincial Legislature has not, power to make laws.~~

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the executive authority of the Federation extends—

- (a) to the matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws;
- (b) to the raising in British India on behalf of His Majesty of naval, military and air forces and to the governance of His Majesty's forces ~~in India~~ borne on the Indian Establishment;
- (c) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by His Majesty by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or otherwise in and in relation to the tribal areas:

Provided that—

(i) the said authority does not, save as expressly provided in this Act, extend in any Province to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws; ~~or—~~

(ii) the said authority does not, save as expressly provided in this Act, extend in any Federated State save to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws ~~which apply in that State~~; for that State, and the exercise thereof in each State shall be subject to such limitations, if any, as may be specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State;

~~(ii)~~ (iii) the said authority does not extend to the enlistment or enrolment in any forces raised in India of any person unless he is either a subject of His Majesty or a native of India or of territories adjacent to India; and

~~(iii)~~ (iv) commissions in any such force shall be granted by His Majesty save in so far as he may be pleased to delegate that power by virtue of the provisions of Part I of this Act or otherwise.

(2) The executive authority of the Ruler of a Federated State shall, notwithstanding anything in this section, continue to be exercisable in that State with respect to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for that State except in so far as the executive authority of the Federation becomes exercisable in the State to the exclusion of the executive authority of the Ruler by virtue of a Federal Law.

12. (1) In the exercise of his functions the Governor-General shall have the following special responsibilities, that is to say,—

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof;
- (b) the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government;
- (c) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;
- (d) the securing to, and to the dependants of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (e) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation;
- (f) the prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment;
- (g) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (h) the securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

(2) If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor-General is involved, he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken.

14.—(1) In so far as the Governor-General is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he shall, ~~subject to the provisions of any Instrument of Instructions issued to him by His Majesty,~~ be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Secretary of State, but the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Before giving any directions under this section the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that nothing in the directions requires the Governor-General to act in any manner inconsistent with any Instrument of Instructions issued to him by His Majesty.

16.—(1) The Governor-General shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Federal ~~a High~~ Court, to be Advocate-General for the Federation.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General, and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts in British India and, in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all courts in any Federated State.

(3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor-General may determine.

(4) In exercising his powers with respect to the appointment and dismissal of the Advocate-General and with respect to the determination of his remuneration, the Governor-General shall exercise his individual judgment.

17.—(1) All executive action of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor-General.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Governor-General shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Governor-General, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that ~~the making thereof was not duly authorised.~~ it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Governor-General.

(3) The Governor-General shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Federal Government, and for the allocation among ministers of the said business in so far as it is not business with respect to which the Governor-General is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion.

(4) The rules shall include provisions requiring ministers and secretaries to Government to transmit to the Governor-General all such information with respect to the business of the Federal Government as may be specified in the rules, or as the Governor-General may otherwise require to be so transmitted, and in particular requiring a minister to bring to the notice of the Governor-General, and the appropriate secretary to bring to the notice of the minister concerned and of the Governor-General, any matter under consideration by him which involves, or appears to him likely to involve, any special responsibility of the Governor-General.

(5) In the discharge of his functions under subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section the Governor-General shall act in his discretion after consultation with his ministers.

38.—(1) Each Chamber of the Federal Legislature may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Act, their procedure and the conduct of their business:

Provided that as regards each Chamber the Governor-General shall in his discretion, after consultation with the President or the Speaker, as the case may be, make rules—

- (a) for regulating the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the Chamber in relation to any matter which affects the discharge of his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment;
- (b) for securing the timely completion of financial business;
- (c) for prohibiting the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any matter connected with any Indian State, other than a matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for ~~in relation to~~ that State, unless the Governor-General in his discretion is satisfied that the matter affects Federal interests or affects a British subject, and has given his consent to the matter being discussed or the question being asked;
- (d) for prohibiting, save with the consent of the Governor-General in his discretion,—
 - (i) the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any matter ~~affecting~~ ~~connected with~~ relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince; or
 - (ii) the discussion, except in relation to estimates of expenditure, of, or the asking of questions on, ~~any matter connected with the administration of~~ the administration of any excluded area; or
 - (iii) the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any action taken in his discretion by the Governor-General in relation to the affairs of a Province; or
 - (iv) the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State, or of a member of the Ruling Family thereof;

and, if and in so far as any rule so made by the Governor-General is inconsistent with any rule made by a Chamber, the rule made by the Governor-General shall prevail.

(2) The Governor-General, after consultation with the President of the Council of State and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Chambers.

The said rules shall make such provision for the purposes specified in the proviso to the preceding sub-section as the Governor-General in his discretion may think fit.

(3) Until rules are made under this section, the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the establishment of the Federation with respect to the Indian Legislature shall have effect in relation to the Federal Legislature subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Governor-General in his discretion.

(4) At a joint sitting of the two Chambers the President of the Council of State, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under this section, shall preside.

40. (1) No discussion shall take place in the Federal Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or a High Court in the ~~performance of his Judicial functions~~ discharge of his duties.

In this sub-section the reference to a High Court shall be construed as including a reference to any Court in a Federated State which is a High Court for any of the purposes of Part IX of this Act.

(2) If the Governor-General in his discretion certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Federal Legislature, or of any specified clause of a Bill, or of any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill, would affect the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof, he may in his discretion direct that no proceedings, or no further proceedings, shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to the direction.

45. (1) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Federation cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he may, by Proclamation—

- (a) declare that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation be exercised by him in his discretion;
- (b) assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal body or authority, and any such Proclamation may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Act relating to any Federal body or authority:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the Governor-General to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Federal Court or to suspend, either in whole or in part, the operation of any provision of this Act relating to the Federal Court.

(2) Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation.

(3) A Proclamation issued under this section—

- (a) shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament;
- (b) unless it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months: ~~unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.~~

Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of ~~six~~ twelve months from the date on which under this sub-section it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

(4) If at any time the Government of the Federation has for a continuous period of three years been carried on under and by virtue of a proclamation issued under this section, then, at the expiration of that period, the proclamation shall cease to have

effect and the Government of the Federation shall be carried on in accordance with the other provisions of this Act, subject to any amendment thereof which Parliament may deem it necessary to make, but nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as extending the power of Parliament to make amendments in this Act without affecting the accession of a State.

(5) If the Governor-General, by a Proclamation under this section, assumes to himself any power of the Federal Legislature to make laws, any law made by him in the exercise of that power shall, subject to the terms thereof, continue to have effect until two years have elapsed from the date on which the Proclamation ceases to have effect, unless sooner repealed or re-enacted by Act of the appropriate Legislature, and any reference in this Act to Federal Acts, Federal laws, or Acts or laws of the Federal Legislature shall be construed as including a reference to such a law.

(6) ~~(5)~~ ~~(4)~~ The functions of the Governor-General under this section shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

52. (1) In the exercise of his functions the Governor shall have the following special responsibilities, that is to say:—

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof;
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependants of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act, and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (d) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation;
- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Part of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas;
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State ; and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of this Act by the Governor-General in his discretion.

(2) The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar shall also have the special responsibility of securing that a reasonable share of the revenues of the Province is expended in or for the benefit of Berar, the Governor of Bengal and the Governor of Assam any Province which includes an excluded area shall also have the special responsibility of securing that the due discharge of their his functions in respect of excluded areas is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter, the Governor of the North West Frontier Province any Governor who is discharging any functions as agent for the Governor-General shall also have the special responsibility of securing that the due discharge of his functions in respect of tribal areas for which he is agent to the Governor-General those functions is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter, and the Governor of Sind shall also have the special responsibility of securing the proper administration of the Sukkur Barrage Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme.

(3) If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved, he shall, in the exercise of his functions, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken.

54. (1) In so far as the Governor of a Province is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he shall, ~~subject to the provisions of any Instrument of Instructions issued to him by His Majesty,~~ be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Governor-General in his discretion, but the validity of anything done by a Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Before giving any directions under this section, the Governor-General shall satisfy himself that nothing in the directions requires the Governor to act in any manner inconsistent with any Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor by His Majesty.

84. (1) A Chamber of a Provincial Legislature may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Act, their procedure and the conduct of their business:

Provided that, as regards either a Legislative Assembly or a Legislative Council, the Governor shall in his discretion, after consultation with the Speaker or the President, as the case may be, make rules—

- (a) for regulating the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the Chamber in relation to any matter which affects the discharge of his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment;
- (b) for securing the timely completion of financial business;
- (c) for prohibiting the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any matter connected with any Indian State unless the Governor in his discretion is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Provincial Government or of a British subject ~~who is~~ ordinarily resident in the Province, and has given his consent to the matter being discussed, or to the question being asked;
- (d) for prohibiting, save with the consent of the Governor in his discretion—
 - (i) the discussion of or the asking of questions on any matter ~~affecting~~ connected with relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince; or
 - (ii) the discussion, except in relation to estimates of expenditure, of, or the asking of questions on, any matters connected with the tribal areas or arising out of or affecting the administration of an excluded or ~~partially-excluded~~ area; or
 - (iii) the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the Ruling Family thereof;

and, if and in so far as any rule so made by the Governor is inconsistent with any rule made by a Chamber, the rule made by the Governor shall prevail.

(2) In a Province having a Legislative Council the Governor, after consultation with the Speaker and the President, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Chambers.

The said rules shall make such provision for the purposes specified in the proviso to the preceding sub-section as the Governor in his discretion may think fit.

(3) Until rules are made under this section the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this part of this Act with respect to the Legislative Council of the Province shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the Province, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Governor acting in his discretion.

(4) At a joint sitting of two Chambers the President of the Legislative Council, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under this section, shall preside.

86. (1) No discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the ~~performance of his judicial functions~~ discharge of his duties.

In this sub-section the reference to a High Court shall be construed as including a reference to a Court in a Federated State which is a High Court for any of the purposes of Part IX of this Act.

(2) If the Governor in his discretion certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Provincial Legislature, or of any specified clause of a Bill, or of any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill, would affect the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof, he may in his discretion direct that no proceedings, or no further proceedings, shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to the direction.

99. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, ~~(1) The~~ the Federal Legislature may make laws for the whole or any part of British India or for any Federated State, and a Provincial Legislature may make laws for the Province or for any part thereof.

(2) Without prejudice to the ~~provisions of the preceding paragraph, a Federal law shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided therein, extend—~~

- (a) to all subjects of His Majesty within any part of India;
- (b) to all Indian subjects of His Majesty wherever they may be;
- (c) in the case of a law with respect to a matter accepted in the Instrument of Accession of a Federated State as a matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for that State and for the subjects thereof, to all subjects of that State wherever they may be; and
- (d) in the case of a law for the regulation of discipline of any naval, military or air force raised in British India, to all members of, and all persons attached to, employed with or following that force, wherever they may be, in so far as they are not subject to the Army Act or the Air Force Act or, otherwise than by virtue of an Act of the Indian or of the Federal Legislature, to the Naval Discipline Act;

generality of the powers conferred by the preceding sub-section, no Federal law shall, on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation, be deemed to be invalid in so far as it applies—

- (a) to British subjects and servants of the Crown in any part of India; or
- (b) to British subjects who are domiciled in any part of India wherever they may be; or
- (c) to, or to persons on, ships or aircraft registered in British India or any Federated State wherever they may be; or
- (d) in the case of a law with respect to a matter accepted in the Instrument of Accession of a Federated State as a matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for that State, to subjects of that State wherever they may be; or

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- (e) in the case of a law for the regulation or discipline of any naval, military, or air force raised in British India, to members of, and persons attached to, employed with or following, that force, wherever they may be.

101. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as empowering the Federal Legislature, ~~in virtue of the accession of a State to the Federation,~~ to make laws ~~extending to for the~~ a Federated State ~~or the subjects thereof~~ otherwise than in accordance with the Instrument of Accession of that State and any ~~conditions~~ limitations contained therein.

106.—(1) The Federal Legislature shall not by reason only of the entry in the Federal Legislative List relating to the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries have power to make any law for any Province except with the previous consent of the Governor, or for a Federated State except with the previous consent of the Ruler thereof.

(2) So much of any law as is valid only by virtue of any such entry as aforesaid may be repealed by the Federal Legislature and may, on the treaty or agreement in question ceasing to have effect, be repealed as respects any Province ~~by the Legislature thereof.~~ or State by a law of that Province or State.

(3) Nothing in this section applies in relation to any law which the Federal Legislature has power to make for a Province or, as the case may be, a Federated State, by virtue of any other entry in the Federal or the Concurrent Legislative List as well as by virtue of the said entry.

108.—(1) Unless the Governor-General in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction, there shall not be introduced into, or moved in, either Chamber of the Federal Legislature, any Bill or amendment which—

- (a) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to British India; or
- (b) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor-General's or Governor's Act, or any ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor-General or a Governor; or
- (c) affects matters ~~reserved to the discretion of the Governor-General in relation to defence, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the tribal areas or British Baluchistan~~ as respects which the Governor-General is, by or under this Act, required to act in his discretion; or
- (d) repeals, amends or affects any Act relating to any police force; or
- (e) affects the procedure for criminal proceedings in which European British subjects are concerned; or
- (f) subjects persons not resident in British India to greater taxation than persons resident in British India or subjects companies not wholly controlled and managed in British India to greater taxation than companies wholly controlled and managed therein; or
- (g) affects the grant of relief from any Federal tax on income in respect of income taxed or taxable in the United Kingdom.

(2) Unless the Governor-General in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction, there shall not be introduced into, or moved in, a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature any Bill or amendment which—

- (a) repeals, amends, or is repugnant to any provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to British India; or
- (b) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor-General's Act, or any ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor-General; or
- (c) affects matters ~~reserved to the discretion of the Governor-General in relation to defence, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the tribal areas or British Baluchistan~~ as respects which the Governor-General is by or under this Act, required to act in his discretion; or

- (d) affects the procedure for criminal proceedings in which European British subjects are concerned;

and unless the Governor of the Province in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction, there shall not be introduced or moved any Bill or amendment which—

- (i) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor's Act, or any ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor; or
- (ii) repeals, amends or affects any Act relating to any police force.

(3) Nothing in this section affects the operation of any other provision in this Act which requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General or of a Governor to the introduction of any Bill or the moving of any amendment.

116.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any Act of the Federal Legislature or of a Provincial Legislature, companies incorporated, whether before or after the passing of this Act, by or under the laws of the United Kingdom and carrying on business in India shall be eligible for any grant, bounty or subsidy payable out of ~~public moneys in India~~ the revenues of the Federation or of a Province for the encouragement of any trade or industry to the same extent as companies incorporated by or under the laws of British India are eligible therefor:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in relation to any grant, bounty or subsidy ~~payable out of public moneys~~ for the encouragement of any trade or industry, if and so long as under the law of the United Kingdom for the time being in force companies incorporated by or under the laws of British India and carrying on business in the United Kingdom are not equally eligible with companies incorporated by or under the laws of the United Kingdom for the benefit of any grant, bounty or subsidy payable out of public moneys in the United Kingdom for the encouragement of the same trade or industry.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this chapter, an Act of the Federal Legislature or of a Provincial Legislature may require, in the case of a company which at the date of the passing of that Act was not engaged in British India in that branch of trade or industry which it is the purpose of the grant, bounty or subsidy to encourage, that the company shall not be eligible for any grant, bounty or subsidy under the Act unless and until—

- (a) the company is incorporated by or under the laws of British India or, if the Act so provides, is incorporated by or under the laws of British India or of a Federated State ; and
- (b) such proportion, not exceeding one half, of the members of its governing body as the Act may prescribe, ~~are Indian subjects of His Majesty~~ British subjects domiciled in India or, if the Act so provides, are either British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of a Federated State ; and
- (c) the company gives such reasonable facilities ~~for the training of Indian subjects of His Majesty~~ British subjects domiciled in India ~~as may be so prescribed.~~ as may be so prescribed for the training of British subjects domiciled in India or, if the Act so provides, of British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of a Federated State.

(3) For the purposes of this section a company incorporated by or under the laws of the United Kingdom shall be deemed to be carrying on business in India if it owns ships which habitually trade to and from ports in India.

122. (1) The executive authority of every Province and Federated State shall be so exercised as to secure respect ~~as well~~ for the laws of the Federal Legislature which apply in that Province or State ~~as for the laws of the Province or of the State.~~

(2) The reference in sub-section (1) of this section to laws of the Federal Legislature shall, in relation to any Province, include a reference to any existing Indian law applying in that Province.

(3) Without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this part of this Act, in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in any Province or Federated State regard shall be had to the interests of that Province or State.

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(New Clause)

123. (1) The Governor-General may direct the Governor of any Province to discharge as his agent, either generally or in any particular case, such functions in and in relation to the tribal areas as may be specified in the direction.

(2) If in any particular case it appears to the Governor-General necessary or convenient so to do, he may direct the Governor of any Province to discharge as his agent such functions in relation to defence, external affairs, or ecclesiastical affairs as may be specified in the direction.

(3) In the discharge of any such functions the Governor shall act in his discretion.

124. ~~123.~~ (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Governor-General may, with the consent of the Government of a Province or the Ruler of a Federated State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or Ruler, or to their respective officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive authority of the Federation extends.

(2) An Act of the Federal Legislature may, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter with respect to which a Provincial Legislature has no power to make laws, confer powers and impose duties upon a Province or officers and authorities thereof.

(3) An Act of the Federal Legislature which extends to a Federated State may confer powers and impose duties upon the State or officers and authorities thereof to be designated for the purpose by the Ruler.

(4) Where by virtue of this section powers and duties have been conferred or imposed upon a Province or Federated State or officers or authorities thereof, there shall be paid by the Federation to the Province or State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of ~~the cost of any additional staff thereby rendered necessary in the Province or State~~ any extra costs of administration incurred by the Province or State in connection with the exercise of those powers and duties.

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Section 125
(Original Clause 124)

125. 124. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, agreements may, and, if provision has been made in that behalf by the Instrument of Accession of the State, shall, be made between the Governor-General and the Ruler of a Federated State for ~~entrusting to the Ruler or to his officers~~ the exercise by the Ruler or his officers of functions in relation to the administration in his State of any law of the Federal Legislature which applies therein, ~~but any such~~.

(2) An agreement made under this section shall contain provisions enabling the Governor-General in his discretion to satisfy himself, by inspection or otherwise, that the administration of ~~that law is properly~~ the law to which the agreement relates is carried out in accordance with the policy of the Federal Government and, if he is not so satisfied, the Governor-General, acting in his discretion, may issue such directions to the Ruler as he thinks fit.

(3) All Courts shall take judicial notice of any agreement made under this section.

128. ~~127.~~ (1) The executive authority of every Federated State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation so far as it is exercisable in the State by virtue of a law of the Federal Legislature which applies therein.

(2) If it appears to the Governor-General that the Ruler of any Federated State has in any way failed to fulfil his obligations under the preceding sub-section ~~or has failed to maintain a system of administration adequate for the purposes of any Act of the Federal Legislature, the administration of which has been entrusted to him or to his officers,~~ the Governor-General, acting in his discretion, may after considering any representations made to him by the Ruler issue such directions to the Ruler as he thinks fit: Provided that, if any question arises under this section as to whether the executive authority of the Federation is exercisable in a State with respect to any matter or as to the extent to which it is so exercisable, the question may, at the instance either of the Federation or the Ruler, be referred to the Federal Court for determination by that Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under this Act.

Section 125
(Original Clause 124)

125. 124. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, agreements may, and, if provision has been made in that behalf by the Instrument of Accession of the State, shall, be made between the Governor-General and the Ruler of a Federated State for ~~entrusting to the Ruler or to his officers~~ the exercise by the Ruler or his officers of functions in relation to the administration in his State of any law of the Federal Legislature which applies therein, but ~~any such~~.

(2) An agreement made under this section shall contain provisions enabling the Governor-General in his discretion to satisfy himself, by inspection or otherwise, that the administration of ~~that law is properly~~ the law to which the agreement relates to be carried out in accordance with the policy of the Federal Government and, if he is not so satisfied, the Governor-General, acting in his discretion, may issue such directions to the Ruler as he thinks fit.

(3) All Courts shall take judicial notice of any agreement made under this section.

128. ~~127.~~ (1) The executive authority of every Federated State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation so far as it is exercisable in the State by virtue of a law of the Federal Legislature which applies therein.

(2) If it appears to the Governor-General that the Ruler of any Federated State has in any way failed to fulfil his obligations under the preceding sub-section ~~or has failed to maintain a system of administration adequate for the purposes of any Act of the Federal Legislature, the administration of which has been entrusted to him or to his officers,~~ the Governor-General, acting in his discretion, may after considering any representations made to him by the Ruler issue such directions to the Ruler as he thinks fit: Provided that, if any question arises under this section as to whether the executive authority of the Federation is exercisable in a State with respect to any matter or as to the extent to which it is so exercisable, the question may, at the instance either of the Federation or the Ruler, be referred to the Federal Court for determination by that Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under this Act.

129. 128. (1) ~~The Government of every Province and the Ruler~~ of every Federated State shall have reasonable facilities for broadcasting from transmitters in that Province or State subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Government, but it shall not be lawful to impose any conditions regulating the matter so broadcast:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the imposition of conditions on the Government of a Province regulating the broadcasting of any matter which does not concern a subject to which the executive authority of the Province extends.

(2) The Federal Government shall not unreasonably refuse to delegate powers with respect to broadcasting to the Governments of Provinces and the Rulers of Federated States to such extent as may be necessary to enable those Governments and Rulers to regulate broadcasting from short range transmitters in their ~~respective Provinces and States.~~

The Federal Government shall not unreasonably refuse to entrust to the Government of any Province or the Ruler of any Federated State such functions with respect to broadcasting as may be necessary to enable ~~the that~~ Government or Ruler---

- (a) to construct and use transmitters in the Province or State;
- (b) to regulate, and impose fees in respect of, the construction and use of transmitters and the use of receiving apparatus in the Province or State;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as requiring the Federal Government to entrust to any such Government or Ruler any control over the use of transmitters constructed or maintained by the Federal Government or by persons authorised by the Federal Government, or over the use of receiving apparatus by persons so authorised.

(2) Any functions so entrusted to a Government or Ruler shall be exercised subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Government, including, notwithstanding anything in this Act, any conditions with respect to finance, but it shall not be lawful for the Federal Government so to impose any conditions regulating the ~~matter matters~~ broadcast by, or by authority of, the Government or Ruler.

(3) Any Federal laws which may be passed with respect to broadcasting shall be such as to secure that effect can be given to the foregoing provisions of this section.

(4) If any question arises under this section whether ~~reasonable facilities have been afforded to any Government or Ruler, or whether any conditions imposed on any such Government or Ruler are lawfully imposed, or whether any refusal by the Federal Government to delegate powers entrust functions is unreasonable, or whether any transmitter is a short range transmitter,~~ the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in his discretion.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting the powers conferred on the Governor-General by this Act for ~~the purpose of discharging his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or as prohibiting the imposition on Governments or Rulers of such conditions regulating matter broadcast as appear to be necessary to enable the Governor-General to discharge his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment.~~

130. ~~129.~~ If it appears to the Government of any Governor's Province or to the Ruler of any Federated State that the interests of that Province or State, or of any of the inhabitants thereof, in the water from any natural source of supply in any Governor's or Chief Commissioner's Province or Federated State, have been, or are likely to be, affected prejudicially by—

- (a) any executive action or legislation taken or passed, or proposed to be taken or passed; or
- (b) the failure of any authority to exercise any of their powers,

with respect to the use, distribution or control of water from ~~any natural that source, of supply in any Governor's or Chief Commissioner's Province, or in any Federated State,~~ that the Government or Ruler may complain to the Governor-General.

131. ~~130.~~ (1) If the Governor-General receives such a complaint as aforesaid, he shall, unless he is of opinion that ~~no action should be taken by him in the matter,~~ the issues involved are not of sufficient importance to warrant such action, appoint a Commission consisting of such persons having special knowledge and experience in irrigation, engineering, administration, finance or law, as he thinks fit, and request that Commission to investigate in accordance with such instructions as he may give to them, and to report to him on, the matters to which the complaint relates, or such of those matters as he may refer to them.

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the Governor-General a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

(3) If it appears to the Governor-General upon consideration of the Commission's report that anything therein contained requires explanation, or that he needs guidance upon any point not originally referred by him to the Commission, he may again refer the matter to the Commission for further investigation and a further report.

(4) For the purpose of assisting a Commission appointed under this section in investigating any matters referred to them, the Federal Court, if requested by the Commission so to do, shall make such orders and issue such letters of request for the purposes of the proceedings of the Commission as they may make or issue in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the court.

(5) After considering any report made to him by the Commission, the Governor-General shall give such decision and make such order, if any, in the matter of the complaint as he may deem proper: ~~and in any Province or State affected effect shall be given to any order so made by him,~~ Provided that if, before the Governor-General has given any decision, the Government of any Province or the Ruler of any State affected request him so to do, he shall refer the matter to His Majesty in Council and His Majesty in Council may give such decision and make such order, if any, in the matter as he deems proper.

(6) Effect shall be given in any Province or State affected to any order made under this section by His Majesty in Council or the Governor-General, and any Act of a Provincial Legislature or of a State which is repugnant to the order shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

~~Provided that~~ (7) Subject as hereinafter provided the Governor-General, on application made to him by the Government of any Province, or the Ruler of any State affected, may at any time, if after a reference to, and report from, a Commission appointed as aforesaid he considers it proper so to do, vary any decision or order given or made under this section : ~~whether by himself or by a predecessor of his.~~ Provided that, where the application relates to a decision or order of His Majesty in Council and in any other case if the Government of any Province or the Ruler of any State affected request him so to do, the Governor-General shall refer the matter to His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty in Council may, if he considers proper so to do, vary the decision or order.

(8) ~~(6)~~ An order made by His Majesty in Council or the Governor-General under this section may contain directions as to the Government or persons by whom the expenses of the Commission and any costs incurred by any Province, State or persons in appearing before the Commission are to be paid, and may fix the amount of any expenses or costs to be so paid, and so far as it relates to expenses or costs, may be enforced as if it were an order made by the Federal Court.

(9) ~~(7)~~ The functions of the Governor-General under this section shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

132. ~~131.~~ If it appears to the Governor-General that the interests of any Chief Commissioner's Province, or of any of the inhabitants of such a Province, in the water from any natural source of supply in any Governor's Province or Federated State have been or are likely to be affected prejudicially ~~detrimentially~~ by—

- (a) any executive action or legislation taken or passed, or proposed to be taken or passed; or
- (b) the failure of any authority to exercise any of their powers,

with respect to the use, distribution or control of water from that ~~any natural source of supply in any Governor's Province or in any Federated State~~, he may, if he in his discretion thinks fit, refer the matter to a Commission appointed in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section and thereupon those provisions shall apply as if the Chief Commissioner's Province were a Governor's Province and as if a complaint with respect to the matter had been made by the Government of that Province to the Governor-General.

Section 133
(Original Clause 132)

133. ~~132.~~ Notwithstanding anything in this Act, neither the Federal Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any action or suit in respect of any matter if action in respect of that matter might have been taken under ~~the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act~~ any of the three last preceding sections by the Government of a Province, the Ruler of a State, or the Governor-General.

Section 134
(New Clause)

134. The provisions contained in this Part ~~Part VI~~ of this Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall not apply in relation to any Federated State the Ruler whereof has declared in his Instrument of Accession that those provisions are not to apply in relation to his State.

~~138. 136.~~ (1) Taxes on income other than ~~agricultural income from agricultural land~~ shall be levied and collected by the Federation, but a prescribed percentage of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax, ~~other than a corporation tax,~~ except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Chief Commissioners' Provinces or to taxes payable in respect of Federal emoluments, shall not form part of the revenues of the Federation, but shall be assigned to the Provinces and to the Federated States, if any, within which that tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among the Provinces and those States in such manner as may be prescribed :

Provided that (a) the percentage originally prescribed under this sub-section shall not be increased by any subsequent Order in Council; (b) the Federal Legislature may at any time increase the said taxes by a surcharge for Federal purposes and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the revenues of the Federation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding sub-section, the Federation may retain out of the moneys assigned by that sub-section to Provinces and States—

- (a) in each year of a prescribed period such sum as may be prescribed; and
- (b) in each year of a further prescribed period a sum less than that retained in the preceding year by an amount, being the same amount in each year, so calculated that the sum to be retained in the last year of the period will be equal to the amount of each such annual reduction:

Provided that (i) neither of the periods originally prescribed shall be reduced by any subsequent Order in Council; (ii) the Governor-General in his discretion may in any year of the second prescribed period direct that the sum to be retained by the Federation in that year shall be the sum retained in the preceding year, and that the second prescribed period shall be correspondingly extended, but he shall not give any such direction except after consultation with such representatives of Federal and, Provincial and State interests as he may think desirable, nor shall he give any such direction unless he is satisfied that the maintenance of the financial stability of the Federal Government requires him so to do.

(3) Where an Act of the Federal Legislature imposes a surcharge for Federal purposes under this section, the Act shall

provide for the payment by each Federated State in which taxes on income, ~~other than a corporation tax~~, are not leviable by the Federation a contribution to the revenues of the Federation assessed on such basis as may be prescribed with a view to securing that the contribution shall be the equivalent, as near as may be, of the net proceeds which it is estimated would result from the surcharge if it were leviable in that State, and the State shall become liable to pay that contribution accordingly.

(4) In this section—

“taxes on income” does not include a corporation tax;

“prescribed” means prescribed by His Majesty in Council; and

“Federal emoluments” includes all emoluments and pensions payable out of the revenues of the Federation or of the Federal Railway Authority in respect of which income tax is chargeable.

Section 139
(New Clause)

139.—(1) Corporation tax shall not be levied by the Federation in any Federated State until ten years have elapsed from the establishment of the Federation.

(2) Any Federal law providing for the levying of corporation tax shall contain provisions enabling the Ruler of any Federated State in which the tax would otherwise be leviable to elect that the tax shall not be levied in the State but that in lieu thereof there shall be paid by the State to the revenues of the Federation a contribution as near as may be equivalent to the net proceeds which it is estimated would result from the tax if it were levied in the State.

(3) Where the Ruler of a State so elects as aforesaid, the officers of the Federation shall not call for any information or returns from any corporation in the State, but it shall be the duty of the Ruler thereof to cause to be supplied to the Auditor-General of India such information as the Auditor-General may reasonably require to enable the amount of any such contribution to be determined.

If the Ruler of a State is dissatisfied with the amount determined as to the amount of the contribution payable by him for any financial year, he may appeal to the Federal Council, and if it establishes to the satisfaction of the Council that the amount determined is excessive, the Council may order a reduction accordingly and no appeal shall lie from the order of the Council on the Appeal.

141. 138. (1) No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which Provinces are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression "agricultural income" as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter moneys are or may be distributable to Provinces or States, or which imposes any such Federal surcharge as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion.

(2) The Governor-General shall not give his sanction to the introduction of any Bill or the moving of any amendment imposing in any year any such Federal surcharge as aforesaid unless he is satisfied that all practicable economies and all practicable measures for otherwise increasing the proceeds of Federal taxation or the portion thereof retainable by the Federation would not result in the balancing of Federal receipts and expenditure on a revenue account in that year.

(3) (2) In this section the expression "tax or duty in which Provinces are interested" means—

- (a) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any Province; or
- (b) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are for the time being payable out of the revenues of the Federation to any Provinces.

~~144. 145. 142.~~ (1) In the foregoing provisions of this chapter “net proceeds” means in relation to any tax or duty the proceeds thereof reduced by the cost of collection, and for the purposes of those provisions the net proceeds of any tax or duty, or of any part of any tax or duty, in or attributable to any area shall be ascertained and certified by the Auditor-General of India, whose certificates shall be final.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, and to any other express provision of this chapter, an Act of the Federal Legislature may, in any case where under this Part of this Act the proceeds of any duty or tax are, or may be, assigned to any Province or State, or a contribution is, or may be, made to the revenues of the Federation by any State, provide for the manner in which the proceeds of any duty or tax and the amount of any contribution are to be calculated, for the times in each year and the manner at and in which any payments are to be made, for the making of adjustments between one financial year and another, and for any other incidental or ancillary matters.

145. ~~146.~~ 143. There shall be paid to His Majesty by the Federation in each year the sums ~~required to defray the expenses of His Majesty incurred in discharging the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, including~~ stated by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States to be required, whether on revenue account or otherwise, for the discharge of those functions, including the making of any payments in respect of any customary allowances to members of the family or servants of any former Ruler of any territories in India.

146. ~~147.~~ 144. All cash contributions :

loans and other payments due from or by any Indian State which, if this Act had not been passed, would have formed part of the revenues of India, shall be received by His Majesty, and shall, if His Majesty has so directed, be placed at the disposal of the Federation, but nothing in this Act shall derogate from the right of His Majesty, if he thinks fit so to do, to remit at any time the whole or any part of any such contributions .:

147. ~~148.~~ 145. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, His Majesty may, in signifying his acceptance of the Instrument of Accession of a State, agree to remit over a period not exceeding twenty years from the date of the accession of the State to the Federation any cash contributions payable by that State.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, where any territories have been voluntarily ceded to the Crown by a Federated State before the passing of this Act—

- (a) in return for specific military guarantees, or
- (b) in return for the discharge of the State from obligations to provide military assistance,

there shall, ~~be paid to that State,~~ if His Majesty, in signifying his acceptance of the Instrument of Accession of that State, so directs, be paid to that State, but in the first mentioned case on condition that the said guarantees are waived, such sums as in the opinion of His Majesty ought to be paid in respect of any such cession as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section—

- (a) every such agreement or direction as aforesaid shall be such as to secure that no such remission or payment shall be made by virtue of the agreement or direction until the Provinces have begun to receive moneys under the section of this chapter relating to taxes on income, and, in the case of a remission, that the remission shall be complete before the expiration of twenty years from the date of the accession to the Federation of the State in question, or before the end of the second prescribed period referred to in sub-section (2) of the said section, whichever first occurs; and
- (b) no contribution shall be remitted by virtue of any such agreement save in so far as it exceeds the value of any privilege or immunity enjoyed by the State; and
- (c) in fixing the amount of any payments in respect of ceded territories, account shall be taken of the value of any such privilege or immunity.

(4) This section shall apply in the case of any cash contributions the liability for which has before the passing of this Act been discharged by payment of a capital sum or sums, and accordingly His Majesty may agree that the capital sum or sums so paid shall be repaid either by instalments or otherwise, and such repayments shall be deemed to be remissions for the purposes of this section.

(5) In this chapter “cash contributions” means—

- (a) periodical contributions in acknowledgment of the suzerainty of His Majesty, including contributions payable in connection with any arrangement for the aid and protection of a State by His Majesty, and contributions in commutation of any obligation of a State to provide military assistance to His Majesty, or in respect of the maintenance by His Majesty of a special force for service in connection with a State, or in respect of the maintenance of local military forces or police, or in respect of the expenses of an agent;
- (b) periodical contributions fixed on the creation or restoration of a State, or on a re-grant or increase of territory, including annual payments for grants of land on perpetual tenure or for equalisation of the value of exchanged territory;
- (c) periodical contributions formerly payable to another State but now payable to His Majesty by right of conquest, assignment or lapse.

(6) In this chapter “privilege or immunity” means any such right, privilege, advantage or immunity of a financial character ~~enjoyed by or under any treaty or agreement, or by usage,~~ as is hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

- ~~(a) the retention of the right to levy sea customs, or to produce and sell untaxed salt;~~
- ~~(a) rights, privileges or advantages in respect of, or connected with, the levying of sea customs or the production and sale of untaxed salt;~~
- (b) sums receivable in respect of the abandonment or surrender of the right to levy internal customs duties, or to produce or manufacture salt, or to tax salt or other commodities or goods in transit, or sums receivable in lieu of grants of free salt;
- (c) the annual value to the Ruler of any privilege or territory granted in respect of the abandonment or surrender of any such right as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph;
- (d) ~~(e)~~ privileges in respect of free service stamps or the free carriage of State mails on government business;

(e) ~~(d)~~ the privilege of entry free from customs duties of goods imported by sea and transported in bond to the State in question; and

(f) ~~(e)~~ the right to issue currency notes,

not being a right, privilege, advantage or immunity surrendered upon the accession of the State, or one which, in the opinion of His Majesty, for any other reason ought not to be taken into account for the purposes of this chapter.

~~(7) The Instrument of Accession of a State may contain~~

- ~~(a) a statement of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the State;~~
- ~~(b) a statement of the annual value of any such privileges or immunities;~~
- ~~(c) in the case of a privilege or immunity the value of which is fluctuating or uncertain, provision for determining from time to time the value to be attributed thereto.~~

(8) Subject to the provisions of the last preceding subsection, if any question arises whether a contribution, privilege, immunity or cession is a contribution, privilege, immunity, or cession within the meaning of this chapter the decision of His Majesty shall be final.

(7)

An Instrument of Accession of a State shall not be deemed to be suitable for acceptance by His Majesty, ~~His Majesty shall not accept the Instrument of Accession of any State,~~ unless it contains such particulars as appear to His Majesty to be necessary to enable due effect to be given to the provisions of this and the next but one succeeding sections, and in particular provision for determining from time to time the value to be attributed for the purposes of those provisions to any privilege or immunity the value of which is fluctuating or uncertain.

Section 149
(Original Clause 147)

~~149. 150. 147.~~ Where under the foregoing provisions of this chapter there is made in any year by the Federation to a Federated State any payment or distribution of, or calculated by reference to, the net proceeds of any duty or tax, the value in and for that year of any privilege or immunity enjoyed by that State in respect of any former or existing source of revenue from a similar duty or tax or from goods of the same kind, being a privilege or immunity which has not been otherwise taken into account shall, if and in so far as the Act of the Federal Legislature under which the payment or distribution is made so provides, be set off against the payment or distribution.

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Section 154
(Original Clause 151)

154. ~~155.~~ 151. Property vested in His Majesty for purposes of the government of the Federation shall, save in so far as any Federal law may otherwise provide, be exempt from all taxes ~~or imposts, whether local or general, imposed by,~~ or by any authority within, a Province or Federated State:

Provided that, until any Federal law otherwise provides, any property so vested which was immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act liable, or treated as liable, to any such tax, shall, so long as that tax continues, continue to be liable, or to be treated as liable, thereto.

155. 156. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Government of a Province and the Ruler of a Federated State shall not be liable to Federal taxation in respect of lands or buildings situate in British India or income accruing, arising or received in British India:

Provided that—

- (a) where a trade or business of any kind is carried on by or on behalf of the Government of a Province in any part of British India outside that Province or by a Ruler in any part of British India, nothing in this subsection shall exempt that Government or Ruler from any Federal taxation in respect of that trade or business, or any operations connected therewith, or any income arising in connection therewith, or any property occupied for the purposes thereof;
- (b) nothing in this subsection shall exempt a Ruler from any Federal taxation in respect of any lands, buildings or income being his personal property or personal income.

(2) Nothing in this Act affects any exemption from taxation enjoyed as of right at the passing of this Act by the Ruler of an Indian State in respect of any Indian Government securities issued before that date.

172. ~~173. 168.~~ (1) All lands and buildings which immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India shall as from that date—

- (a) in the case of lands and buildings which are situate in a Province, vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the government of that Province unless they were ~~at that date used for purposes of the Governor-General in Council, otherwise than under a tenancy agreement between him and the Government of that Province;~~ then used, otherwise than under a tenancy agreement between the Governor-General in Council and the Government of that Province, for purposes which thereafter will be purposes of the Federal Government or of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, or unless they are lands and buildings formerly used for such purposes as aforesaid, or intended or formerly intended to be so used, and are certified by the Governor-General in Council or, as the case may be, His Majesty's Representative, to have been retained for future use for such purposes, or to have been retained temporarily for the purpose of more advantageous disposal by sale or otherwise;
- (b) in the case of lands and buildings which are situate in a Province but do not by virtue of the preceding paragraph vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the government of that Province, and in the case of lands and buildings which are situate in India elsewhere than in a Province, vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the government of the Federation or for the purposes of the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, according to the purpose for which they were used ~~at the said date~~ immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act: and
- (c) in the case of lands and buildings which are situate elsewhere than in India (except lands and buildings situate in Burma or Aden), vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the government of the Federation or, if they were ~~at that date~~ immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act used for purposes of the department of the Secretary of State in Council, for the purposes of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

(2) Except with the consent of the Governor-General, effect shall not be given to any proposal for the sale of any lands or buildings which by virtue of this section are vested in His Majesty for the purposes of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, or to any proposal for the diversion of any such lands and buildings to uses not connected with the discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to India or Burma.

(3) The lands and buildings vested in His Majesty by virtue of this section for the purpose of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall be under the management of the Commissioners of Works, and, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, the provisions of the Acts relating to the Commissioners of Works shall apply in relation to those lands and buildings as if they had been acquired by the Commissioners in pursuance of those Acts.

(4) ~~(3)~~ The provisions of this section shall apply in relation to the contents of buildings vested in His Majesty for the purposes of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, other than any money or securities, as they apply in relation to the buildings themselves:

Provided that in the case of such articles and classes of articles as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General, the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section shall not apply and, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (3) of this section, the contents of those buildings shall be under the control of the Secretary of State.

(5) ~~(4)~~ Any question which may arise within the five years next following the commencement of Part III of this Act as to the purposes for which any lands or buildings are by virtue of this section vested in His Majesty may be determined by His Majesty in Council.

177. ~~178.~~ ~~172.~~ (1) Without prejudice to the special provisions of the next succeeding section relating to loans, guarantees and other financial obligations, any contract made before the commencement of Part III of this Act by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State in Council shall, as from that date—

(a) if it was made ~~in connection with the affairs~~ for purposes which will after the commencement of Part III of this Act be purposes of the Government of a Province, have effect as if it had been made on behalf of that Province; and

(b) in any other case have effect as if it had been made on behalf of the Federation,

and references in any such contract to the Secretary of State in Council shall be construed accordingly, and any such contract may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the next but one succeeding section.

(2) This section does not apply in relation to contracts solely in connection with the affairs of Burma or Aden, or solely for purposes which will after the commencement of Part III of this Act be purposes of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

~~179. 180. 174.~~ (1) Any proceedings which, if this Act had not been passed, might have been brought against the Secretary of State in Council may, in the case of any liability arising before the commencement of Part III of this Act or arising under any contract or statute made or passed before that date, be brought against the Federation or a Province, according to the subject matter of the proceedings, or, at the option of the person by whom the proceedings are brought, against the Secretary of State, and any sum ordered to be paid by way of debt, damages or costs in any such proceedings, and any costs or expenses incurred in or in connection with the defence thereof, shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation or the Province, as the case may be, or, if the proceedings are brought against the Secretary of State, out of such revenues as the Secretary of State may direct.

The provisions of this sub-section shall apply with respect to proceedings arising under any contract declared by the terms thereof to be supplemental to any such contract as is mentioned in those provisions~~therein~~ as they apply in relation to the contracts so mentioned.

(2) If at the commencement of Part III of this Act any legal proceedings are pending in the United Kingdom or in India to which the Secretary of State in Council is a party, the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be substituted in those proceedings for the Secretary of State in Council, and the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section shall apply in relation to sums ordered to be paid, and costs or expenses incurred, by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council in or in connection with any such proceedings as they apply in relation to sums ordered to be paid in, and costs or expenses incurred in or in connection with the defence of, proceedings brought against the Secretary of State under the said sub-section (1).

(3) Any contract made in respect of the affairs of the Federation or a Province by or on behalf of the Secretary of State after the commencement of Part III of this Act may provide that any proceedings under that contract shall be brought in the United Kingdom by or against the Secretary of State and any such proceedings may be brought accordingly, and any sum ordered to be paid by the Secretary of State by way of debt, damages or costs in any such proceedings, and any costs or expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in or in connection therewith, shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation or the Province, as the case may be.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing any liability upon the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in respect of any debt, damages, costs or expenses in or in connection with any proceedings brought or continued by or against the Secretary of State by virtue of this section, or as derogating from the provisions of subsection (1) of the last preceding section.

(5) This section does not apply in relation to contracts or liabilities solely in connection with the affairs of Burma or Aden, other than liabilities which are by this Act made liabilities of the Federation, or to contracts or liabilities for purposes which will, after the commencement of Part III of this Act, be purposes of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

181. ~~182. 175.~~ (1) The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and the construction, maintenance and operation of railways ~~in India~~ shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority").

(2) The said executive authority extends to the carrying on in connection with any Federal railways of such undertakings as, in the opinion of the Authority, it is expedient should be carried on in connection therewith and to the making and carrying into effect of arrangements with other persons for the carrying on by those persons of such undertakings:

Provided that, as respects their powers under this sub-section, the Authority shall be subject to any relevant provisions of any Federal, Provincial or existing Indian law, and to the relevant provisions of the law of any Federated State, but nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as limiting the provisions of Part VI of this Act regulating the relations of the Federation with Provinces and States.

~~Subject to the provisions of this Act, such executive authority shall, in relation to railways operated by railway companies under contracts with the Secretary of State in Council, extend to the exercise of all such powers in relation to construction, maintenance and operation, as immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act were exercisable by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council.~~

3. (2) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Federal Government or its officers shall perform in regard to the construction, equipment, and operation of railways such functions for securing the safety both of members of the public and of persons operating the railways, including the holding of inquiries into the causes of accidents, as in the opinion of the Federal Government should be performed by persons independent of the Authority and of any railway administration.

So much of Part X of this Act as provides that powers in relation to railway services of the Federation shall be exercised by the Authority shall not apply in relation to officers of the Federal Government employed in the performance of any of the functions mentioned in this sub-section.

~~183. 184. 177.~~ (1) The Authority in discharging their functions under this Act shall act on business principles, due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public, and in particular shall make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provisions of this Part of this Act.

(2) In the discharge of their said functions the Authority shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government.

If any dispute arises under this sub-section between the Federal Government and the Authority as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of this section shall apply in relation to the discharge by the Federal Government of their functions with respect to railways as they apply in relation to the functions of the Authority, but nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as limiting the powers of the Governor-General under the next succeeding sub-section.

(4) The provisions of this Act relating to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General, and to his duty as regards certain matters to exercise his functions in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, shall apply as regards matters entrusted to the Authority as if the executive authority of the Federation in regard to those matters were vested in him, and as if the functions of the Authority as regards those matters were the functions of ministers, and the Governor-General may issue to the Authority such directions as he may deem necessary as regards any matter which appears to him to involve any of his special responsibilities, or as regards which he is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment and the Authority shall give effect to any directions so issued to them.

185. ~~186. 179.~~ (1) Except in such classes of case as may be specified in regulations to be made by the Federal Government, the Authority shall not acquire or dispose of any land, and, when it is necessary for the Authority to acquire compulsorily any land for the purposes of their functions, the Federal Government shall ~~acquire~~ cause that land to be acquired on their behalf and at their expense.

(2) Contracts made by or on behalf of the Authority shall be enforceable by or against the Authority and not by or against the Federation, and, subject to any provision which may hereafter be made by Act of the Federal Legislature, the Authority may sue and be sued in the like manner and in the like cases as a company operating a railway may sue and be sued:

Provided that this sub-section does not apply in relation to any contract declared by its terms to be supplemental to a contract made before the establishment of the Authority, and any such supplemental contract may be enforced in any manner in which the principal contract may be enforced.

(3) The Authority may make working agreements with, and carry out working agreements made with, any foreign State or person owning or operating any railway in India, or in territories adjacent to India, with respect to the person by whom and the terms on which any of the railways with which the railways are respectively concerned shall be operated.

193. ~~195.~~—(1) It shall be the duty of the Authority and every Federated State so to exercise their powers in relation to the railways with which they are respectively concerned as to afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of traffic upon and from those railways, including the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of through traffic at through rates, and as to secure that there shall be between one railway system and another no unfair discrimination, by the granting of undue preferences or otherwise, and no unfair or uneconomic competition.

(2) Any complaint by the Authority against a Federated State or by a Federated State against the Authority on the ground that the provisions of the preceding sub-section have not been complied with shall be made to and determined by the Railway Tribunal.

**Section 194
(New Clause)**

194. If the Authority, in the exercise of any executive authority of the Federation in relation to interchange of traffic or maximum or minimum rates and fares, or station or service terminals ~~charges~~, give any direction to a Federated State, the State may complain that the direction discriminates unfairly against the railways of the State, or imposes on the State an obligation to afford facilities which are not in the circumstances reasonable, and any such complaint shall be determined by the Railway Tribunal.

195. 196.—(1) The Governor-General acting in his discretion shall make rules requiring the Authority and any Federated State to give notice in such cases as the rules may prescribe of any proposal for constructing a railway or for altering the alignment or gauge of a railway, and to deposit plans.

(2) The rules so made shall contain provisions enabling objections to be lodged by the Authority or by a Federated State on the ground that the carrying out of the proposal will result in unfair or uneconomic competition with a Federal railway or a State railway, as the case may be, and, if an objection so lodged is not withdrawn within the prescribed time, the Governor-General shall refer to the Railway Tribunal the question whether the proposal ought to be carried into effect, either without modification or with such modification as the Tribunal may approve, and the proposal shall not be proceeded with save in accordance with the decision of the Tribunal.

(3) This section shall not apply in any case where the Governor-General in his discretion certifies that for reasons connected with defence effect should, or should not, be given to a proposal, ~~and the decision so certified of the Governor-General shall be binding upon the Authority and any Federated State.~~

196. 197.—(1) There shall be a Tribunal (in this Act referred to as “the Railway Tribunal”) consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General in his discretion from a panel of eight persons appointed by him in his discretion, being persons with railway, administrative, or business experience.

(2) The President shall be such one of the judges of the Federal Court as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor-General in his discretion after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and shall hold office for such period of not less than five years as may be specified in the appointment, and shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further period of five years or any less period:

Provided that, if the President ceases to be a judge of the Federal Court, he shall thereupon cease to be President of the Tribunal and, if he is for any reason temporarily unable to act, the Governor-General in his discretion may after the like consultation appoint another judge of the Federal Court to act for the time being in his place.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Railway Tribunal to exercise such jurisdiction as is conferred on it by this Act, and for that purpose the Tribunal may make such orders, including interim orders, orders varying or discharging a direction or order of the Authority, orders for the payment of compensation or damages and of costs and orders for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses, as the circumstances of the case may require, and it shall be the duty of the Authority and of every Federated State and of every other person or authority affected thereby to give effect to any such order.

(4) An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law, but no appeal shall lie from the decision of the Federal Court on any such appeal.

(5) The Railway Tribunal or the Federal Court, as the case may be, may, on application made for the purpose, if satisfied that in view of an alteration in the circumstances it is proper so to do, vary or revoke any previous order made by it.

(6) The President of the Railway Tribunal may, with the approval of the Governor-General in his discretion, make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal and the fees to be taken in proceedings before it.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this section relating to appeals to the Federal Court, no court shall have any jurisdiction with respect to any matter with respect to which the Railway Tribunal has jurisdiction.

(8) There shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation to the members of the Railway Tribunal other than the President such remuneration as may be determined by the Governor-General in his discretion, and the administrative expenses of the Railway Tribunal, including any such remuneration as aforesaid, shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Tribunal shall form part of those revenues.

The Governor-General shall exercise his individual judgment as to the amount to be included in respect of the administrative expenses of the Railway Tribunal in any estimates of expenditure laid by him before the Chambers of the Federal Legislature.

Section 204
(Original Clause 194)

204. ~~204. 194.~~ (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Federal Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have an original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves ~~a matter of legal right:~~ ~~the existence of a question of law or fact) on which the existence of a legal right~~ depends :

~~Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to a dispute arising under any agreement, if the agreement otherwise expressly provides, or to a dispute to which a State is a party, unless the dispute concerns the application or interpretation of this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder, or concerns some matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws in relation to that State.~~

(2) The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

Section 207
(Original Clause 197)

207. 197. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law ~~with respect to the application or interpretation of this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder has been wrongly decided.~~ has been wrongly decided, being a question which concerns the interpretation of this Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the legislative or executive authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of that State, or arises under an agreement made under Part VI of this Act in relation to the administration in that State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be by way of special case to be stated for the opinion of the Federal Court by the High Court, and the Federal Court may require a case to be so stated, and ~~or~~ may return any case so stated in order that further facts may be stated therein.

208. 198. (1) An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court—

(a) from any judgment of the Federal Court given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in any appeal which concerns the interpretation of the Constitution or an Order in Council made thereunder, or in which the legislative or executive authority of the Commonwealth of the Federation by virtue of the Constitution or the laws of any State, or arises under any law made or made under Part VI of this Act in relation to the administration in any State of a law of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, without leave; and

(b) in any other case, by leave of the Federal Court or of His Majesty in Council.

~~(2) Nothing in this Part of this Act shall be construed as derogating from any prerogative right of His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal in any criminal case.~~

Section 209
(Original Clause 199)

209. ~~199.~~ (1) The Federal Court shall, where it allows an appeal, remit the case to the court from which the appeal was brought with a declaration as to the judgment, decree or order which is to be substituted for the judgment, decree or order appealed against, and the court from which the appeal was brought shall give effect to the decision of the Federal Court.

(2) Where the Federal Court upon any appeal makes any order as to the costs of the proceedings in the Federal Court, it shall, as soon as the amount of the costs to be paid is ascertained, transmit its order for the payment of that sum to the court from which the appeal was brought and that court shall give effect to the order.

(3) The Federal Court may, subject to such terms or conditions as it may think fit to impose, order a stay of execution in any case under appeal to the Court, pending the hearing of the appeal, and execution shall be stayed accordingly.

210. 200. (1) All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation, shall act in aid of the Federal Court.

(2) The Federal Court shall, as respects British India and the Federated States, have power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of court, which any High Court in British India has power to make as respects the territory within its jurisdiction, and any such orders, and any orders of the Federal Court as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings therein, shall be enforceable by all courts and authorities in every part of British India or of any Federated State as if they were orders duly made by the highest court exercising civil or criminal jurisdiction, as the case may be, in that part.

(3) Nothing in this section--

- (a) shall apply to any such order with respect to costs as is mentioned in sub-section (2) of the last preceding section; or
- (b) shall, as regards a Federated State, apply to any jurisdiction exercisable by the Federal Court by reason only of the making by the Federal Legislature of such provision as is mentioned in this Chapter for **enlarging** ~~extending~~ the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

Section 211
(Original Clause 201)

211. ~~201.~~ Where in any case the Federal Court require a special case to be stated or re-stated by, or remit a case to, or order a stay of execution in a case from, a High Court in a Federated State, or require the aid of the civil or judicial authorities in a Federated State, the Federal Court shall cause letters of request in that behalf to be sent to the Ruler of the State, and the Ruler shall cause such communication to be made to the High Court or to any judicial or civil authority as the circumstances may require.

214. 204. (1) The Federal Court may from time to time, with the approval of the Governor-General in his discretion, make rules of court for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the court, including rules as to the persons practising before the court, as to the time within which appeals to the court are to be entered, as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings in the court, and as to the fees to be charged in respect of proceedings therein, and in particular may make rules providing for the summary determination of any appeal which appears to the court to be frivolous or vexatious or brought for the purpose of delay.

(2) Rules made under this section may contain provisions ~~enabling the Federal Court to sit in two or more divisions, and may specify the division in which in cases of any specified class the jurisdiction of the court is to be exercised and may fix the minimum number of judges who shall compose that division, and to sit for any purpose, so however that no case shall be heard before~~ decided by less than three judges :

Provided that, if the Federal Legislature makes such provision as is mentioned in this chapter for enlarging the appellate jurisdiction of the Court, the rules shall provide for the constitution of a special division of the Court for the purpose of deciding all cases which would have been within the jurisdiction of the Court even if its jurisdiction had not been so enlarged.

(3) Subject to the provisions of any rules of Court the Chief Justice of India shall determine what judges are to constitute any division of the court and what judges are to sit for any purpose.

(4) No judgment shall be delivered by the Federal Court save in open court and with the concurrence of a majority of the judges present at the hearing of the case, but nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prevent a judge who does not concur from delivering a dissenting judgment.

(5) All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language.

262. ~~261.~~—(1) The Ruler or a subject of a Federated State shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India in connection with the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor-General may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State which is not a Federated State, or any native of a specified tribal area, or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any such office, being an office specified in the declaration.

(2) The Governor of a Province may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State, or any native of a specified tribal area, or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any civil office in connection with the affairs of the Province, being an office specified in the declaration.

(3) The Secretary of State may declare that any named subject of an Indian State, or any named native of a tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment by him to any civil service under the Crown ~~of~~ **in** India to which he makes appointments, and any person who, having been so declared eligible, is appointed to such a service, shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India.

(4) Subject as aforesaid and to any other express provisions of this Act, no person who is not a British subject shall be eligible to hold any office under the Crown in India:

Provided that the Governor-General or, in relation to a Province, the Governor may authorise the temporary employment for any purpose of a person who is not a British subject.

(5) In the discharge of his functions under this section the Governor-General or the Governor of a Province shall exercise his individual judgment.

286. 285.—(1) If His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States requests the assistance of armed forces for the due discharge of those functions, it shall be the duty of the Governor-General in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation to cause the necessary forces to be employed accordingly, but the net additional expense, if any, incurred in connection with those forces by reason of that employment shall be deemed to be expenses of His Majesty incurred in discharging the said functions of the Crown.

(2) In discharging his functions under this section the Governor-General shall act in his discretion.

293. ~~292.~~ 275. His Majesty may by Order in Council to be made at any time after the passing of this Act provide that, as from such date as may be specified in the Order, any law in force in British India or in any part of British India shall, until repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as appear to His Majesty to be necessary or expedient for bringing the provisions of that law into accord with the provisions of this Act and, in particular, into accord with the provisions thereof which reconstitute under different names governments and authorities in India and prescribe the distribution of legislative and executive powers between the Federation and the Provinces.:

Provided that no such law as aforesaid shall be made applicable to any Federated State by an Order in Council made under this section.

In this section the expression " law " does not include an Act of Parliament, but includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation having in British India the force of law.

~~294. 293. 276. (1) Any power or jurisdiction heretofore exercised on His Majesty's behalf in parts of India outside British India by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or any Order in Council made under that Act, or otherwise, shall, after the establishment of the Federation, cease to be exercised in any Federated State in relation to any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for that State, and the subjects thereof, and, subject as aforesaid, shall after the commencement of Part III of this Act be exercised—~~

- ~~(a) in the tribal areas, by the Governor-General in his discretion; and~~
- ~~(b) in any other part of India, by such person as His Majesty in Council may designate in that behalf.~~

~~(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, any Order in Council with respect to the said power or jurisdiction made by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, and all delegations, rules and orders made thereunder, shall continue to be of full force and effect until revoked or amended by any other Order in Council, or by the Governor-General in his discretion, or by the person designated as aforesaid, as the case may be.~~

(1) Neither the executive authority of the Federation nor the legislative power of the Federal Legislature shall extend to any area in a Federated State which His Majesty in signifying his acceptance of the Instrument of Accession of that State may declare to be an area theretofore administered by or on behalf of His Majesty to which it is expedient that the provisions of this sub-section should apply, and references in this Act to a Federated State shall not be construed as including references to any such area:

Provided that—

- (a) a declaration shall not be made under this sub-section with respect to any area unless, before the execution by the Ruler of the Instrument of Accession, notice has been given to him of His Majesty's intention to make that declaration;
- (b) if His Majesty with the assent of the Ruler of the State relinquishes his powers and jurisdiction in relation to any such area or any part of any such area, the foregoing provisions of this sub-section shall cease to apply to that area or part, and the executive authority of the Federation and the legislative power

of the Federal Legislature shall extend thereto in respect of such matters and subject to such limitations as may be specified in a supplementary Instrument of Accession for the State.

Nothing in this sub-section applies to any area if it appears to His Majesty that jurisdiction to administer the area was granted to him solely in connection with a railway.

(2) Subject as aforesaid and to the following provisions of this section, if, after the accession of a State becomes effective, power or jurisdiction therein with respect to any matter is, by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State, exercisable, either generally or subject to limits, by the Federation, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the Federal Railway Authority, or a Court or an authority exercising the power or jurisdiction by virtue of an Act of the Federal Legislature, or is, by virtue of an agreement made under Part VI of this Act in relation to the administration of a law of the Federal Legislature, exercisable, either generally or subject to limits, by the Ruler or his officers, then any power or jurisdiction formerly exercisable on His Majesty's behalf in that State, whether by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise, shall not be exercisable in that State with respect to that matter or, as the case may be, with respect to that matter within those limits.

(3) So much of any law as by virtue of any power exercised by or on behalf of His Majesty to make laws in a State is in force in a Federated State immediately before the accession of the State becomes effective and might by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State be re-enacted for that State by the Federal Legislature, shall continue in force and be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a Federal law so re-enacted:

Provided that any such law may be repealed or amended by Act of the Federal Legislature and unless continued in force by such an Act shall cease to have effect on the expiration of five years from the date when the accession of the State becomes effective.

(4) Subject as aforesaid, the powers and jurisdiction exercisable by or on behalf of His Majesty before the commencement of Part III of this Act in Indian States shall continue to be exercisable, and any Order in Council with respect to the said powers or jurisdiction made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise, and all delegations, rules and orders made under any such Order, shall continue to be of full force and effect until the Order is amended or revoked by a subsequent Order:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as prohibiting His Majesty from relinquishing any power or jurisdiction in any Indian State.

(5) ~~(2)~~ An Order in Council made by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, empowering any person to make rules and orders in respect of courts or administrative authorities acting for any territory shall not be invalid by reason only that it confers, or delegates powers to confer, on courts or administrative authorities power to sit or act outside the territory in respect of which they have jurisdiction or functions, or that it confers, or delegates power to confer, appellate jurisdiction or functions on courts or administrative authorities sitting or acting outside the territory.

(6) ~~(4)~~ In the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the expression “ a British Court in a foreign country ” shall, in relation to any part of India outside British India, include any person duly exercising on behalf of His Majesty any jurisdiction, civil or criminal, original or appellate, whether by virtue of an Order in Council or not , and for the purposes of section nine of that Act the Federal Court shall, as respects appellate jurisdiction in cases tried by a British Court in a Federated State, be deemed to be a Court held in a British Possession or under the authority of His Majesty.

(7) ~~(5)~~ Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting any right of His Majesty to determine by what courts British subjects and subjects of foreign countries shall be tried in respect of offences committed in Indian States.

(8) ~~(6)~~ ~~(4)~~ Nothing in this section affects the provisions of this Act with respect to Berar.

298. ~~297. 279.~~ (1) No subject of His Majesty domiciled in India shall on grounds only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be ineligible for office under the Crown in ~~British~~ India, or be prohibited on any such grounds from acquiring, holding or disposing of property or carrying on any occupation, trade, business or profession in British India.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of any law which—

(a) prohibits, either absolutely or subject to exceptions, the sale or mortgage of agriculture land ~~situate in any particular area, to any person not~~ and owned by a person belonging to some class recognised by the Law as being a class of persons engaged in or connected with agriculture in that area; ~~or to any person not~~ belonging to any such class; or

(b) recognises the existence of some right, privilege or disability, attaching to members of a community by virtue of some personal law or custom having the force of law.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as derogating from the special responsibility of the Governor-General or of a Governor for the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

299. ~~298. 280.~~ (1) No person ~~in British India~~ shall be deprived of his property in British India save by authority of law.

(2) Neither the Federal nor a Provincial Legislature shall have power to make any law authorising the compulsory acquisition for public purposes of ~~land belonging to private persons~~ any land, or any commercial or industrial undertaking, or any interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking, unless the law provides for the payment of compensation for the property acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation, or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, it is to be determined.

(3) No Bill or amendment making provision for the transference to public ownership of any land or for the extinguishment or modification of ~~the rights of private persons~~ therein, including rights or privileges in respect of land revenue, shall be introduced or moved in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion, or in a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor in his discretion.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of any law in force at the date of the passing of this Act.

(5) In this section "land" includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property, and "undertaking" includes part of an undertaking.

311 307. 289. (1) In this Act and, unless the context otherwise requires, in any other Act the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“British India” means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors’ Provinces and the Chief Commissioners’ Provinces;

“India” means British India together with all territories of any Indian Ruler under the suzerainty of His Majesty, all territories under the suzerainty of such an Indian Ruler, the tribal areas, and any other territories which His Majesty in Council may, from time to time, after ascertaining the views of the Federal Government and the Federal Legislature, declare to be part of India;

“Burma” includes (subject to the exercise by His Majesty of any powers vested in him with respect to the alteration of the boundaries thereof) all territories which were immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act comprised in India, being territories lying to the east of Bengal, the State of Manipur, Assam, and any tribal areas connected with Assam; ~~Assam, Bengal and the State of Manipur;~~

“British Burma” means so much of Burma as belongs to His Majesty;

“Tribal areas” means the areas along the frontiers of India or in Baluchistan which are not part of British India or of Burma or of any Indian State or of any foreign State;

“Indian State” includes any territory, whether described as a State, an Estate, a Jagir or otherwise, belonging to ~~a Ruler~~ or under the suzerainty of a Ruler who is under the suzerainty of His Majesty and not being part of British India;

“Ruler” in relation to a State means the Prince, Chief or other person recognised by His Majesty as the Ruler of the State.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“agricultural income” means agricultural income as defined by any Act of the Federal Legislature or of the Indian Legislature relating to income tax for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;

~~“agricultural land” means land any income from which would be agricultural income;~~

“borrow” includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities and “loan” and “debt” shall be construed accordingly;

“chief justice” includes in relation to a High Court a chief judge or judicial commissioner, and “judge” includes an additional judicial commissioner;

“corporation tax” means any tax on so much of the income of companies as does not represent agricultural income, being a tax to which the enactments requiring or authorising companies to make deductions in respect of income tax from payments of interest or dividends, or from other payments representing a distribution of profits, have no application;

“corresponding Province” means in case of doubt such Province as may be determined by His Majesty in Council to be the corresponding Province for the particular purpose in question;

“debt” includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and “debt charges” shall be construed accordingly;

“existing Indian law” means any law, ordinance, order, byelaw, rule or regulation passed or made before the commencement of Part III of this Act by any legislature, authority or person in any territories for the time being comprised in British India, being a legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, ordinance, order, byelaw, rule or regulation;

“goods” includes all materials, commodities and articles;

“guarantee” includes any obligation undertaken before the commencement of Part III of this Act to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount;

“High Court” does not, except where it is expressly so provided, include a High Court in a Federated State;

“Local Government” means any such Governor in Council, Governor acting with ministers, Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner as was at the relevant time a Local Government for the purposes of the Government of India Act or any Act repealed by that Act, but does not, save where the context otherwise requires, include any Local Government in Burma or Aden;

“pension” in relation to persons in or formerly in the service of the Crown in India, Burma or Aden, means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of a person in ~~or formerly in the service of the Crown in India,~~ any such person, and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any other addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund ;

“pleader” includes advocate; and

“Provincial Act” and “Provincial law” mean subject to the provisions of this section, an Act passed or law made by a Provincial Legislature established under this Act;

“public notification” means a notification in the *Gazette* of India or, as the case may be, the official *Gazette* of a Province;

“securities” includes stock;

“taxation” includes the imposition of any tax or impost whether general or local or special, and “tax” shall be construed accordingly;

“railway” includes a tramway not wholly within a municipal area;

“Federal Railway” does not include an Indian State railway but, save as aforesaid, includes any railway not being a minor railway;

“Indian State Railway” means a railway owned by a State and either operated by the State, or operated on behalf of the State otherwise than in accordance with a contract made with the State by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, the Federal Government, the Federal Railway Authority, or any company operating a federal railway;

“minor railway” means a railway which is wholly situate in one unit and does not form a continuous line of communication with a federal railway, whether of the same gauge or not; and

“unit” means a Governor’s Province, a Chief Commissioner’s Province or a Federated State.

(3) No Indian State shall, for the purpose of any reference in this Act to Federated States, be deemed to have become a Federated State until the establishment of the Federation.

(1) ~~(3)~~ In paragraph (3) of section eighteen of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (which paragraph defines the expression “colony”) for the words “exclusive of the British Islands and of British India” there shall be substituted the words “exclusive of the British Islands and of British India and of British Burma.”

~~(5)(4) References in any Act of Parliament to India or to British India.~~ Any Act of Parliament containing references to India or any part thereof, to countries other than or situate outside India or other than or situate outside British India, to His Majesty’s dominions, to a British possession, to the Secretary of State in Council, to the Governor-General-in-Council, to a Governor-in-Council or to ~~other~~ Legislatures, courts, or authorities in, or to matters relating to the government or administration of, India or British India shall have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as His Majesty in Council may direct, being adaptations and modifications which appear to His Majesty in Council to be necessary or expedient in consequence of the provisions of this Act.

Any power of any legislature under this Act to repeal or amend any Act adapted or modified by an Order in Council under this subsection shall extend to the repeal or amendment of that Order, and any reference in this Act to an Act of Parliament shall be construed as including a reference to any such Order.

(6) ~~(5)~~ Any reference in this Act to Federal Acts or ~~Provincial Acts or to Acts~~ laws or Provincial Acts or Laws, or to Acts or laws of the Federal or a Provincial Legislature, shall be construed as including a reference to an ordinance made by the Governor-General or a Governor-General’s Act or, as the case may be, to an ordinance made by a Governor or a Governor’s Act.

(7) ~~(6)~~ References in this Act to the taking of an oath include references to the making of an affirmation.

